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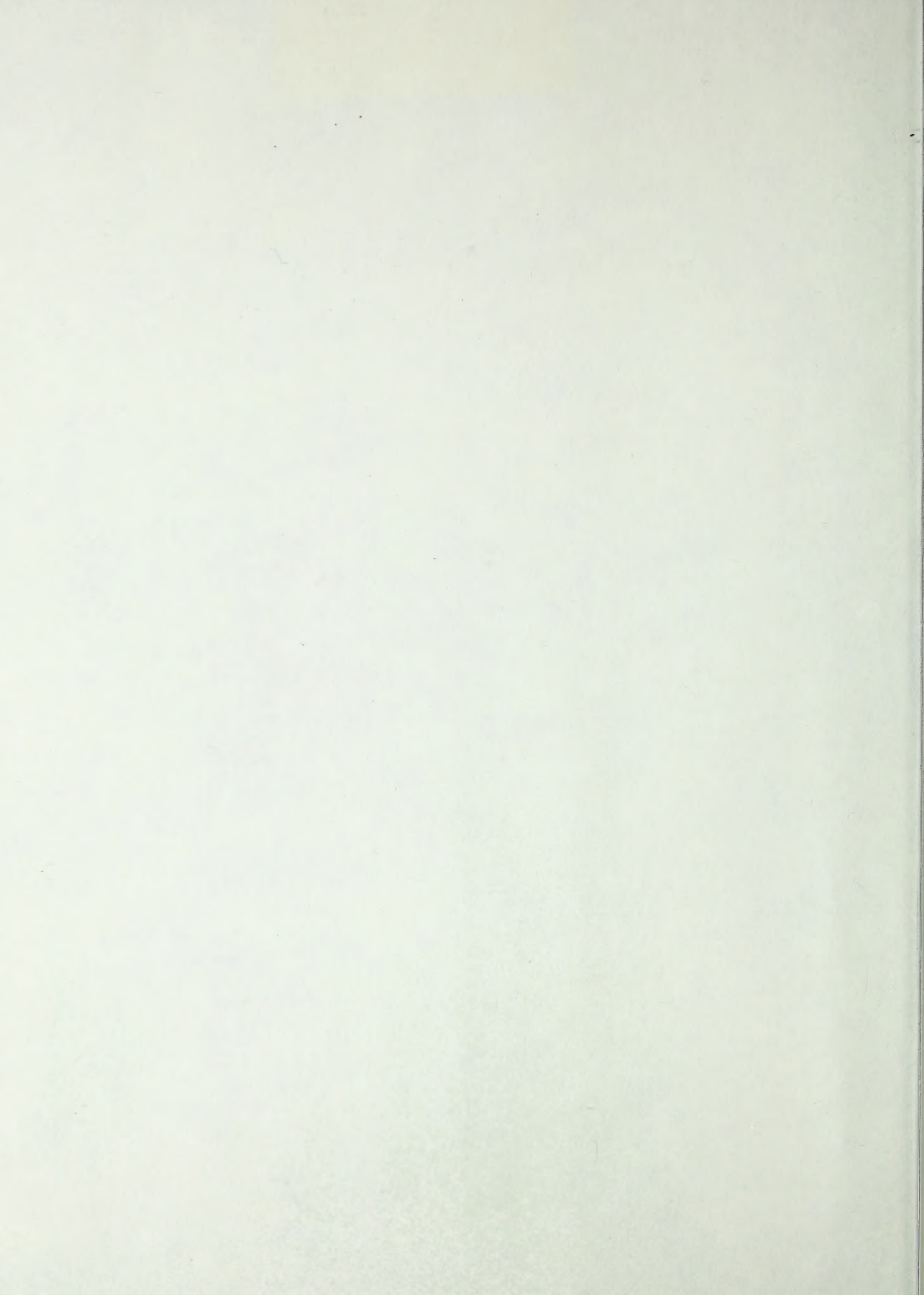
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# HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE

VOLUME I. NARRATIVE—VOLUME II. GENEALOGIES

V. I, pt 2.

VOLUME I

EZRA S. STEARNS, A.M.

MEMBER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL, NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC  
GENEALOGICAL AND AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES

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1906

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Miss Arthurs, Hall, School of Temple Department.  
Miss Hamilton, B. Arthurs, Assistant.  
Miss Apple, T. Hall, Temple Library Department.  
Miss Hamilton, D. Hall, Assistant to Board of Health.

The whole number of pupils is 100; gentlemen, 104; ladies, 104. Of these thirty were included in the annual department. From 1882 to 1884 the faculty was large and expensive. Institution was connected with more students than elsewhere. The receipts from tuition and from donations failed to meet the expenses, and the original burden of debt hung like a shadow over the fortunes of the academy. Before the institution in the solution of Robert F. Smith Academy are stated, a brief list of members of the family will be given.

Rev. Samuel Hall, D.D., was principal of Holmes F. Smith Academy three years. He was a son of Rev. Samuel Hall and Elizabeth (Hall) Hall and was born in England, Oct. 2, 1765. He pursued a course of study at Middlebury College, Vermont, and received the degree A.M. from Dartmouth College, 1820, and LL.D., University of Vermont, 1825. He was theology with Rev. Walter Chubb of Westminster, Vt., and was Rev. William Hall of Fitchburg, Mass., and was licensed by the Western State Association of Congregational Ministers at Fitchburg, Mass., 1829. He was stationed as missionary at Lyndon, Vt., and in March, 1830, he established a seminary for the instruction of students. To the first school, Lyndon, Vt., has been given the honor of being the first school in America. In June, 1830, he received the degree of LL.D. from the English normal department of Middlebury Academy, Vermont. He came from Lyndon to Fitchburg, 1831, and was installed as the Congregational Church in Fitchburg, Vt., July 8, 1831. When he labored there were, respectively, he presided at Fitchburg, Vt., until 1837, when he resigned on account of a bad influence. At the resignation of Charles Coffin he was appointed the first president of the institution, but he did not assume the duties of the presidency. He died at Fitchburg, Vt., June 24, 1877.



Rev. John Lawrence, son of Hubbard and Mary (Goss) Lawrence, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 21, 1814. He was a student in Dartmouth, 1836-37, but did not graduate. He was an instructor of classics in Holmes Plymouth Academy, 1838 and 1839. He was a student at Andover Theological Seminary, 1840 and 1841, but did not graduate. From 1841 to 1845 he was a teacher in Westfield and Springfield, Mass., and in Lyndon, Vt., 1845. He was acting pastor at Alstead, Hooksett, and Salem, and in Carlisle, Mass., 1853-59. He preached a short time in several other places and died at Elyria, Ohio, May 15, 1894. He is author of *Family of John Lawrence*, 1847, 64 pages, with supplements, 1857, 1869, 1876, 1881, *History of Stanstead County, Canada*, 1874, and *Care for the Soul*, a sermon, 1886.

Joel Buchanan Stow, son of Deacon Joel Stow, was born in Hillsborough, June 30, 1813. He was a graduate of the normal department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was a teacher in Holmes Plymouth Academy from early in 1838 to 1840. While a resident of this town he married, in the autumn of 1838, Lucretia Brown of Ipswich, Mass., and took charge of one of the boarding-houses belonging to the academy. He removed to the West and was there a teacher many years.

Miss Clarissa Stow, a teacher in the primary department, 1839, was an elder sister of Joel B. Stow, and was born in Hillsborough, Oct. 25, 1798.

Joseph Gibson Hoyt, LL.D., was a son of Joshua F. Hoyt of Dunbarton, where he was born Jan. 19, 1815; Yale, 1840. He was principal of the academy one year, and subsequently was a well-remembered and efficient tutor in Phillips Academy, Exeter, eighteen years. He was chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1859-62. He died Nov. 26, 1862. He was a delegate from Exeter in the Constitutional Convention of 1850. LL.D., Dartmouth, 1859.

John Prentice Rogers, teacher of penmanship, 1838 and 1839, was a son of John Rogers, Esq., of Plymouth. (See Volume II.)

Redford Weare Lane, teacher of penmanship, 1838, was a son

Rev. John Lawrence, son of Hubbard and Mary (Gibbs) Lawrence, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 21, 1811. He was a student in Dartmouth, 1830-31, but did not graduate. He was an instructor of classics in Holmes Fitchburg Academy, 1832-33. He was a student at Andover Theological Seminary, 1833-34, but did not graduate. From 1841 to 1845 he was a teacher in Wendell and Springfield, Mass., and in Ipswich, 1845. He was acting pastor in Alstead, New Hampshire, and in Canada, Mass., 1853-54. He preached a short time in several other places and died at Kipton, Ohio, May 18, 1894. He is author of *History of John Lawrence, 1841, 64 pages*, with a preface, 1857, 1860, 1876, 1881; *History of Standard Concord, Canada, 1874*, and *Care for the Soul, a sermon, 1880*.

John Buchanan Snow, son of Deacon Joel Snow, was born in Hillsborough, June 30, 1812. He was a graduate of the law department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was a teacher in Holmes Fitchburg Academy from early in 1832 to 1835. While a resident of this town he married, in the summer of 1834, Louisa Haven of Ipswich, Mass., and took charge of one of the boarding-houses belonging to the academy. He removed to Westford and was there a teacher many years.

Miss Clarissa Snow, a teacher in the primary department, 1832, was an elder sister of Joel B. Snow, and was born in Hillsborough, Oct. 25, 1812.

Joseph Gibbs Thayer, D.D., was a son of Jacob B. Thayer, and was born Jan. 19, 1815. He was a graduate of the law department of the academy one year, and subsequently was well known and held office in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was a member of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1844-45. He died Nov. 26, 1892. He gave to Holmes Fitchburg Academy the Cambridge Convention of 1844, 111 Dartmouth, 1852.

John Franklin Thayer, teacher of mathematics, 1832 and 1833, was a son of John Thayer, D.D., of Dartmouth. He was a member of the Board of Trustees, 1832, and was a



of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lang) Lane of Sanbornton, where he was born Dec. 26, 1808. He taught penmanship in other institutions, and after 1850 he was paymaster of the Jackson corporation of Nashua. He was an alderman, and a deacon of the Pearl Street Church. He died at Nashua, March 16, 1872.

Enoch W. Noyes, son of Crisp Bradbury Noyes, was born in Plymouth, July 12, 1812. He was a student and an assistant. (See Volume II.)

William Pingrey Webster, son of Walter Raleigh Webster, was born in Bridgewater, Jan. 20, 1817. He was a student and assistant. (See Volume II.)

William Henry Seagrave, son of John and Mary (Scott) Seagrave, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Jan 6, 1815. He was a student several terms and in 1840 was a member of the faculty. Subsequently he was many years the cashier of a bank in Slatersville, R. I.

Henry S. Farwell of Ashley, Mass., and Jeremiah D. Ballard of Tamworth were students and at the same time instructors of sacred music.

Mary Elizabeth Ellison, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Cobb) Ellison, was born in Thomaston, Me., 1812. She was a teacher in Boston a few years, coming to Plymouth, 1836, where she remained three years, the accomplished and popular principal of the female department of the Holmes Plymouth Academy. She was principal of the female department of Pembroke Academy two years, beginning 1840, and after teaching in Providence, R. I., she became principal of the Bradford (Mass.) Academy, and successfully conducted that seminary until her marriage. She married in Bradford, Tuesday morning, March 13, 1849, Rev. Luther F. Dimmick, pastor, from 1819 until his death in 1860, of the North Congregational Church, Newburyport, Mass. She died in Newburyport, Feb. 5, 1887.

Emily Payson Copeland, an accomplished instructor in music and calisthenics in 1839, was a native of Boston, Mass., and a daughter of Seth and Martha (Brackett) Copeland. She married,

of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lang) Lane of Southampton, where he was born Dec. 26, 1808. He taught penmanship in other towns, and after 1850 he was paymaster of the Lyndon company of Lyndon. He was an abolitionist, and a member of the First Baptist Church. He died at Lyndon, March 16, 1872.

Joseph W. Noyes, son of Christopher Noyes, was born in Plymouth, July 12, 1812. He was a student and an assistant. (See Volume II.)

William Pingree Webster, son of William Haskins Webster, was born in Bridgewater, Jan. 30, 1817. He was a student and an assistant. (See Volume II.)

William Henry Rogers, son of John and Mary (Scott) Rogers, was born in Lyndon, Mass., Jan. 6, 1815. He was a student several terms and in 1840 was a member of the Lyndon School. Subsequently he was many years the cashier of a bank in Boston, N. H.

Henry E. Towell of Ashby, Mass., and Jeremiah D. Ballou of Tisbury were students and at the same time instructors and married.

Mary Elizabeth Ellison, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Cobb) Ellison, was born in Tisbury, Mass., 1815. She was a teacher in Boston a few years, coming to Plymouth in 1838, where she remained three years the accomplished and popular principal of the female department of the Lyndon Plymouth Academy. She was principal of the female department of Lyndonville Academy in 1840, and after teaching in Lyndonville, N. H., for years, beginning 1846, and after teaching in Lyndonville, N. H., for years, becoming principal of the Lyndonville (Mass.) Academy, and was fully qualified for teaching with her marriage. She married Lyndonville, Tuesday morning, March 12, 1846. Her father, Thomas, pastor from 1837 until his death in 1850 of the First Congregational Church, Lyndonville, Mass. She died in Newburyport, Feb. 6, 1887.

Emily Faxon Cogswell, an accomplished instructor in music and mathematics in 1838, was a native of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Seth and Maria (Haskell) Cogswell. She married



Sept. 4, 1845, Rev. Alexander Huntington Clapp, D.D., Yale College, 1842, Andover Theological Seminary, 1845, D.D., Iowa College, 1868, pastor of Congregational Church, Brattleboro, Vt., 1846-54, and of the Beneficent Church, Providence, R. I., 1855-65. Subsequently he was secretary and treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society, residing in New York City, where he died April 27, 1899.

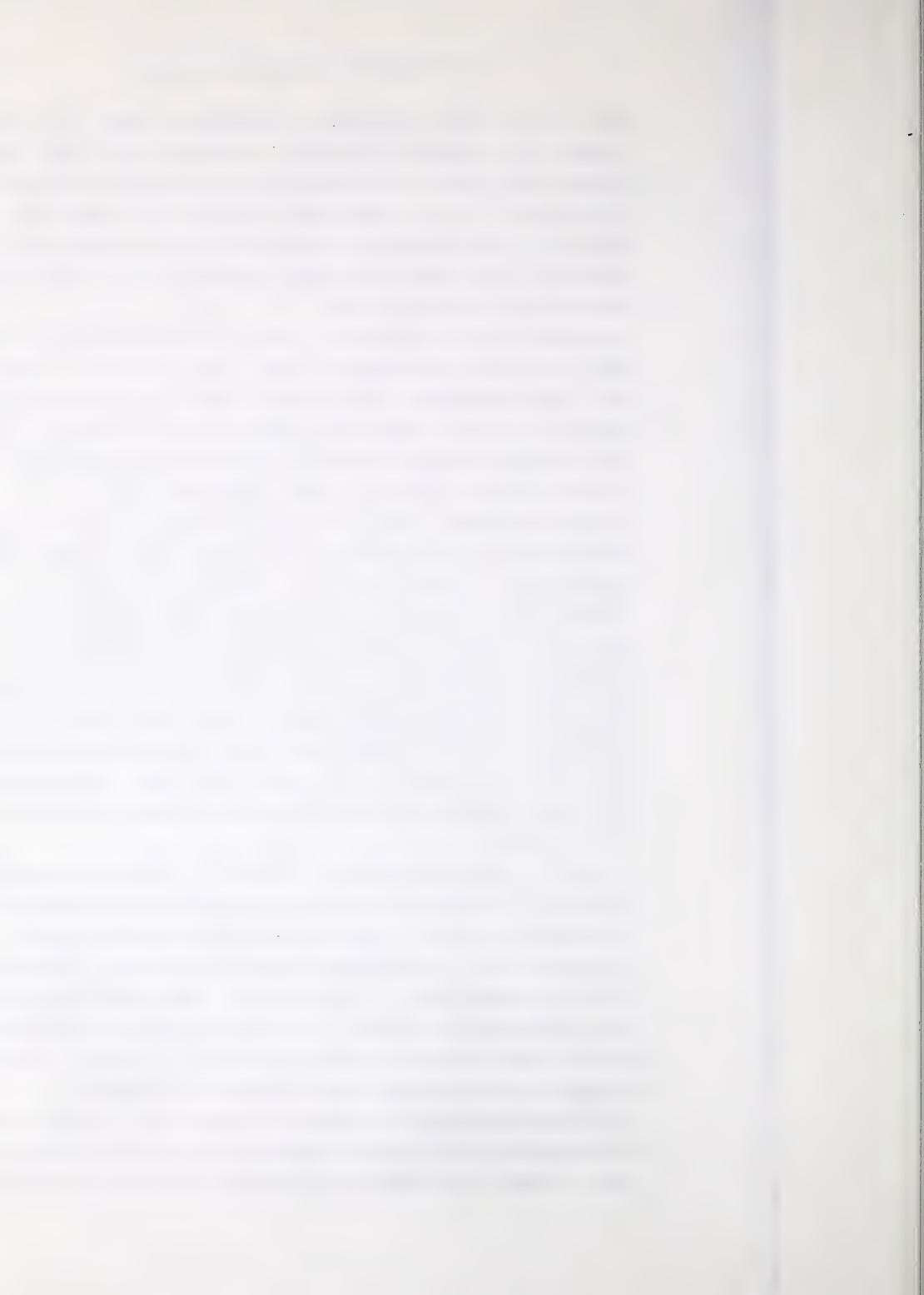
Arethusa Hall, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Richardson) Hall, was born in Huntington, Mass., Oct. 13, 1802. Unmarried. After teaching in Plymouth, she was a teacher several years in Brooklyn, N. Y. She is the author of several volumes, including *A Translation of Pascal's Thoughts*, *The Manual of Chorals*, and *The Life and Character of Rev. Sylvester Judd*.

Apphia Putnam Judd, daughter of Sylvester and Apphia (Hall) Judd, was born in Westhampton, Mass., Oct. 27, 1820. She married, Sept. 26, 1842, Joseph H. Williams of Augusta, Me.

The incidents in the life of the Holmes Plymouth Academy are inspiring. It was a pioneer institution, and its individuality is a first chapter of the history of the normal school in New Hampshire. In searching for the causes and conditions which led to a sudden decline, the investigation becomes a post-mortem examination. The disease was debt; the result was death. The records of the trustees for the year 1841, of which a summary is given, are sad and funereal.

Jan. 30, 1841, on motion of William C. Thompson, seconded by Rufus G. Lewis, the treasurer was instructed in the name of the corporation to execute a note of \$3,362.92 and mortgage on all the property of the corporation, except the academy building, to the Pemigewasset Bank. Also to make a note of \$6,659.42, payable, with interest, to William W. Russell, and a note of \$3,731.05, payable, with interest, to John Rogers, and to execute a second mortgage on the same real estate to Russell and Rogers.

In these proceedings no reference is made to an existing school or to instructors, and no other business was transacted during the year. There is no record and probably there was no formal

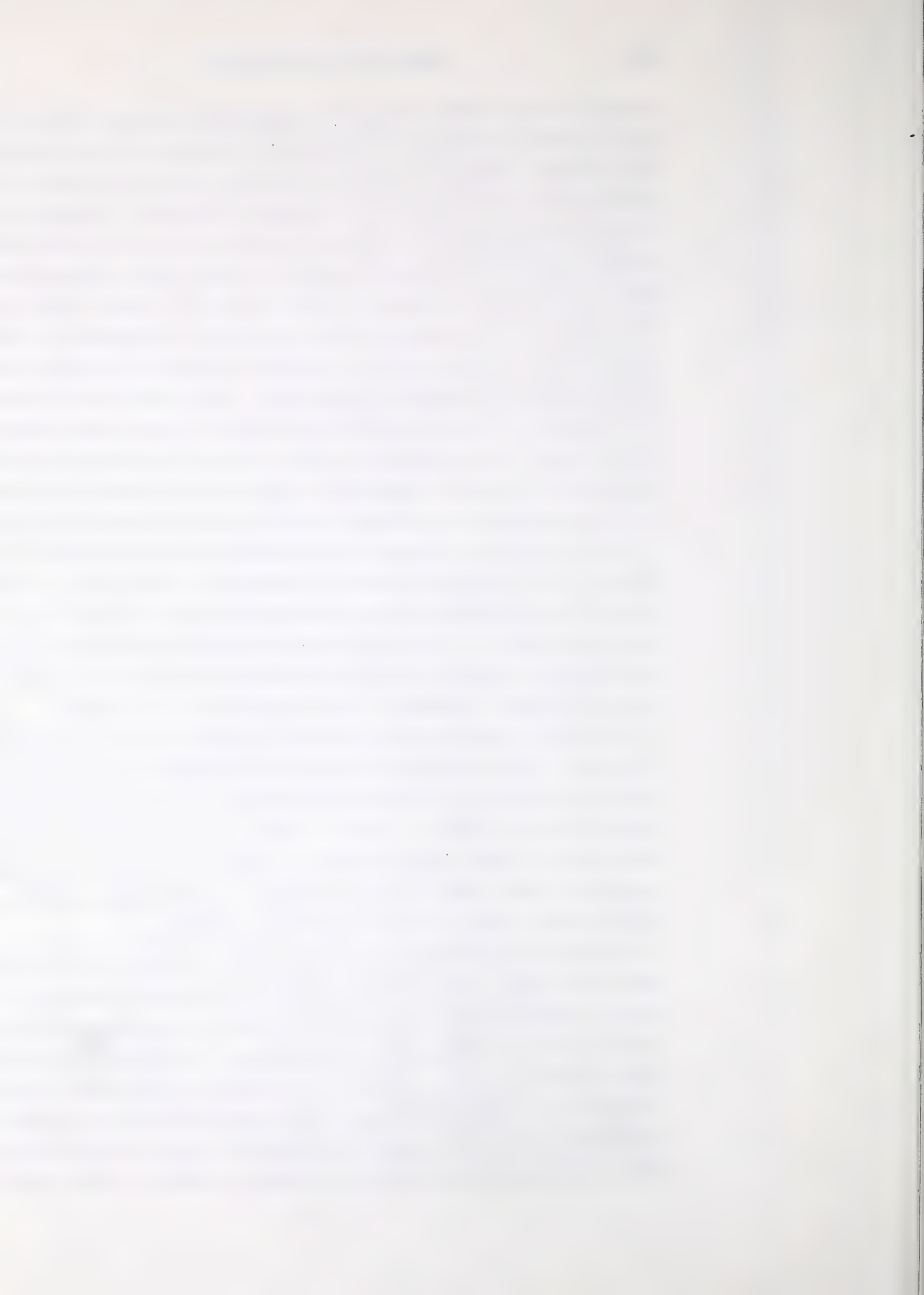


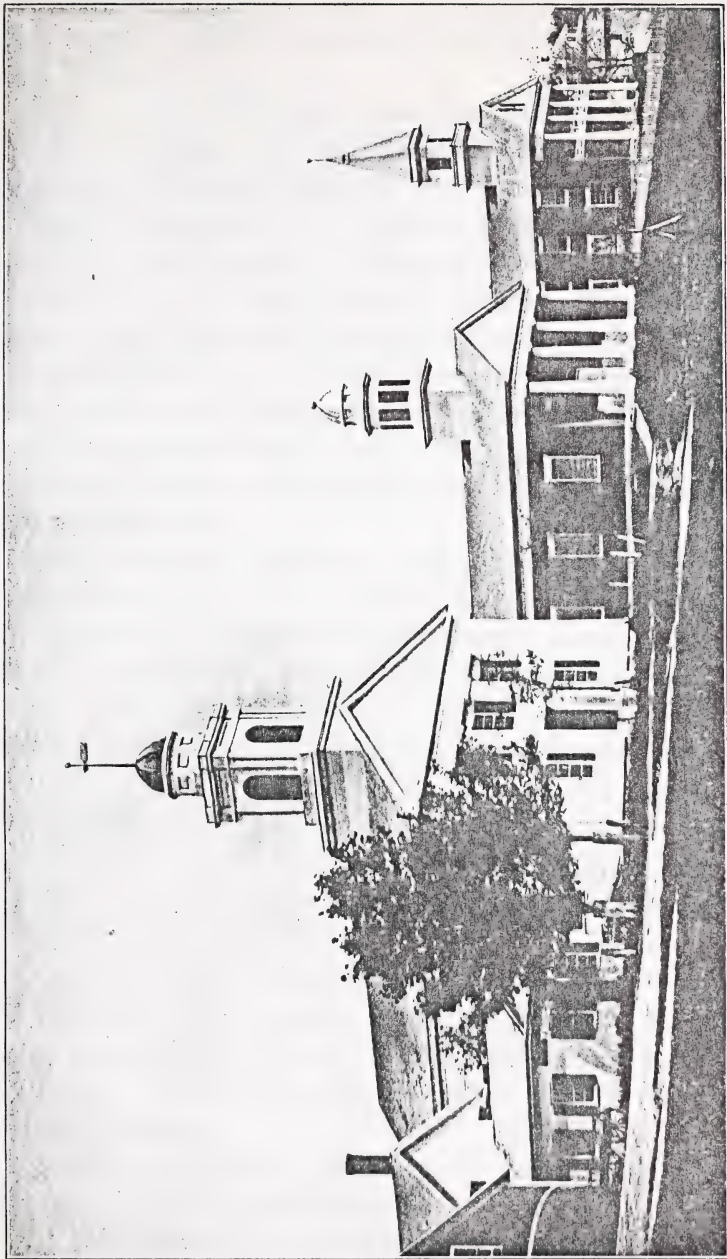


meeting of the trustees during the ensuing three years. At a meeting assembled at the inn of Denison R. Burnham, May 9, 1844, the trustees confirmed the sale of a tract of land and one of the boarding-houses thereon to Dr. Norman C. Stevens. The proceeds of the conveyance, \$1100, was paid on the note held by the bank. At this meeting Mr. Russell and Mr. Rogers were instructed to sell all the personal property of the Holmes Plymouth Academy and made another payment on the note held by the bank. The end is near. In the record of a meeting in May 1844 appear the manifestations of immediate dissolution. On motion of William C. Thompson, seconded by Rufus G. Lewis, it was voted unanimously that all the property be sold or leased for the purpose of paying the debts of the corporation, that all subscriptions and notes due the corporation be collected, and that after paying the balance of the note held by the bank, the remainder be paid to William W. Russell and John Rogers in the proportion of their claims. The entire claim of the bank was satisfied and the claim of John Rogers was compromised. By levy and foreclosure the land and the academy building and the remaining boarding-house became the property of William W. Russell. The corporation was dissolved.

Mr. Russell sold the entire property to James H. Shepard, July 10, 1852. The succeeding owner was the Suffolk Loan and Accumulating Association, which secured title by foreclosure and which sold the property Feb. 5, 1861, to Denison R. Burnham. Mr. Burnham sold the boarding-house to John T. Cutter. At the founding of the State Normal School, Mr. Burnham and Mr. Cutter conveyed the land and buildings to the State.

The academy building was of brick, fifty by thirty-six feet and two stories high. It contained a library of over one thousand volumes, a cabinet of minerals, and, for the time, a superior collection of chemical and philosophical apparatus. The building is well remembered by many. It stood about seventy yards east of the present normal-school building. The larger boarding-house, standing on the site of the normal-school building, was two stories high, and a spacious and substantial structure, affording accommoda-





ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

COURTHOUSE

ACADEMY

1855





tion for sixty or more inmates. The smaller boarding-house, now the residence of Mrs. Cushman, was sold, as stated, in 1844, to Dr. Stevens.

From 1842 to 1865 there were frequent terms of school in the academy building. The principals, following a usage of the time, were pleased to name the school "The Plymouth Academy," "The Plymouth Seminary," or "Plymouth High School." The school was in the same building, but these irregular terms were not a continuation of the Holmes Plymouth Academy. They were private schools, dependent upon the tuition of pupils, and the teachers were accountable to no one. Several of the teachers were able instructors and conducted commendable schools, while others came without recommendations and were permitted to leave without regret. An attempt to secure the names of all of these nomadic instructors has not been made.

Worcester Willey conducted a commendable school in the academy buildings from 1842 to 1845. He was a son of Darius and Mary (Pulsifer) Willey of Campton, and a brother of Rev. Isaac Willey. Subsequently he was a minister and a missionary in the West. During his administration of the school Lavina Fellows was the principal of the female department about one year. She became the wife of Hon. George W. Dike, late of Stoneham, Mass., where she now resides, being nearly ninety years of age. Miss Fellows was succeeded by Caroline B. Whipple of Wentworth, a sister of Col. Thomas J. Whipple of Laconia, who was a popular and efficient instructor until 1845.

Mr. Willey was succeeded by Samuel B. G. Corser, a native of Boscawen, and a graduate of Dartmouth, 1841. He remained until the autumn of 1846. Subsequently he was a farmer of Boscawen. At this time Mary E. Blair was the accomplished assistant teacher.

Harriet Jane Ward, a daughter of John Ward of Plymouth, taught one or two terms in 1848.

In 1850 James H. Shepard rented the academy buildings and removed to Plymouth. Two years later he purchased all the lands





and buildings formerly of the Holmes Plymouth Academy. He taught nearly four years and made a gallant effort to found a permanent institution. He was a Universalist minister, and while he lived in Plymouth he preached many Sabbaths in the academy building. He removed, 1856, to Centre Harbor.

Joseph Clark, a graduate of Dartmouth, 1854, while a student at law in the office of Napoleon B. Bryant, then of this town, was principal one or two terms. (See Volume II.) Annie Maria Johnson, a daughter of Joshua M. and Clara A. (Patterson) Johnson of Henniker, taught several terms about 1858. In the autumn of 1859, Edward Winslow Howe, a native of Templeton, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth, 1859, with Miss Johnson as an assistant, conducted a memorable term in the academy building. Subsequently he married Miss Johnson and removed to Medford, Mass. He died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 13, 1884. His widow resides in Henniker. Mr. Howe was succeeded in this town by George Merrill, who remained one term.

Andrew Jackson Huntoon, a son of David and Lucy Ann (Baker) Huntoon, born in Unity, was the efficient principal at the outbreak of the Civil War. Elisha Hinds was an assistant. Under their management the school was prosperous and popular.

Mr. Huntoon enlisted from Plymouth in the Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry, Aug. 22, 1862, and was subsequently promoted to captain. He was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and discharged on account of wounds June 15, 1864. For many years he has been a clerk in the Treasury Department, residing in Washington, D. C. The fall term of 1862 and the spring term of 1863 were taught by Charles Melroy Fellows and Esther M. Wight. Mr. Fellows was a native of Thetford, Vt. He married Miss Wight, and subsequently he was a physician in Lawrence, Mass., where he died, 1876.

The fall term of 1863, two terms in 1864, and the spring term of 1865 were conducted successfully by Eli Mellen Wight and Henry D. Wyatt. The assistant teachers during the two years were



Pamelia M. Blair, Esther J. Kendall, Sarah E. Blair, and Martha F. Hazleton. Mr. Wyatt resides in Chattanooga, Tenn., and maintains a summer home in Campton. Mr. Wight, subsequently, was an able physician of Chattanooga, Tenn., and a professor in Nashville Medical College. Following the traditions of the school, he married one of his assistant teachers. (See Blair Register, Vol. II.)



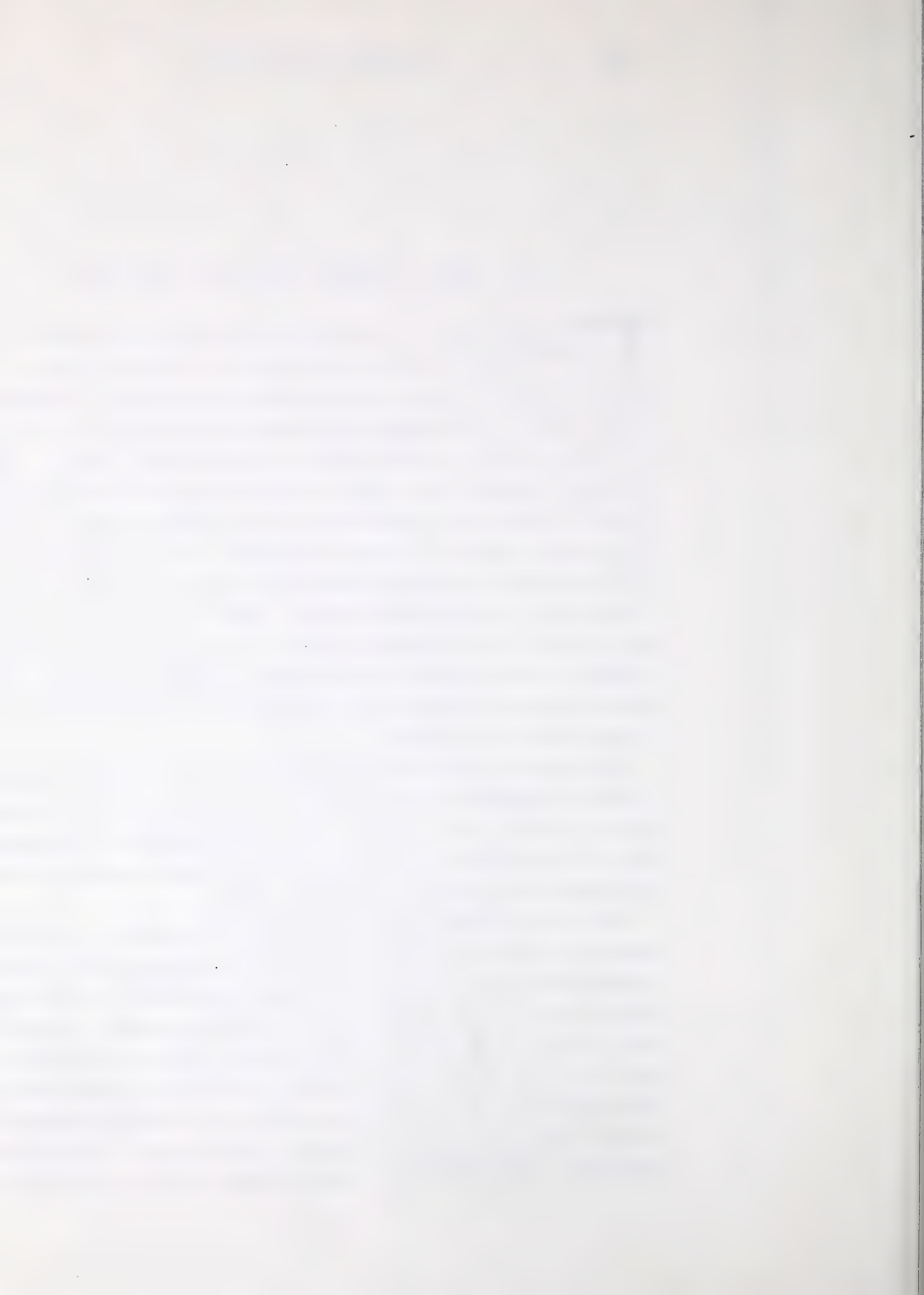


## XXI. THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE legislature of New Hampshire in the laws of 1851 and 1868 established stated sessions of teachers' institutes. In this innovation is discovered the promise of the early foundation by the state of a permanent institution for the education and professional training of the teachers of the public schools. The project of establishing a State Normal School was intelligently debated several years, receiving the unqualified support of the prominent educators of New Hampshire. In the meantime an efficient system of normal training was being developed in Massachusetts and in several other states. Tested by immediate results and weighed in the unerring balance of experience, the pioneer schools of this character were eminently successful, and their auspicious fortunes fortified the arguments of the advocates of a normal school in this state.

The original act for the establishment of a State Normal School in New Hampshire was introduced and ably supported by Hiram Orcutt, a distinguished educator and a representative of Lebanon. The bill passed the house and senate without much opposition and was approved by the governor July 2, 1870.

The act was liberally permissive and timidly creative. It anticipated that the land and buildings for school purposes would be presented by the community where the school was located, and that the tuition of the pupils would meet the current expenses. Beyond the payment of the salary of the trustees, which was limited to \$300, the state at this time assumed no financial responsibility. The foundation was weak and uncertain, and the early experience of the school was a gallant struggle for existence. The meagre provisions of the act of 1870 were all that could be wrested from





the economy and conservatism of the time. However, the early promoters of a normal school in this state were satisfied with the privilege of making an experiment and of demonstrating the necessity of normal training. The wisdom and sagacious foresight of the simple provisions of the first statute have been demonstrated by an enlarged liberality on the part of the state and by the uniform growth and prosperity of a substantial institution.

By the terms of the act of 1870 the board of seven trustees were instructed "to give notice, by publication, that they will receive proposals from towns, corporations or individuals to furnish lands, buildings or funds for the school, and they shall make such selection of locality as will, in their judgment, best subserve the interests of the institution and shall establish said normal school with as little delay as possible." The considerations which led to the location of the school in Plymouth are concisely stated in the first annual report of the trustees:—

Notice was given, by publication, for proposals from towns, corporations and individuals to furnish school property and funds, on condition of securing the location of the school. Several towns responded liberally among which were Plymouth, Walpole, Fisherville and Mont Vernon, offering an aggregate quantity of about \$125,000.

After due deliberation, and in view of all the advantages to be secured, the trustees unanimously decided to locate the school in the beautiful town of Plymouth, which had offered, in real estate and cash, some \$42,000.

In stating the proposed donation of Plymouth, the trustees estimated the value of the land and buildings at \$20,000, which was exactly twice the sum the owners received. The propositions made by the advocates of the location of the school at Plymouth to the trustees were formulated and executed, as follows:—

The town purchased and presented to the state for the use of the school the brick academy building and the larger boarding-house erected and formerly owned and occupied by the Holmes Plymouth Academy, and all the land connected therewith. The

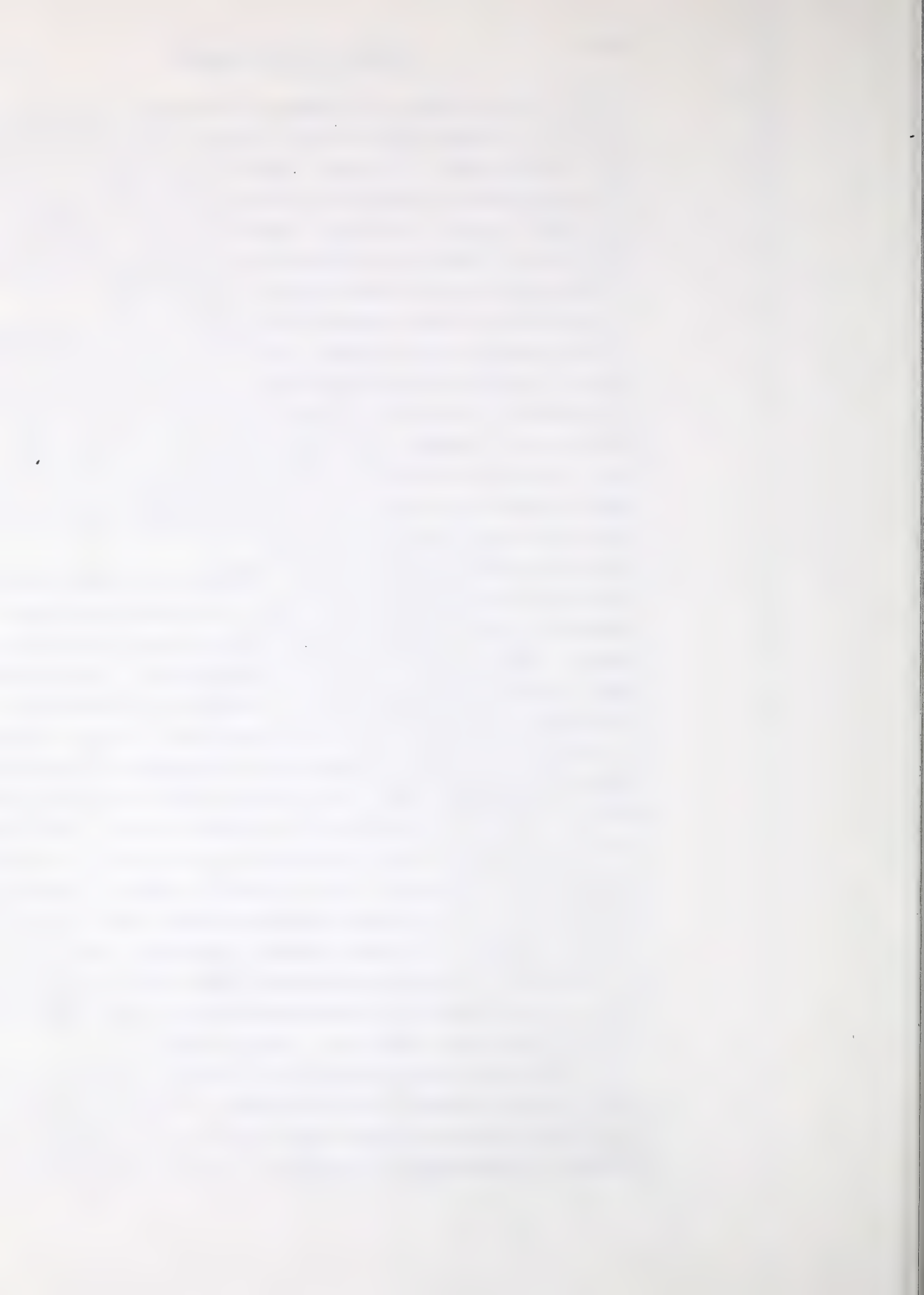


property was purchased of Denison R. Burnham, who owned the academy building, and of John T. Cutter, who held the title to the boarding-house. The sum paid by the town was \$10,000. In consideration of free tuition of the pupils of the primary and the higher grades, the village district gave the sum of \$7000. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad donated \$4000, and to these gratuities the liberal citizens added \$1100.

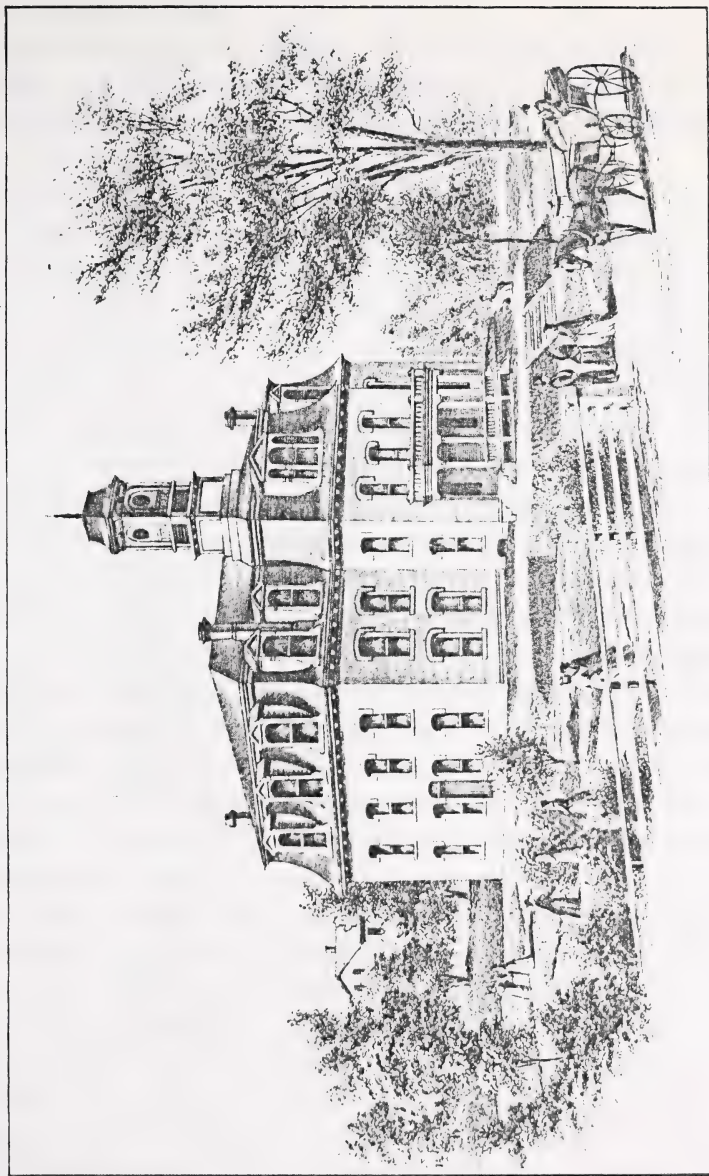
In addition to these stipulated donations, and in consideration of the proposal of the normal school to instruct in the model school the pupils of the village district, known as District No. 2 of Plymouth, the district agreed to pay to the normal school the school money annually raised by assessment. The sum paid by the district from 1872 to 1904 was gradually increased from \$600 to \$3300 per annum, and since the establishment of a high school the annual payment is \$1000.

In the selection of Plymouth as the seat of the state institution the central situation of the town, the healthfulness and the attractive natural features of the locality were deservedly considered. There were additional considerations. In the public mind forever there will remain a sentiment of fitness and the completion of a reward for an early and heroic struggle to found a permanent institution of learning in Plymouth. The Holmes Plymouth Academy, after a few years of fickle prosperity, had failed. Upon its ashes was reared the normal school. After many years, like bread cast upon the waters, the good works of a former generation were rewarded. It is stated in another chapter that in Plymouth, and in the same buildings, Samuel Read Hall, the American pioneer of normal training, conducted a seminary for the professional education of teachers more than thirty years before a normal school was established in this state. The State Normal School was planted on a congenial soil.

The subsequent history of the State Normal School is the continued record of growth and development. Profiting by experience, directed by an intelligent and zealous board of trustees, and sustained by an enlarged liberality of the state, the institution







STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1875

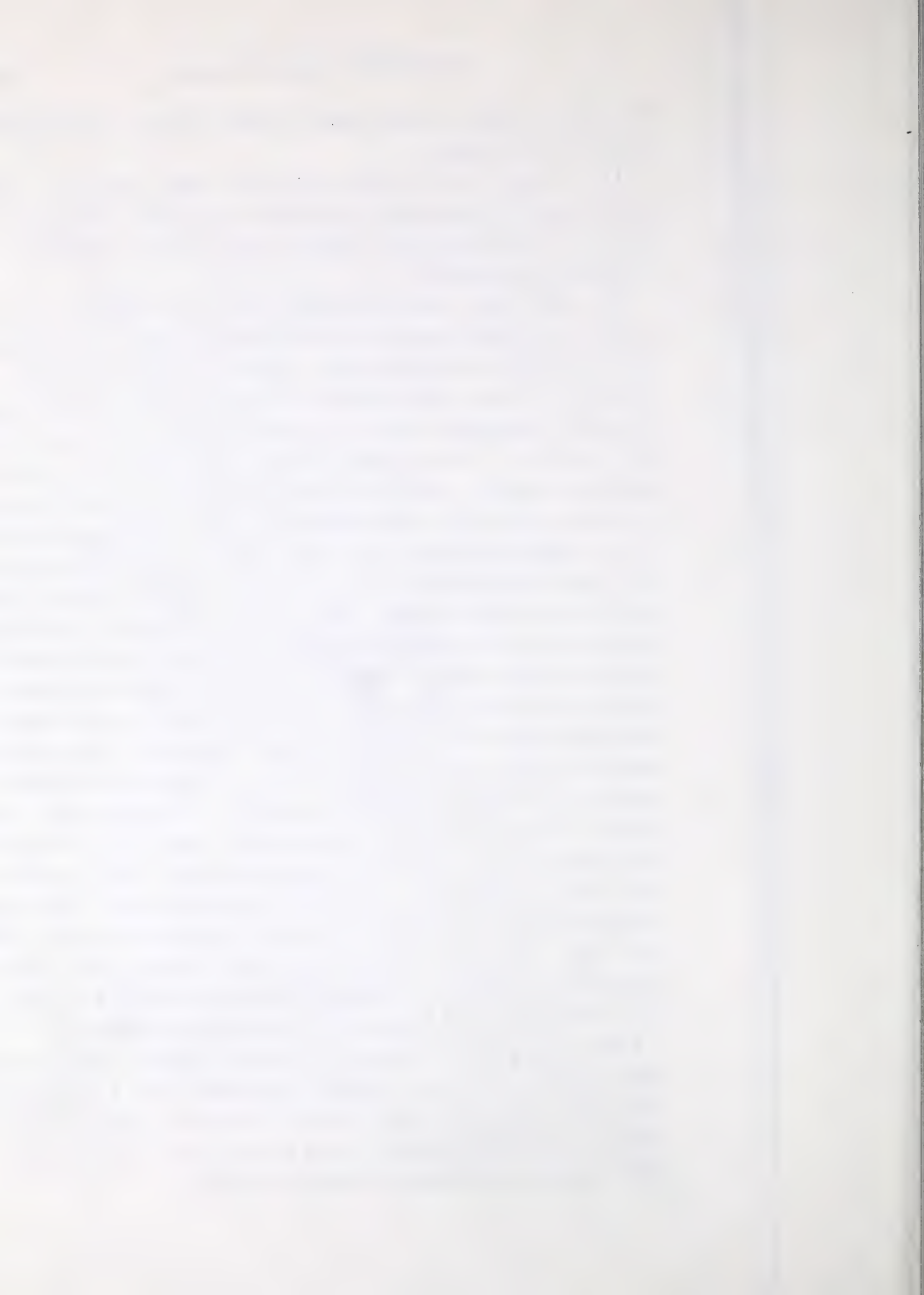


has been steadily advanced from a feeble infancy to the ready vigor of maturer years.

The normal school is a state and not a town institution. Its location and its immediate contact with the people of Plymouth, for more than thirty years, demands notice in every narrative of town and school affairs.

The school was opened March 15, 1871, with eighty students in the normal department, for a term of eight weeks. The trustees had elected Silas H. Pearl, A.M., as principal, who was unable to assume the duties of the position until near the close of the term, when his engagement with the normal school at Johnson, Vt., was completed. Amos Hadley, A.M., of Concord, was elected associate principal, and he conducted the school during the first term with success and to the satisfaction of the trustees and pupils. In the succeeding terms of the school the burdens falling upon Mr. Pearl were accumulating and exacting. The buildings were too small and inconvenient. The number of students was fully maintained, but the available funds of the school were inadequate for a reasonable support. In June, 1871, the legislature donated \$5000, and the following year appropriated \$8000 for the repair and enlargement of the school building. Referring to the experience of the year ending in June, 1873, the trustees in their annual report say, "The labor imposed upon Mr. Pearl has been too severe; he cannot endure as much another term." In the light of subsequent events the remark was a prophecy. Mr. Pearl died soon after the report was submitted to the legislature. The first principal of the normal school is kindly remembered by all who knew him. He was a faithful and tactful teacher, and a kind and cultured gentleman. During the administration of Mr. Pearl, Mr. Hadley remained in charge of the classical department.

Under the general direction of Joseph Burrows, Henry W. Blair, and Rev. Anthony C. Hardy an addition, fifty by forty-six feet, was built on the west side of the school building and a Mansard roof built over the old and the new part of the building. The contractor was Ellery D. Dunn of Littleton.



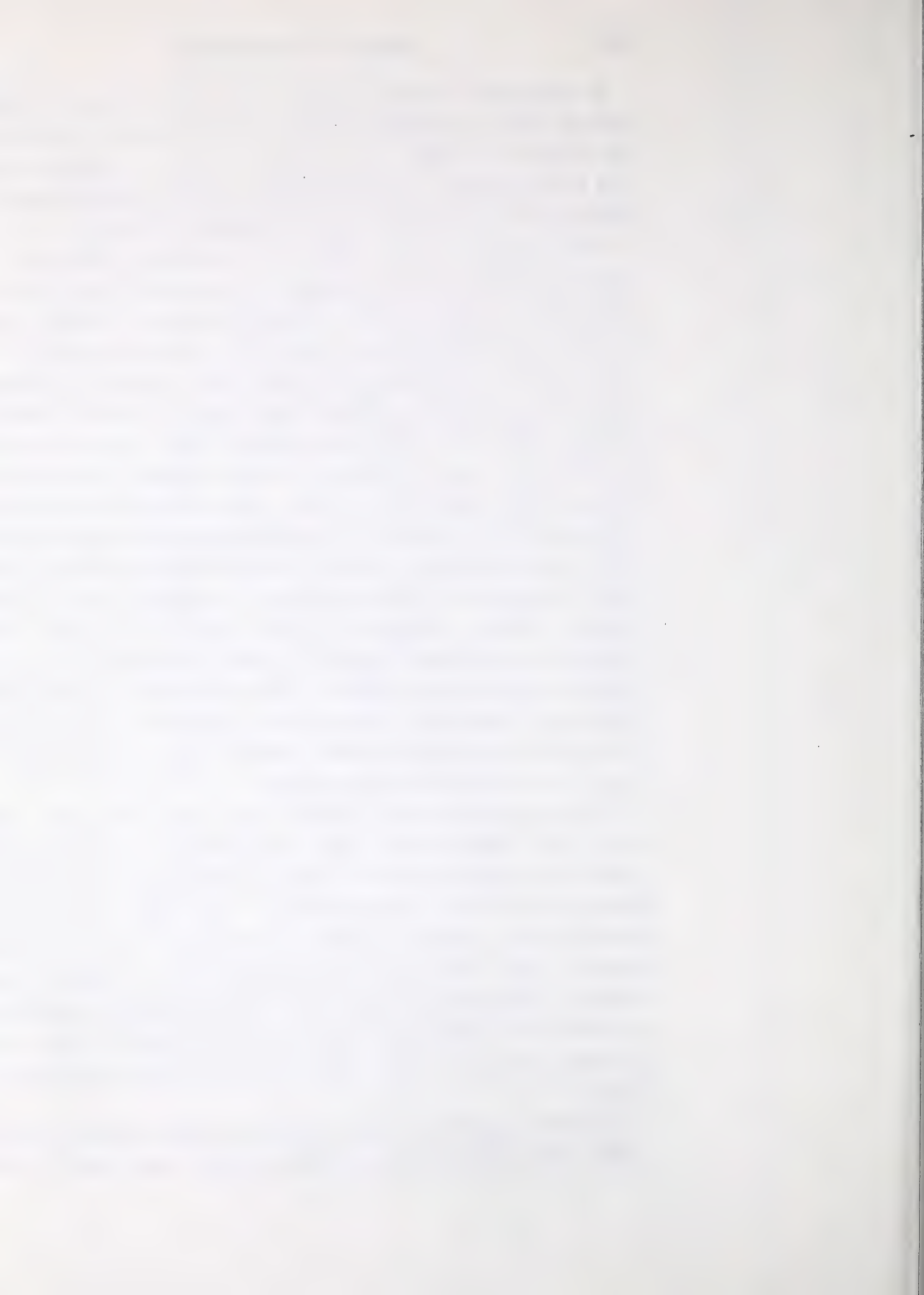


In the contest over the location of the school, Henry W. Blair was an able and enthusiastic advocate of Plymouth, and during the years of its youth and feebleness he was a constant friend and firm supporter of the institution. To him and his sagacious efforts the town and the school are mutually indebted.

Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, A.M., was the second principal. He came to the school at the opening of the autumn term, 1873, and conducted the school with a reasonable measure of success until the beginning of the autumn term, 1876, when he resigned. He was a son of Gen. Samuel Greenleaf and Caroline D. (Vinal) Ladd, and was born in Hallowell, Me., Aug. 31, 1839; Bowdoin College, 1855; Yale Theological School, 1863. He was a pastor at Cromwell, Conn., a professor in Olivet College, and pastor at Romeo, Mich., from 1869 to 1873. After his labors in this town he founded the University of New Mexico and the Ramona Indian School, and remained president of these institutions ten years, when he removed to New York City. He married, Aug. 6, 1863, Harriet Abbott, a daughter of Rev. John S. C. Abbott. The legislature appropriated \$5000 in 1873 for salaries and small repairs, and the same amount in 1874 and 1875 for repairs, furniture, and books, and also made the tuition free to the pupils who agree to teach in the public schools of the state for a period equal to the course of study pursued.

At the beginning of the autumn term, 1876, Ambrose P. Kelsey, A.M., succeeded Mr. Ladd as principal. In their annual report the trustees herald the coming of Mr. Kelsey with the following complimentary announcement. "Mr. Kelsey comes highly recommended as an accomplished and successful teacher in similar schools in other states, having been principal of the State Normal School of Maine and professor in the Albany State Normal School of New York, and much is hoped, from his large experience and judicious management, for the future welfare and success of the school."

A latent opposition, which, during the administration of Mr. Ladd, had been in a considerable measure suppressed by the



constant and sagacious effort of the friends of the institution, was now renewed with increasing vigor and acerbity. It was freely asserted that the school was only an academy supported by the state for the benefit of a few. The support of a fostering public sentiment was weakened, and the existing conditions inaugurated a season of despondency and declension in the fortunes of the school. In the legislature, in public discussion, and in the prints, the loyal friends of the normal school, now pleading for financial support and now battling a turbulent opposition, ably and successfully defended an institution which their earlier efforts had founded. The tide soon turned, and public sentiment, if sometimes hesitating and timid, has ceased to be unfriendly to the fortunes of the normal school.

During the administration of Mr. Kelsey less attention was given to instruction in the classics, and the school in its work was more distinctly normal. The number of students decreased, and the reduced attendance extended into the early part of the term of his successor. Having been appointed to a professorship in Hamilton College, Mr. Kelsey resigned, and was succeeded in February, 1879, by Henry Pitt Warren, who remained until the close of the spring term, 1883. In announcing his resignation the trustees pay the following tribute to the faithful service of Mr. Warren. "To our great regret Principal H. P. Warren has resigned, to engage in another educational enterprise, and we feel that his departure is a heavy loss to the school. For the last five years he has been doing most efficient service, whose value, enhanced by the difficulties under which he has labored, cannot easily be estimated. Mr. Warren brought experience, enthusiasm, and scholarship to the work, joined to a high appreciation of the character and purpose of such an institution. Through many discouragements and perplexities he has endeavored with fidelity, constancy, and devotion to realize his own ideal and ours and to give it form and effect." Since he removed from Plymouth, Mr. Warren has been English master of an institute in Lawrenceville, N. J., and is now principal of the Albany (N. Y.) Academy. (See Volume II.)





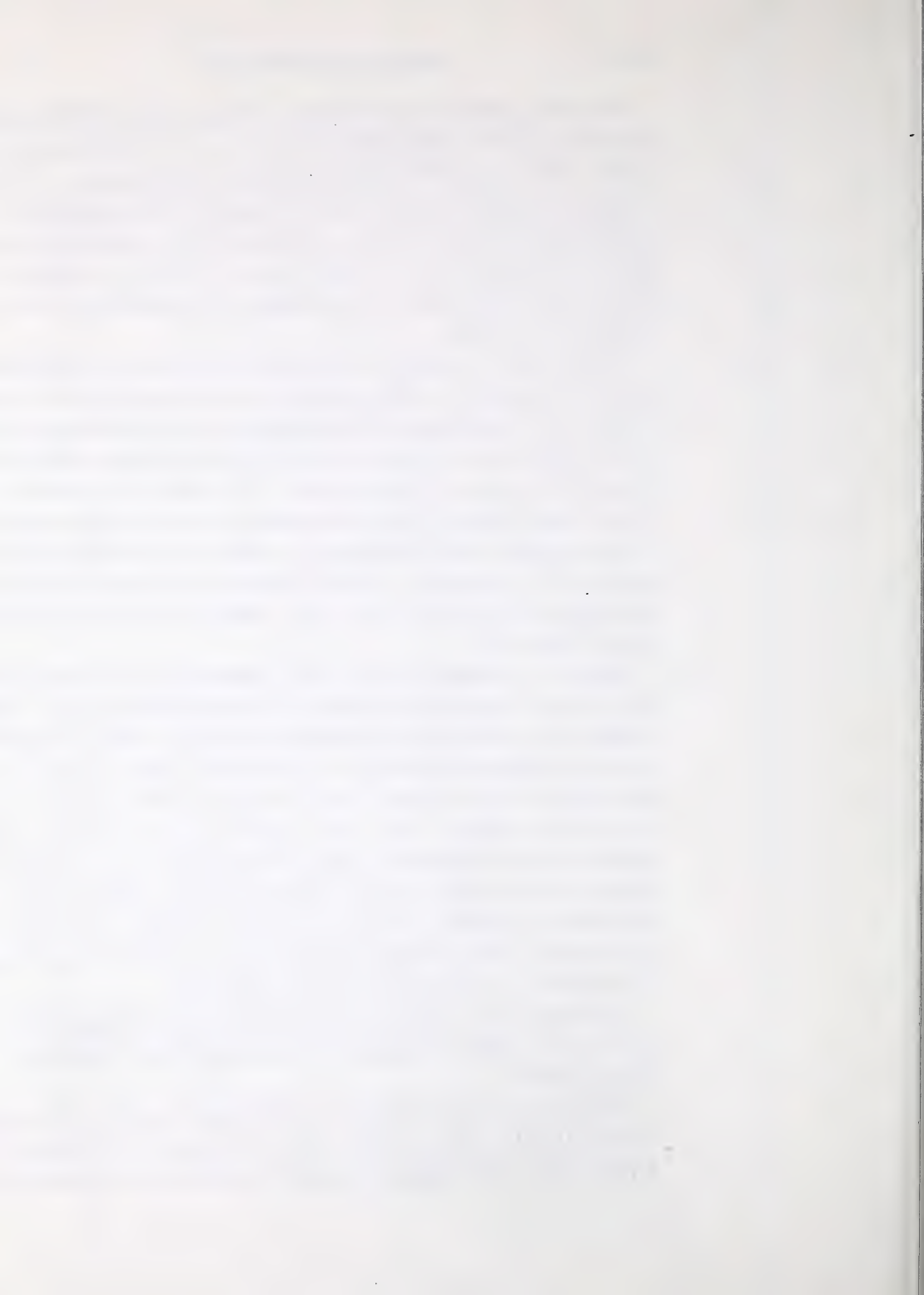
The fifth principal was Charles C. Rounds, A.M., Ph.D., who remained thirteen years, adding fame to a well established reputation. He was a self-reliant, independent, laborious man. With a term of service longer than that of any predecessor, gifted with an unusual ability to instruct, and possessing the ready power to govern the school and to control men and affairs, he raised the institution from weakness to strength and established it on an enduring foundation.

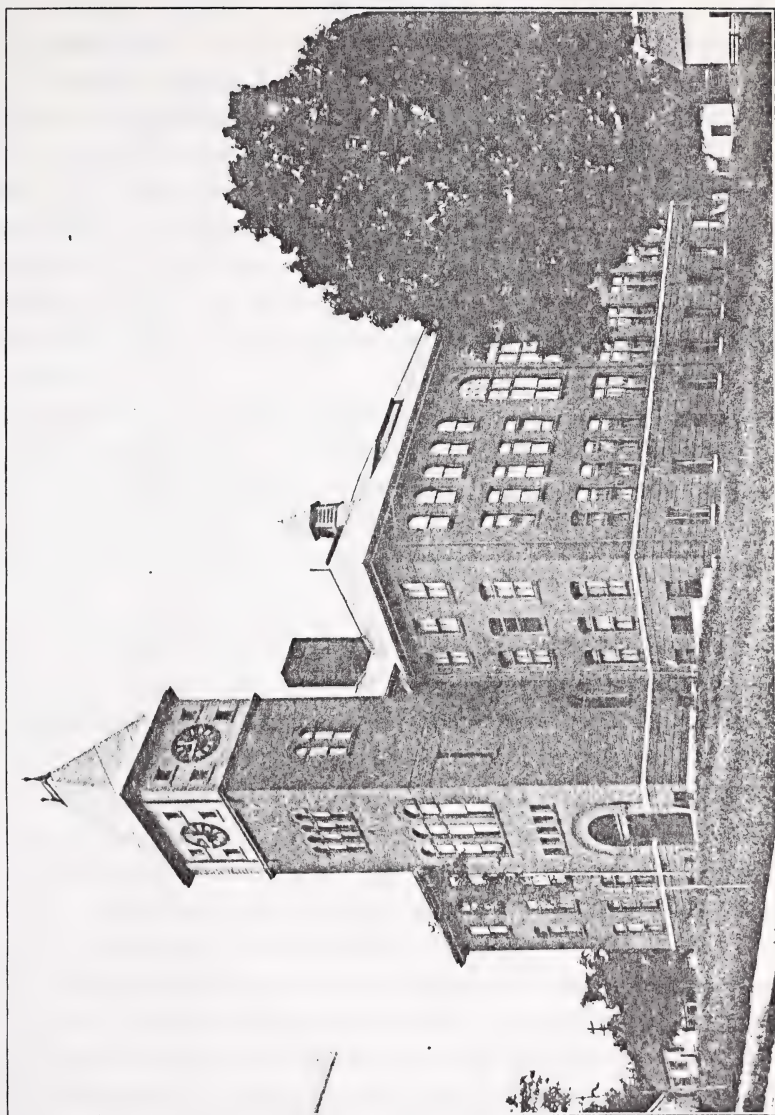
If sometimes he asserted his matured convictions to the exclusion of the opinions of his associates, or was forceful to the extreme limit of gentleness, it was forgotten in a willing recognition of his devotion to the school and his disciplined ability and enthusiasm in the work of his profession. The school, as he made it, is a living witness of his ability, and the love and the respect of many pupils attest the generous qualities of his heart and the purity of his character. From Plymouth Mr. Rounds removed in August, 1896, to New York City, where he died Nov. 8, 1901. (See Volume II.)

Alfred H. Campbell, A.M., Ph.D., succeeded Mr. Rounds Oct. 9, 1896, and remained in charge of the school four years. The interim of a few weeks was acceptably filled by John A. Russell, one of the assistant teachers. In announcing the engagement of Mr. Campbell, the trustees have left these words among the archives of the school: "His wide experience in educational work while principal of the State Normal School of Vermont, and other schools, and his special study of Normal School methods, at home and abroad, especially qualify him for the position." During his administration the attendance at the school was well sustained, and his supervision and instruction were satisfactory.

The seventh and present principal of the State Normal School is James E. Klock, who assumed the charge of the institution in August, 1900.

Very many of the assistant and department teachers have rendered valuable service, and to them the success of the school is largely due. The bravery of the private soldier is the foundation





NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



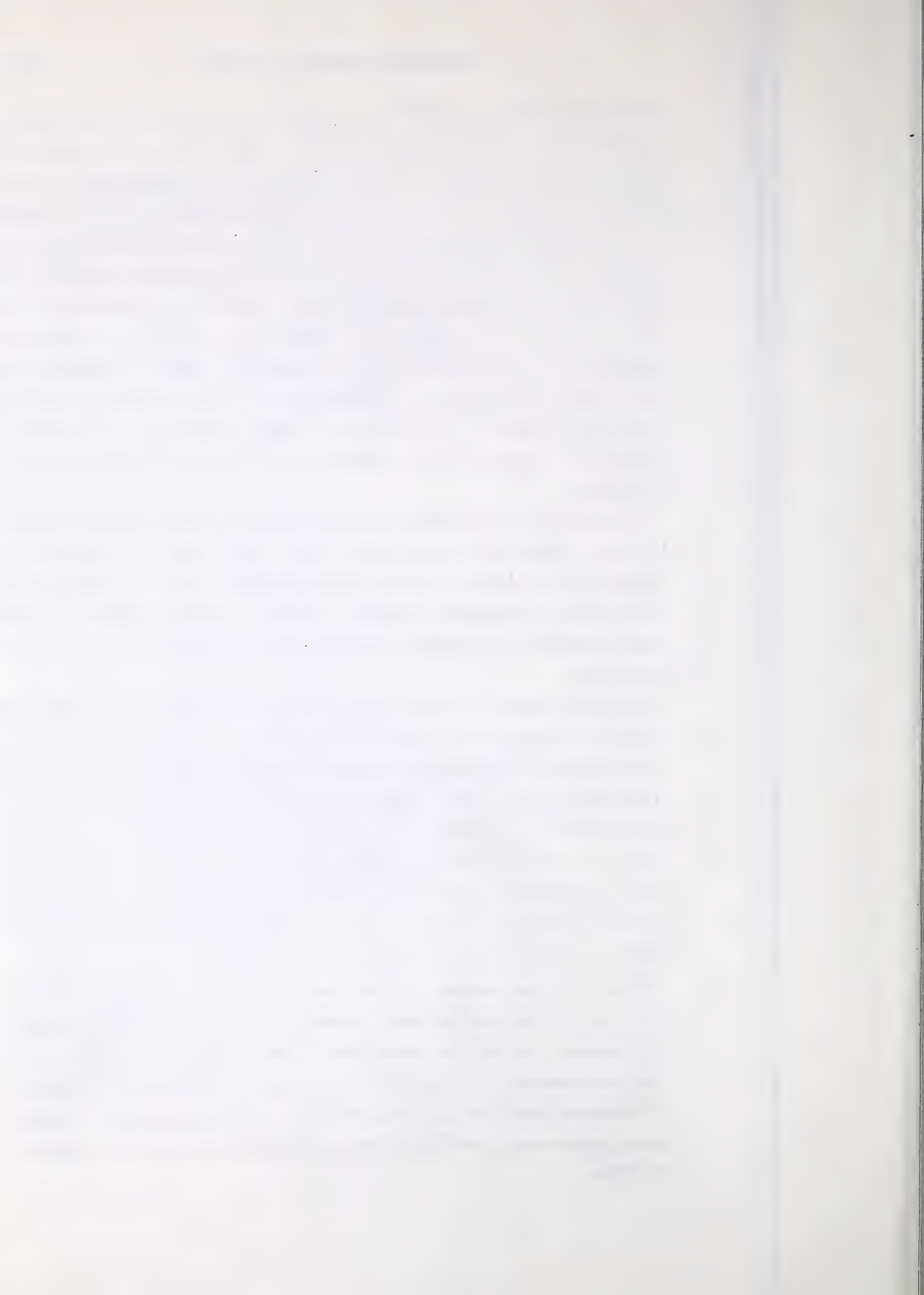


of the fame of the general in command. In an equal manner the laurels of the school and the wreaths which crown the principal are the leaves entwined by the diligence and competence of the under instructors. Early in the administration of Mr. Rounds the reasonable necessity for new and enlarged buildings was apparent and generally admitted, and the increasing number of pupils requiring accommodation was an appeal the state could not resist. For this purpose the legislature of 1889 made an appropriation of \$60,000 to be expended under a commission appointed by the governor and council. In connection with this proceeding Amos M. Kidder, a liberal citizen of Plymouth, presented a tract of land adjoining for a site of the proposed dormitory.

The building commission were Nahum T. Greenwood of New London, Alpheus Gay of Manchester, and Amos M. Kidder of Plymouth, and Head & Dowst of Manchester were the contractors. The present convenient school building and the Normal Hall were promptly completed, and were first occupied early in the year 1891.

From the date of the original act of 1870 until the section of the law was repealed in 1879 the state board of education annually appointed a supervisor of the normal school. The principal of the school, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the supervisor constituted a commission with power to prescribe courses of study and the conditions of admission and graduation. The supervisors were Hiram Orcutt of Lebanon, one year; Ephraim Knight of New London, seven years; and Rev. Gerherdus L. Demarest of Manchester, one year.

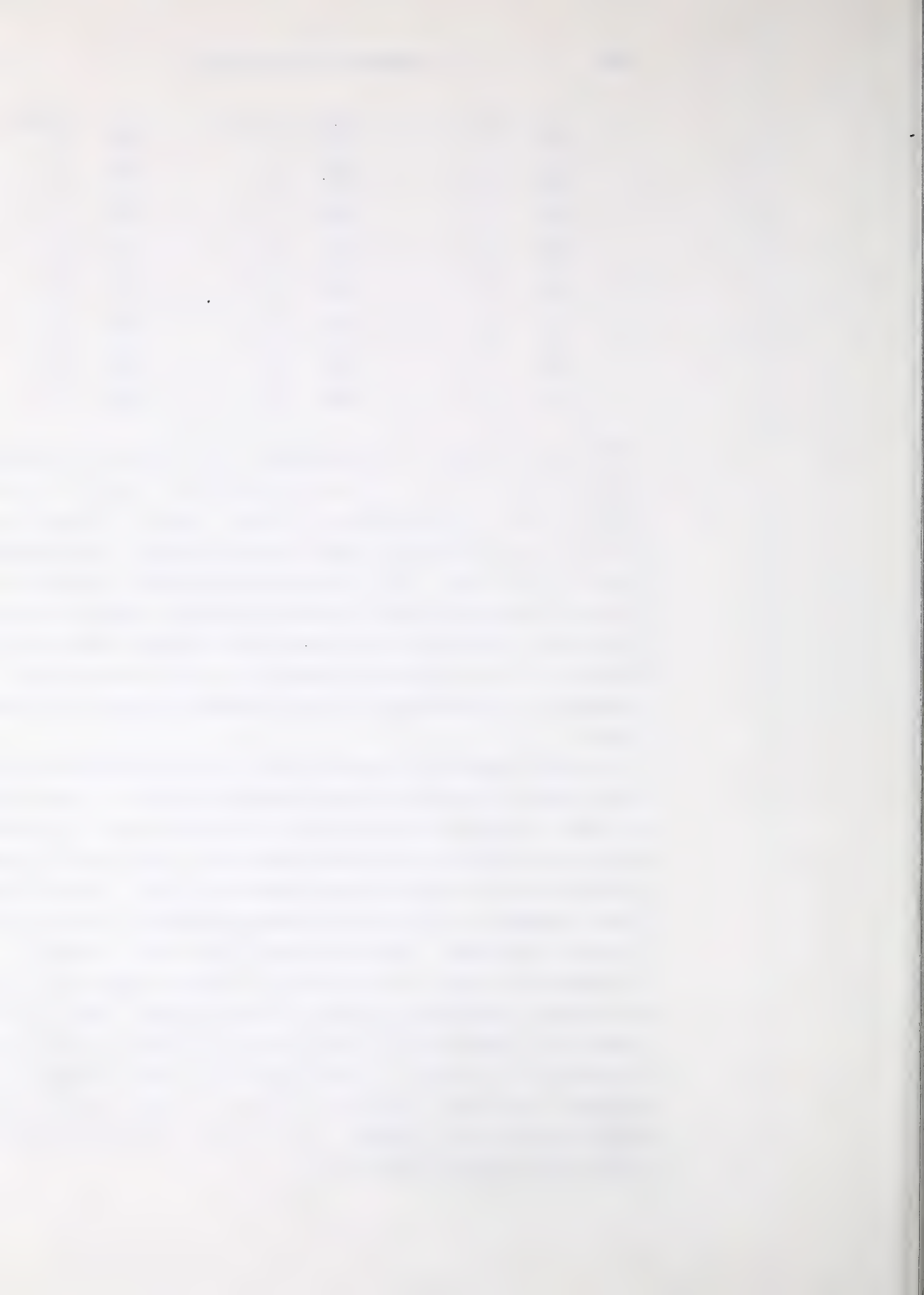
The superior mission of the institution and the years of prosperity and of depression are expressed in an exhibit of the number of graduates during the thirty-four years of its work in this state. The whole number is eight hundred and twenty-five. On account of the small number in attendance and a rearrangement of conditions, none were graduated during the year ending in the summer of 1880.



YEAR.	GRADUATES.	YEAR.	GRADUATES.	YEAR.	GRADUATES.
1871	6	1883	8	1894	27
1872	37	1884	21	1895	19
1873	45	1885	9	1896	17
1874	15	1886	4	1897	34
1875	33	1887	22	1898	20
1876	36	1888	13	1899	21
1877	43	1889	27	1900	37
1878	37	1890	21	1901	39
1879	21	1891	24	1902	39
1881	2	1892	21	1903	54
1882	10	1893	21	1904	42

The first treasurer of the institution was Charles M. Whittier, who died Sept. 13, 1881. He was succeeded by Charles A. Jewell, who removed to Boston, Mass., in 1886. Frank W. Russell, who declined a re-election, was appointed to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Jewell. Mr. Russell was succeeded by George H. Adams, who has completed seventeen years of continuous service. The annual reports of the treasurers are concise exhibits of the finances of the institution, presenting a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the institution during thirty-three years.

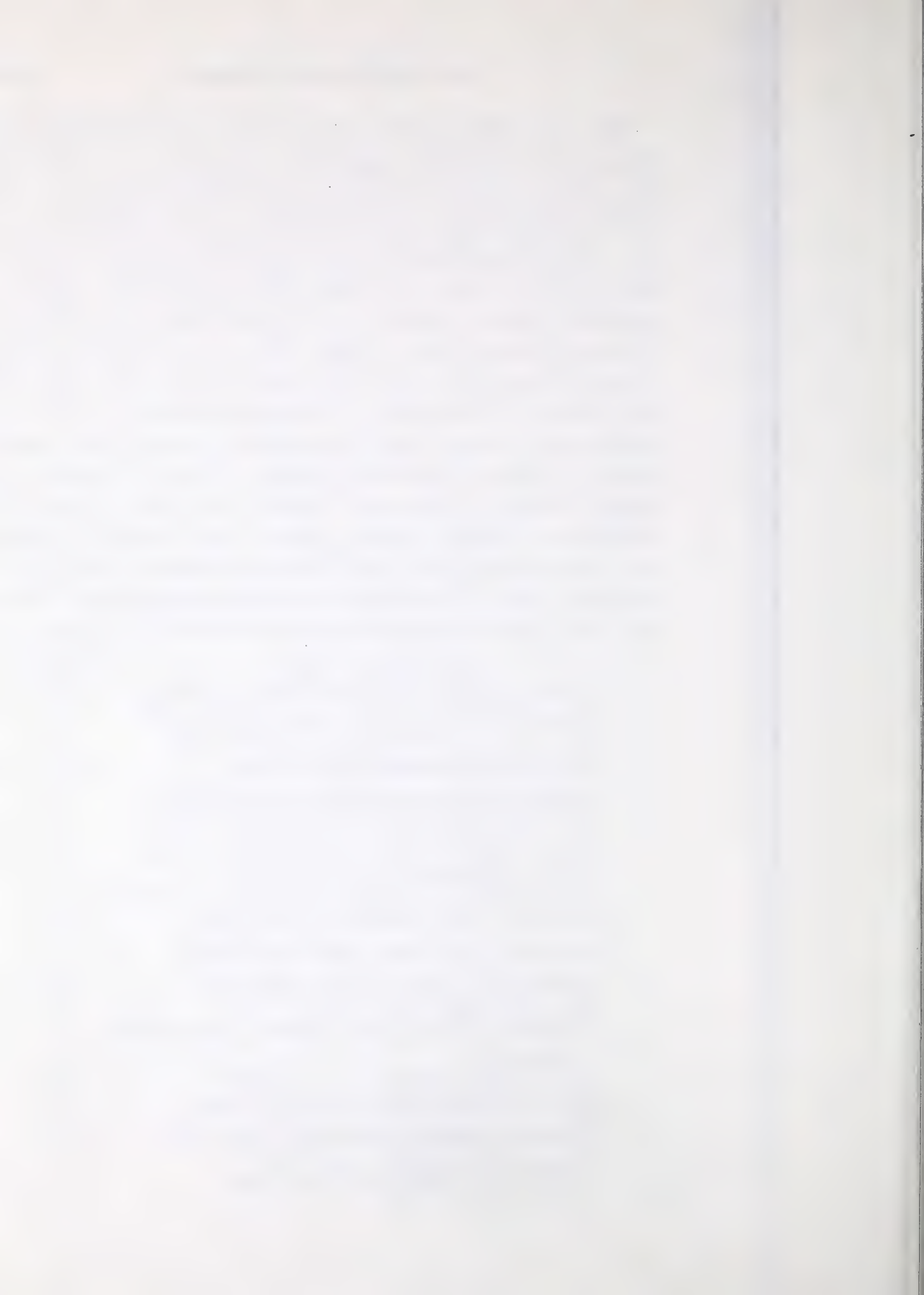
The state appropriations of \$5000 in 1871 and \$8000 in 1872 were mainly expended in repairs upon the buildings. From 1873 to 1887 the annual appropriation for maintenance was \$5000, with the exception of 1879, when \$3000 was appropriated. Since 1887 the state has appropriated \$7000 five years, \$10,000 eight years, \$15,000 two years, and, beginning 1903, the annual appropriation is \$25,000. The whole sum paid to the institution by the state to the close of the school year 1903-4, including salary of trustees and printing account, is \$361,148.05. The amount paid by the village district of Plymouth for tuition, as stipulated in successive contracts, was increased from \$600 to \$3300 per annum. Since the establishment of the new high school, beginning 1903, the sum is \$1000. The whole sum paid by the district from 1871 to 1904 is \$58,323.63.





The act of 1870 provided for a board of seven trustees, two from each of the three congressional districts and one at large. Three were appointed for one year and four for two years. In 1872 the board was increased to fifteen, and in 1879 reduced to five. At all times the governor and state superintendent of public instruction have been members *ex officio* of the board. Eighteen governors have participated in the proceedings of the trustees: Stearns, Weston, Straw, Cheney, Prescott, Head, Bell, Hale, Currier, Sawyer, Goodell, Tuttle, Smith, Busiel, Ramsdell, Rollins, Jordan, and Bachelder. The superintendents of public instruction have been John W. Simonds of Franklin, two years; Daniel G. Beede of Sandwich, one year; John W. Simonds, two years; Charles A. Downs of Lebanon, four years; James W. Patterson of Hanover, thirteen years; Fred Gowing of Nashua, five and one-half years; and Channing Folsom of Dover, since September, 1898. Fifty-nine persons have been appointed trustees, with date of first appointment and term of service as follows:—

DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	NUMBER OF YEARS IN SERVICE.
Dewitt C. Durgin, Newmarket, Sept. 22, 1870	6
Charles W. Pickering, Greenland, Sept. 22, 1870	8
George Dustan, Peterborough, Sept. 22, 1870	3
Amos Hadley, Concord, Sept. 22, 1870	1
George A. Bingham, Littleton, Sept. 22, 1870	7
Abel Herbert Bellows, Walpole, Sept. 22, 1870	5
Hiram Orcutt, Lebanon, April 7, 1871; at large	6
Paul A. Stackpole, Dover, Oct. 2, 1871	5
John W. Simonds, Franklin, Oct. 2, 1871; declined.	
Clinton S. Averill, Milford, Dec. 21, 1871	8
George T. Day, Dover, Aug. 6, 1872; died.	
George R. W. Scott, Newport, Aug. 6, 1872	3
Samuel B. Page, Concord, Aug. 6, 1872	3
Atwood B. Meserve, New Hampton, Aug. 6, 1872; declined.	
Hazen Bedel, Colebrook, Aug. 6, 1872	7
Daniel G. Beede, Sandwich, Aug. 6, 1872	1
Joseph G. Edgerly, Manchester, Aug. 6, 1872	6
King S. Hall, Laconia, Aug. 6, 1872	7
John C. Ray, Dunbarton, Oct. 24, 1872	



DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	NUMBER OF YEARS IN SERVICE.
Reuben B. Jordan, Tamworth, Sept. 4, 1873	2
William H. Allen, Newport, Feb. 10, 1874	3
John D. Lyman, Exeter, Oct. 24, 1874	5
William H. Farrar, Somersworth, Oct. 24, 1874	1
William T. Norris, Danbury, Oct. 24, 1874	2
Dauphin W. Buckminster, Keene, July 26, 1875	1
William A. Heard, Sandwich, July 26, 1875; declined.	
Benjamin M. Mason, Moultonborough, May 25, 1876	3
Edward L. Goddard, Claremont, Sept. 5, 1876	2
Solon A. Carter, Keene, Sept. 5, 1876; declined.	
Royal H. Porter, Keene, Sept. 5, 1876	2
Charles F. Stone, Laconia, Sept. 20, 1876	3
Parsons Brainard Cogswell, Concord, Sept. 20, 1876	3
William M. Chase, Concord, Sept. 20, 1876	3
Howard F. Hill, Ashland, Sept. 20, 1876	3
Charles A. Jewell, Plymouth, Sept. 20, 1876	10
George B. Spalding, Dover, Oct. 24, 1876	9
A. Bardwell Haywood, Keene, Aug. 22, 1878	1
Gerherdus L. Demarest, Manchester, Aug. 22, 1878	1
Osman B. Way, Claremont, Sept. 5, 1878	1
Edwin A. Peterson, Greenland, Sept. 5, 1878	1
Daniel C. Roberts, Concord, July 30, 1879	10
William E. Buck, Manchester, July 30, 1879	8
Hosea W. Parker, Claremont, July 30, 1879	10
Edward B. S. Sanborn, Franklin, Sept. 9, 1885	2
Alvin Burleigh, Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1887	11
Eliza Nelson Blair, Manchester, Sept. 8, 1887	2
Amos M. Kidder, Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1887	2
William H. Mitchell, Littleton, Sept. 21, 1887	12
George H. Stearns, Manchester, Sept. 8, 1889	10
Jason H. Dudley, Colebrook, Sept. 8, 1889	2
Charles H. Sawyer, Dover, Sept. 8, 1889; declined.	
John Scales, Dover, Nov. 7, 1889	2
Cyrus Sargeant, Plymouth, Dec. 8, 1891	8
Channing Folsom, Dover, Dec. 8, 1891	5
James Clifford Simpson, Portsmouth, Feb. 23, 1897.	
Henry H. Clark, Franconia, April 11, 1899.	
Benjamin F. Dame, Newmarket, Nov. 22, 1899.	
James H. Fassett, Nashua, Nov. 22, 1899.	
George D. Towne, Manchester, Nov. 22, 1899.	



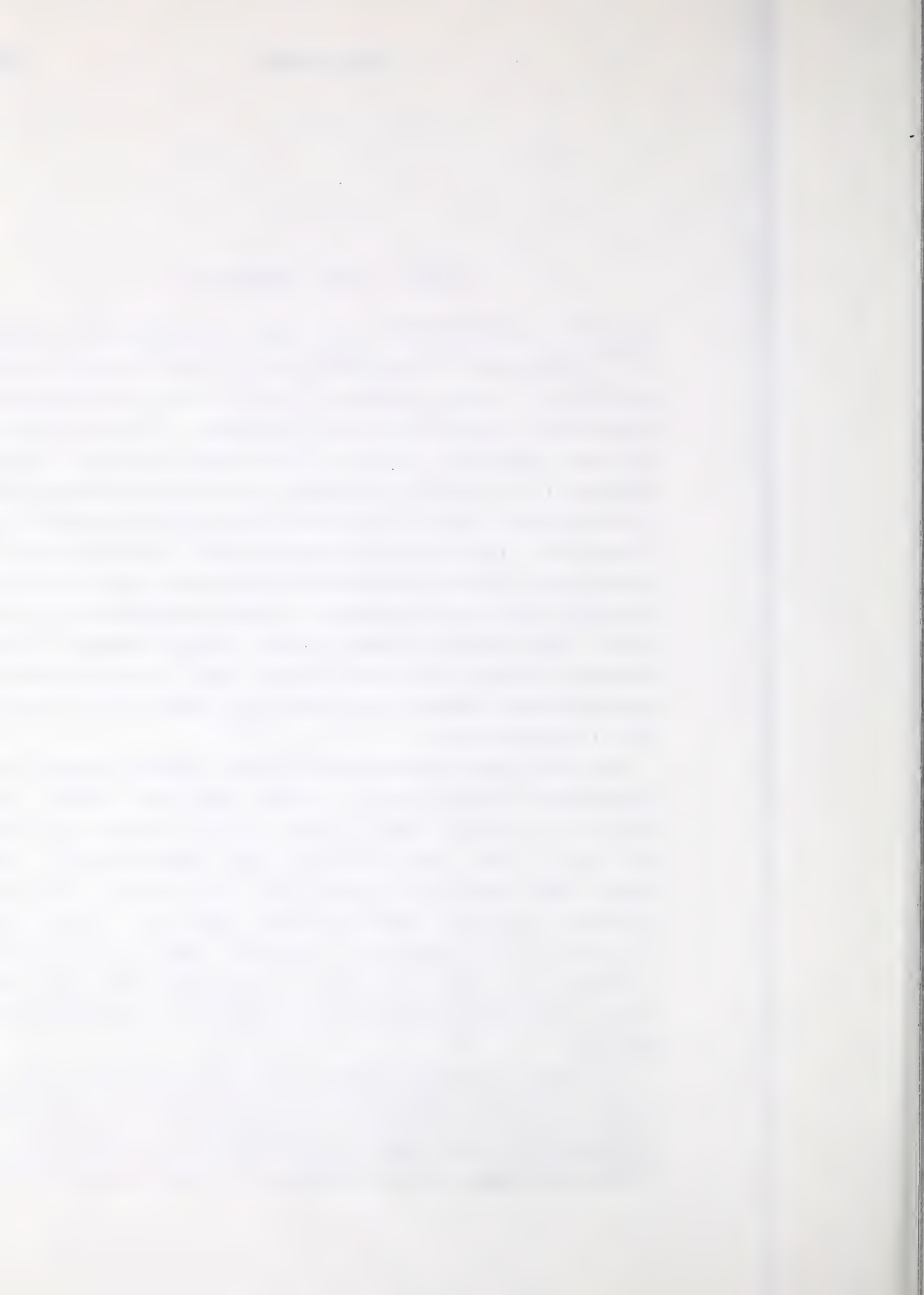


## XXII. THE LIBRARY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, in the early foundation of a State library and in the establishment of local libraries, has ever maintained a foremost position. The first library movement was inaugurated immediately after the Revolution. One of the earliest and most influential advocates of local libraries was Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., the State historian. An able and convincing plea in their behalf is found in the third volume of the History of New Hampshire. The first local library in New Hampshire was the Dover Social Library, of which Dr. Belknap was one of the incorporators and an active supporter. It was incorporated Dec. 18, 1792. The number of local libraries rapidly increased. They were not founded, as in modern times, under the provisions of a general statute, but each was created and existed under a special act of incorporation.

Succeeding the pioneer library of Dover, fifty-six libraries were incorporated before the close of the eighteenth century, one hundred and sixteen before 1808, and one hundred and fifty-six before 1820. These were not free public libraries. The books were owned and used by the incorporators and their admitted associates, who were styled proprietors. They were supported by a tax upon the proprietors, who enjoyed exclusive privileges, and were not unlike a subscription library of later times. In the several acts of incorporation they were called social libraries.

The story of a large majority of these early libraries is one of decay and early extinction. They were founded on an existing impulse without any assurance of future support. There were no library buildings, and the collection of books was moved from



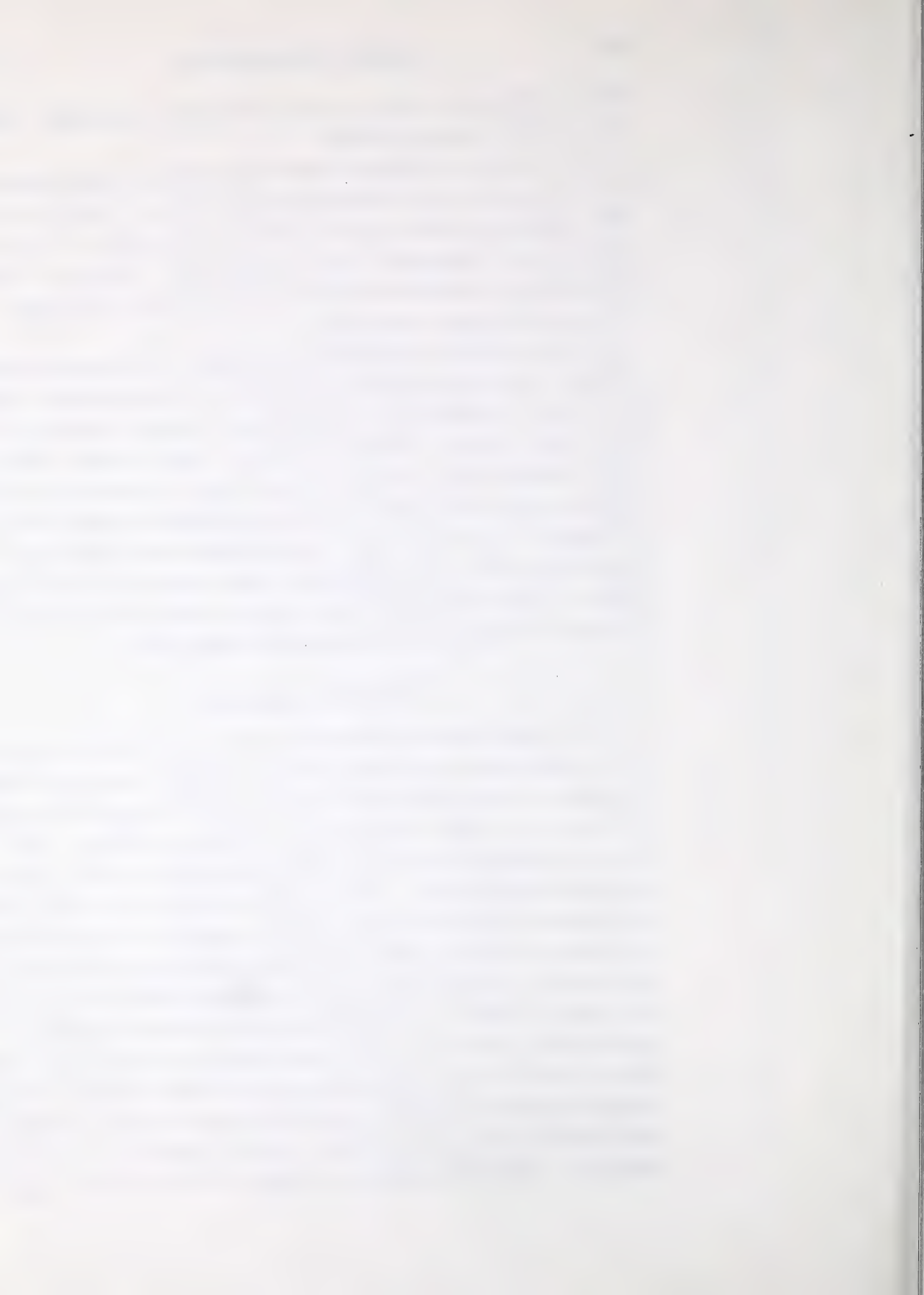
house to house as often as a new librarian was chosen. The general public was not enlisted.

If the number of volumes of these early libraries were measured by scores instead of by thousands, as at the present time, they were solid, instructive works and were read for instruction. The good influence and educational work of the early libraries of New Hampshire is demonstrated by the character and intelligence of the generation which they served.

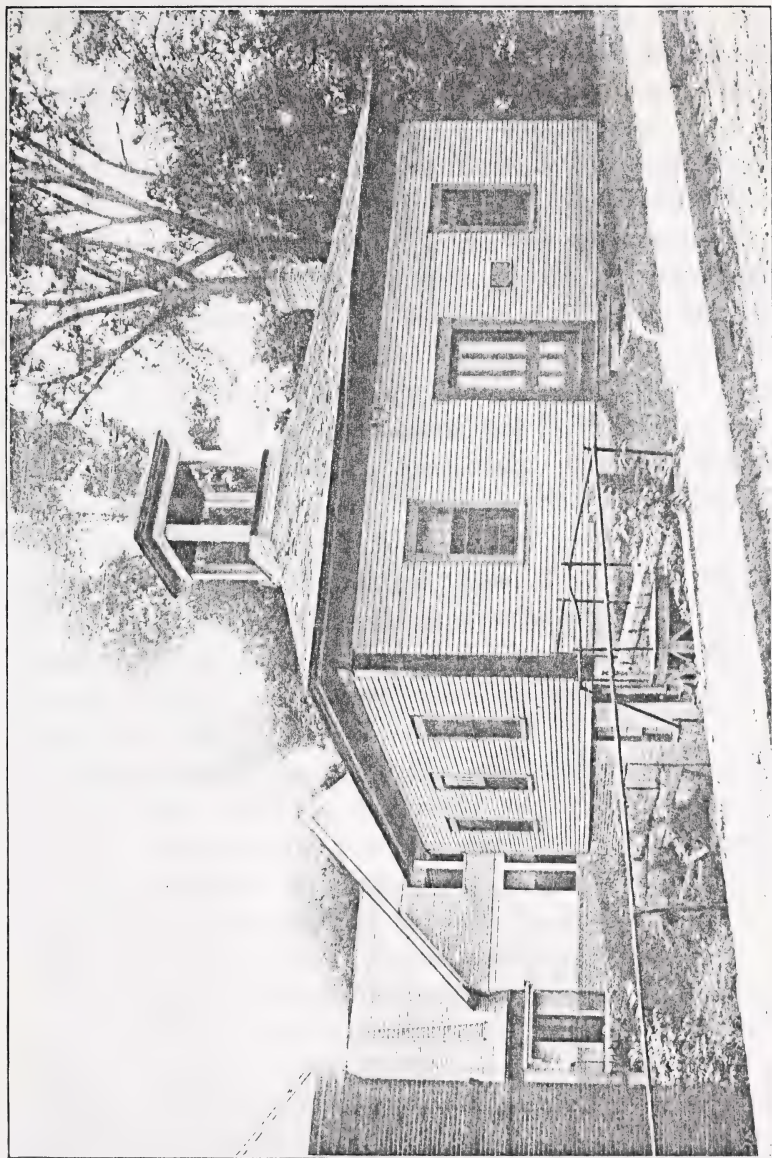
As a part of the early library movement the Plymouth Social Library was incorporated June 10, 1807. The incorporators were: Rev. Drury Fairbank, Dr. John Rogers, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Col. David Webster, William Webster, Moor Russell, Samuel Wells, James Little, and John Porter, Esq. By the terms of the act the annual meetings for the choice of officers were held the first Wednesday in January, and the proprietors were privileged to receive donations and subscriptions not exceeding one thousand dollars. The record book is lost, and how many years the Social Library of Plymouth was maintained is not known.

### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the young women of Plymouth the town is indebted for the early establishment of a public library. In the summer of 1873 a number of young ladies who were associated in social life began to discuss the project of founding a circulating library, with a hope that a free public library would eventually succeed a modest yet substantial beginning. Their ambition invited discussion, and encouraged by the advice and friendly support of Senator Blair and other good citizens of Plymouth, their first plans were enlarged and matured. The Young Ladies' Circulating Library was organized Sept. 2, 1873. If this effort was a slender beginning, it possessed the power of a lofty resolution and the vigor and the bloom of the heroism of young and enthusiastic people. The original membership of the organization was fourteen. Officers were chosen at the first meeting. Ida M. Stearns was the first president; Elizabeth Andrews Dodge, vice-president; Carrie







YOUNG LADIES' LIBRARY (OLD COURTHOUSE)

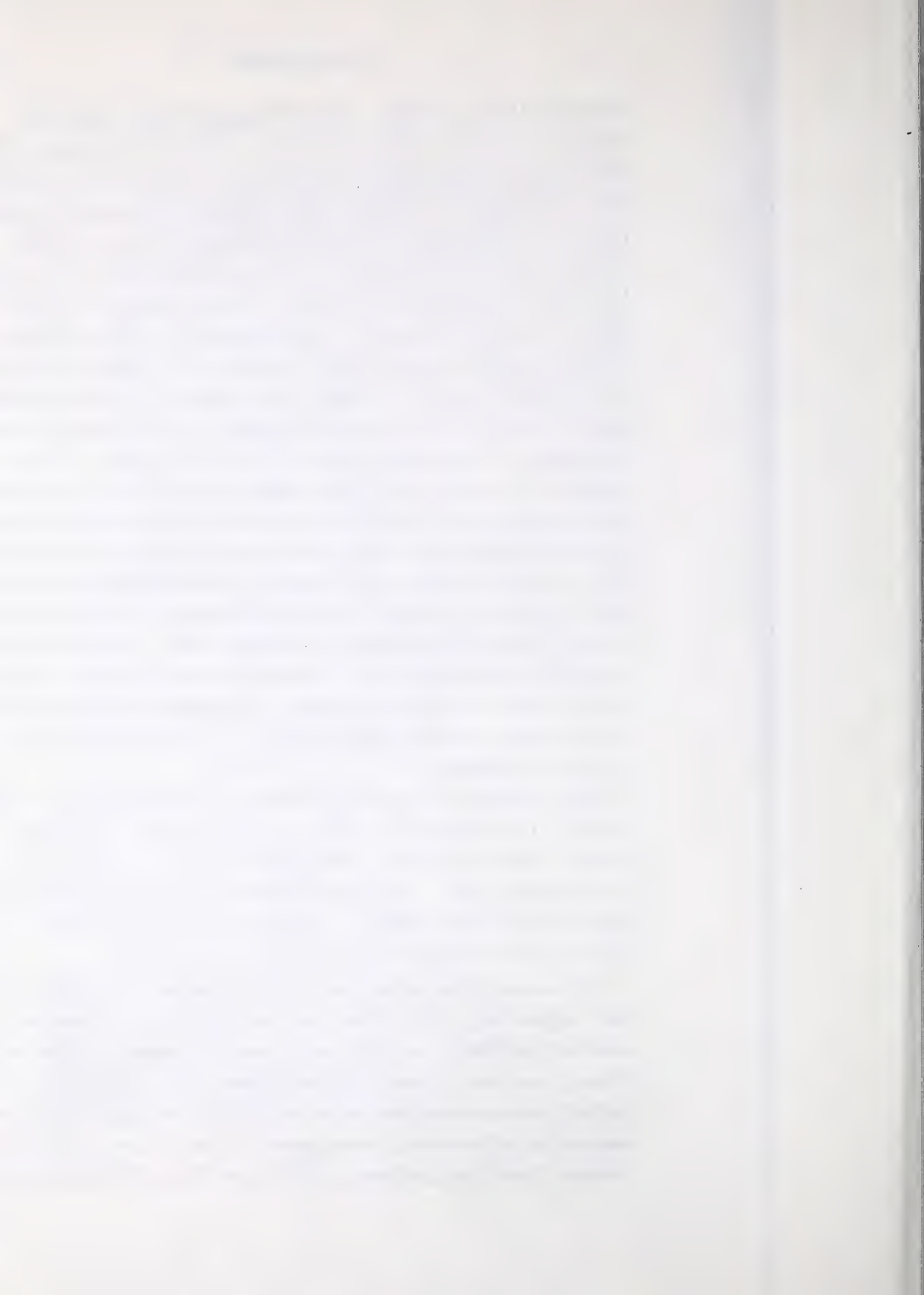




Elizabeth Hall, secretary; Clara Thompson Clark, treasurer. The directors were Ada Elizabeth Howe, Elizabeth Dearborn, Clara Eaton Cummings, Annie M. Dearborn, and Julia Eliza Hobart. The first librarian was Eliza Ann Hilton Cummings. It was an excellent organization, but as yet it was not a library. They had no books and no money with which to purchase them. The young ladies conducted fairs and a series of entertainments, at which the good will of the community was expressed in a liberal patronage. With a generous sum of money, books were purchased, and early in 1874 the door of the library was opened. It was established on the second floor of a small building on Main Street, immediately south of the present store of Charles J. Gould. Those who enjoyed the benefit of the library paid an annual fee of one dollar, and to enlarge the fund for the purchase of new books the young ladies with tact and success made many appeals to the public. Fairs, concerts, lectures, and dramatic entertainments followed in rapid succession, and the library was enlarged from year to year. In 1875 Capt. John Bertram of Salem, Mass., while sojourning at the Pemigewasset House became interested in the successful library work of the young ladies, and expressed his approbation in a donation of five hundred dollars. A portrait of the donor is hung in the library.

The purchase of the first courthouse in Plymouth and its removal to Court Street by Senator Blair is stated in another connection. This was done in 1876, and the library was then removed to its present home. In recognition of the good work of the library association the town made an appropriation for its benefit in 1885 and renewed its support in several succeeding years.

On account of important and radical changes in the laws of the state regulating public libraries, and in order to permanently establish the library in Plymouth upon the basis of a free public library, the town, since 1896, has chosen library trustees, and by mutual arrangements has joined with the directors of the library association in the general management of the library. The library trustees elected by the town in 1896 were Frank W. Russell, three



years; Alvin Burleigh, two years; and Henry C. Currier, one year. In 1897 Caroline S. Burns was elected, and Frank W. Russell, Alvin Burleigh, and Caroline S. Burns by re-election have been the trustees to the present time. The librarians in the order of service are Eliza Ann Hilton Cummings, Clara Thompson Clark, Mary Emma Merrill, Annie Maria Dearborn, Julia Eliza Hobart, Martha Higginson Leverett, and Caroline Ruth Leverett. The present efficient librarian is Elizabeth Fox, a graduate of Wheaton Seminary.

The conditions of the present joint management of the library are clearly defined in the contract between the library trustees of the town and the directors of the association. This contract has been continued by renewal since 1897. The terms of the agreement are appended.

That the Directors of the Young Ladies Library Association, duly empowered for the purpose, and the Library Trustees of the Town of Plymouth, duly authorized by the vote of said town, mutually agree as follows:

Said Directors in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars to be annually paid to them by said Town, agree that said Association will furnish for the term of three years from the first day of April, 1902, for the free use of all inhabitants of the town, under such rules and regulations as are now in force, and which are not to be changed except by consent of both parties, its complete library, together with its library building, suitably heated, cared for and lighted, and will furnish a competent librarian, who shall have charge of said library, and also the books therein which are owned by the town, and which are to remain, together with any other purchased by, or in behalf of, the town, for the use of all its inhabitants. Said Directors, in consideration aforesaid, further agree that said Association shall keep its Library and the books aforesaid of the town, insured for its benefit and that of the town as their respective interests may appear, and that whatever part, if any, of said annual payment of \$300. shall remain unexpended by said Directors for current expenses, which among other things shall include repairs on books and replacing those worn out, shall be expended annually, or at the end of said term, at the option of the Association, in the purchase of books approved by said Trustees, which shall be the property of the town, and so marked and



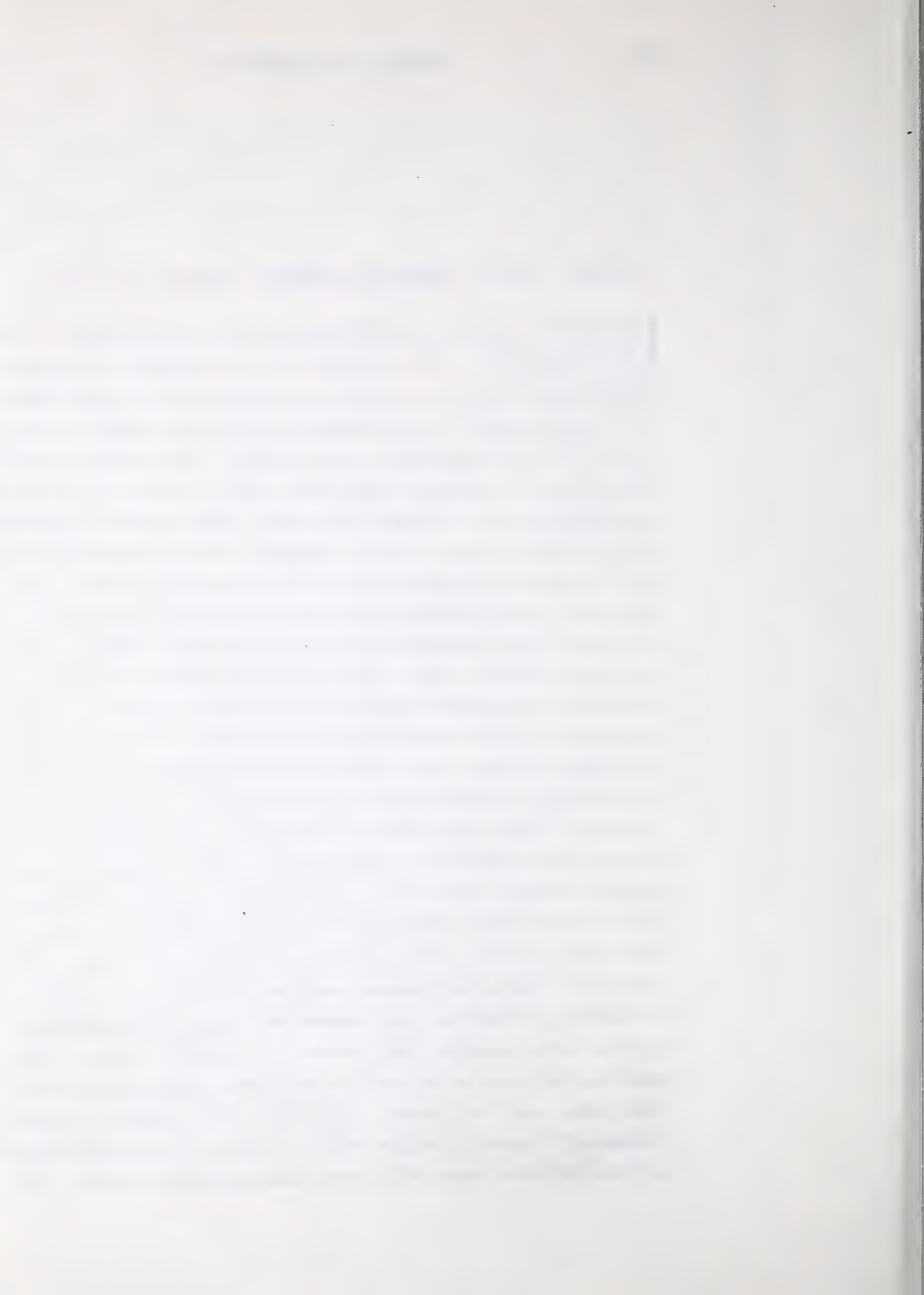


used as a part of its free public library. Said Trustees agree that in consideration of the foregoing covenants on the part of said Association, and its Directors, made and to be kept, the town of Plymouth, through said Trustees, will pay to said Association annually for the term of three years from the first day of April, 1902, the sum of three hundred dollars.



## XXIII. THE PEMIGEWASSET WOMAN'S CLUB.

**L**ONG has the fairy of Plymouth lived in the valley of the Pemigewasset. The mothers and the maidens of the first settlement greeted her as a sister and called her to their homes. She is young and fair and beautiful, light and elastic in step, and graceful and charming in every motion. Her face is as rosy as the blush of morning and her voice, soft as a flute, is as clear and rippling as the laughter of brooks. She wanders over the wooded hillside giving names to singing birds and gathering the sweet blossoms of spring by the side of running brooks. She walks from home to home on the green meadows and sunny uplands, and many flowers, before unknown in the valley, spring up in her pathway. She is ever charmed with the beautiful in nature that surrounds her, and she calls her sisters to behold the grandeur of the mountains and the verdure of the meadows. She timidly listens to the rage of the Pemigewasset in freshet, and laughingly bathes her feet in the tranquil and repentant river of summer. She sings while her sisters toil, and she lightens their burdens of household cares, cheering them in the strength of morning and soothing them in the weariness of evening. She has a chair at the fireside, where she listens to the carders of wool, the hum of the spinning wheel, and the even click of the loom. She sings to the toilers the cheering songs of industry and thrift. At the shearing of the sheep she dances with joy, and is gayest and happiest when counting the sheaves of a golden harvest. She leads the children to the early schoolhouses, pleasing them with elfish songs and fairy tales. The fairy of the valley, the good goddess of Plymouth, rejoices with her sisters at the building of a church and she kneels with them at the meetings of prayer. She

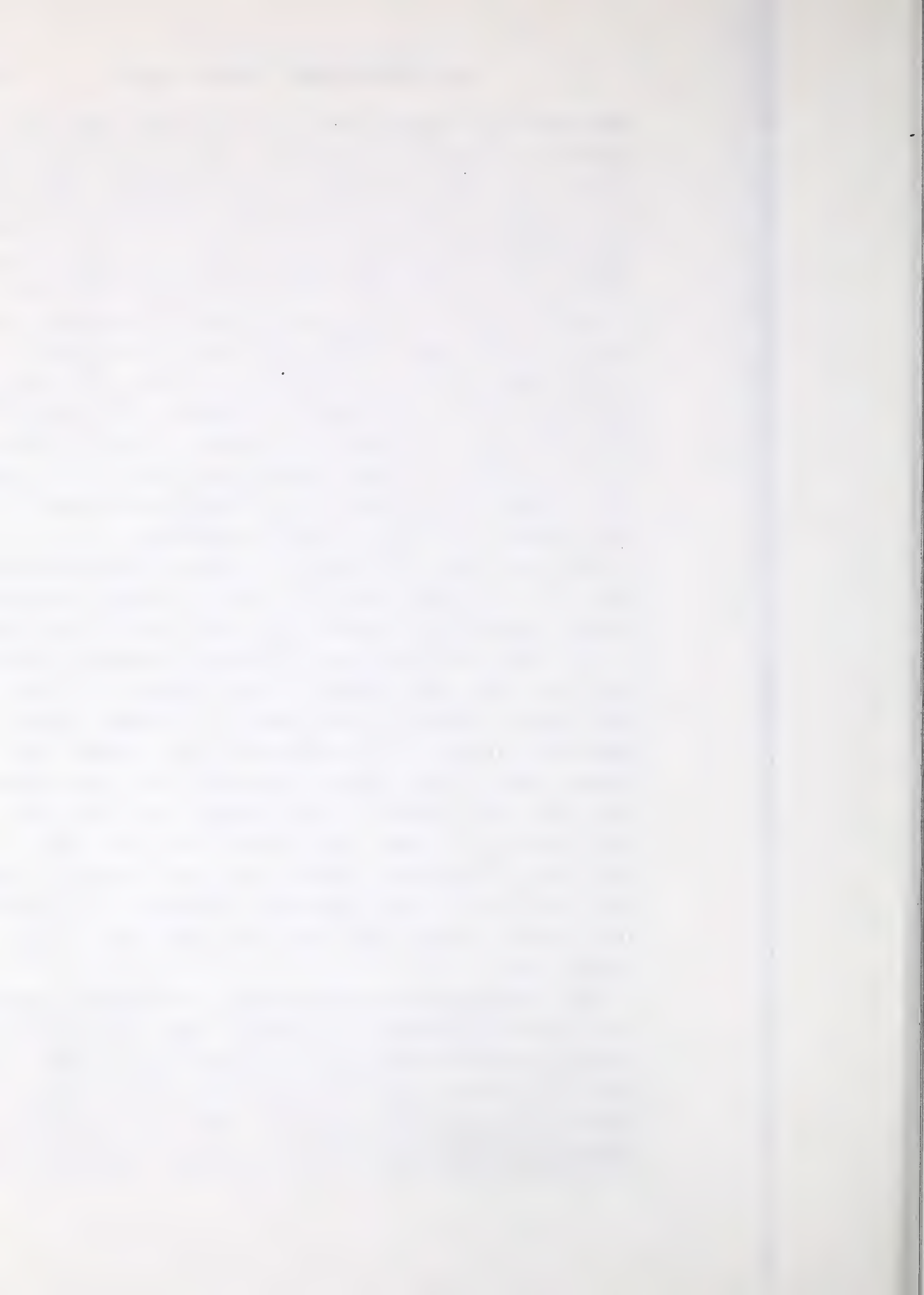


visits the sick, bringing flowers and the fresher bloom of her gentleness and kindness. She lays her soft, cool hand on the brow of fever and smooths the pillow of pain and suffering. She weeps in the presence of death and she walks by the bier to the burial, scattering blossoms upon the new-made grave. It is then the good goddess, with a voice vibrant with tenderness and with words of the gentlest sympathy, soothes the wounds of bereaved and sorrowing hearts. The good goddess, with eyes turned upward and tearful, hears the harsh, discordant notes of war. Her heart of gentleness and love is bleeding for her sisters as she touches them with the wand of resignation and heroism. She calls them to surrender fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, but she gives them strength and courage to say farewell with cheerful face and unbroken voice when the heart is breaking.

This sweet fairy of the valley is the type of Plymouth womanhood. No one woman has lived as long or wrought as much as the good goddess, but collectively the pure lives and good works of the mothers and the maidens of Plymouth, during one hundred and forty years, have fulfilled all the attributes of a pure and lofty model. As long as the women of Plymouth imitate the graces and virtues of the mothers the good goddess will not forsake them. If she grieves when some new woman wanders from the lofty models of pious mothers and strays too far from the altar of home, she will still attend her sisters into new fields of learning, culture, and human progress, rejoicing with them in the substantial advancement in education that admits a woman's club among the best ideals of city and country life.

On a summer afternoon fifteen women of Plymouth assembled to consider the foundation of a woman's club. The place of the meeting was Normal Hall and the date was June 26, 1897. The club was instituted, and on the pages of each year is recorded the evidence of progress and prosperity. The charter members are Charlotte (Dearborn) Fox, Etta F. (Draper) Maynard, Mabel





L. Greeley, Ada E. (Howe) Keniston, Annie (Burgess) Hull, Louisa (Hall) Russell, Maria A. (Doloff) Hodge, Glennie (Bartlett) Adams, Elvira (Page) Burleigh, Caroline (Sargeant) Burns, Blanche (Plaisted) Wentworth, Jennie (Lyford) Fellows, Jennie J. (Adams) Webster, Marion (Blake) Campbell, Arabella (Roberts) Mason.

The good goddess of Plymouth cheerfully and confidently submitted all the details of the organization to the wisdom of her assembled sisters, entreating only for the insertion of one article in the constitution. In a clear bold hand she wrote: "The object of this club shall be to broaden and strengthen the moral, social, and intellectual life of its members and through them to make itself a power for good in the community."

Over thirty meetings are held each year, and in the arrangement of numbers for essay, discussion, or review nearly all the members are enlisted and benefited by the discipline of personal effort. A few of the evenings of each annual course are reserved for lectures, to which the public are welcomed. Among the men and women of reputation who, under the auspices of the Woman's Club, have entertained and instructed the people of Plymouth are Russell Herman Conwell of Philadelphia, William G. Ward, May Alden Ward and Louis Charles Elson of Boston, DeWitt Miller of Maryland, Charles Francis Richardson of Dartmouth College, Eliza (Nelson) Blair and Olive (Rand) Clarke of Manchester, Sarah A. (Gerould) Blodgett of Franklin, Mary Elizabeth Blair of Plymouth, and Frank West Rollins and Lillian (Carpenter) Streeter of Concord.

The officers of the club are a president, two vice-presidents, a recording and a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, six directors, a lecture committee of four, and a social committee of five members. A member is eligible to a second but not to a third consecutive election to the same office. The present membership is seventy-two, and the bow of promise in brilliant hues is reflected in the light of unity and progress. Since the organi-



zation of the club six members have occupied the chair eight years: —

Elvira (Page) Burleigh, 1897, 1898.

Marian (Blake) Campbell, 1899.

Jennie J. (Adams) Webster, 1900, 1901, 1903.

Glennie (Bartlett) Adams, 1902.

Ruth (McClure) Chase, 1904.

Sarah Kate (Smith) Adams, 1905.



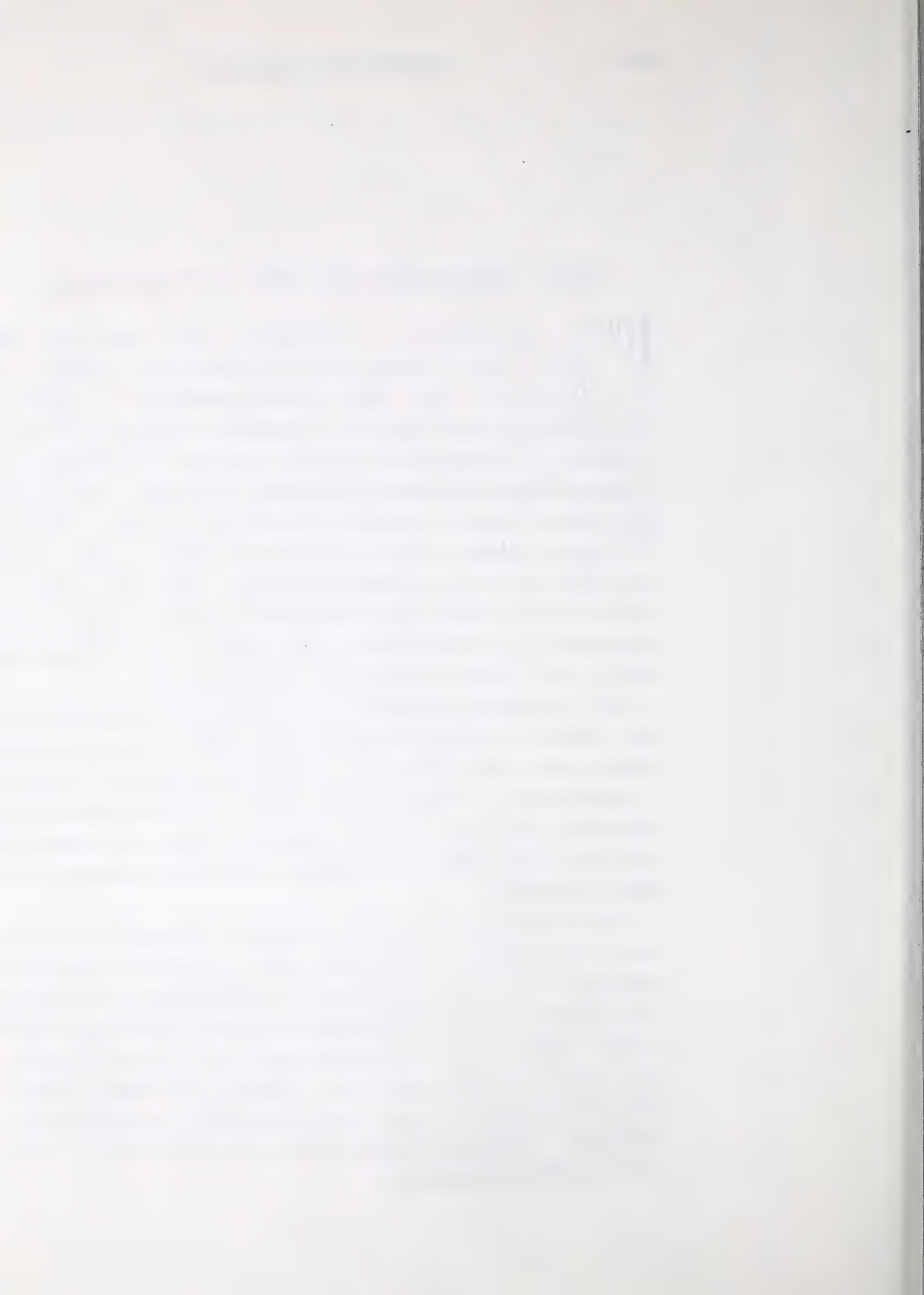


## XXIV. POST-ROUTES AND POST-OFFICES.

FROM the settlement of Plymouth in 1764 until near the close of the Revolution there was only one post-office in New Hampshire. Under the colonial government a post-office was maintained several years at Portsmouth with Eleazer Russell postmaster. The provincial congress established a post-office at Exeter and appointed Samuel Penhallow postmaster. There were mail communications between Portsmouth and Boston, and after 1775 between Exeter and Portsmouth, but there were no mail-routes to other towns in New Hampshire. The first mail-route and the first post-office, beside the official post-office at the seat of government, were established by the State of New Hampshire several years after the colony had ceased to exist.

With the present association of post-offices and the transportation of mail with the government of the United States, it should be remembered that there was no Federal government and only a confederation of States until 1789. In the meantime New Hampshire had made material progress in the establishment of postal and other public conveniences and in the perfection of a State government.

A few months previous to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown the legislature of this State, June 27, 1781, directed the establishment of a post-route from Portsmouth through Plymouth to Haverhill, returning to Portsmouth by way of Charlestown and Keene. The full circuit was to be made once in every fourteen days. The immediate object was to effect a more speedy distribution of government papers and incidentally to accommodate the public. In this act is the call to the first post-rider or mail-carrier in New Hampshire.



In July, 1781, John Balch of Keene and Meshech Weare were in conference at Exeter, and there consummated a contract.

State of  
New Hampshire

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.  
EXETER July 27 1781

Pursuant to a vote of the Gen. Assembly of the 27th of June, 1781 authorizing the Committee of Safety to establish a Post to ride from Portsmouth to the western parts of this State & agreeable to the proposal of Mr. John Balch of Keene, he the said John Balch is hereby appointed a Post rider for the term of three months to set out from Portsmouth on Saturday morning to ride to Haverhill by the way of Concord and Plymouth thence down the river to Charlestown, Keene and to Portsmouth again, which tour is to be punctually performed once in each and every fourteen days, during said term, unless this Committee shall think it most convenient for the public good that the said Balch should sometimes alter his Rout. The said Balch is to convey all public Acts, Letters and Dispatches free from Charge. For which Service he shall receive from this State the sum of Seventy hard Dollars or Paper money equivalent.

M. WEARE, Presd'

I, John Balch do hereby agree to the foregoing proposals and engage punctually to perform the duty of Post-rider agreeably thereto

JOHN BALCH.

John Balch, a son of Andrew and Bethiah (Lovett) Balch, was born in Beverly, Mass., Oct. 12, 1735; while a lad the family removed to Keene. He served in the Revolution.

For more than two years he was the trusted bearer of the dispatches of the government, the communications of business, the greetings of friendship, the pleadings of love, and the intelligence of sorrow.

Long live the memory of John Balch, the first post-rider of New Hampshire, the first to bring a mail to Plymouth. In summer's sun and winter's storm he rode his weary circuit. He traversed forests, forded rivers, and climbed the mountains. His memory was stored with news and his saddle bags were filled with letters for many people. How the hoofs of his horse pounded the mellow roads of Lower Intervale as he rode straight to Webster's Inn. Here he delivered packets of war to Colonel Webster, communica-



tions of State to the selectmen, letters and invoices to the merchants, letters of news and friendship to others, the smaller missives, more neatly folded, to blushing youth, and, alas, sometimes the sad intelligence of death, written and read through the misty veil of tears.

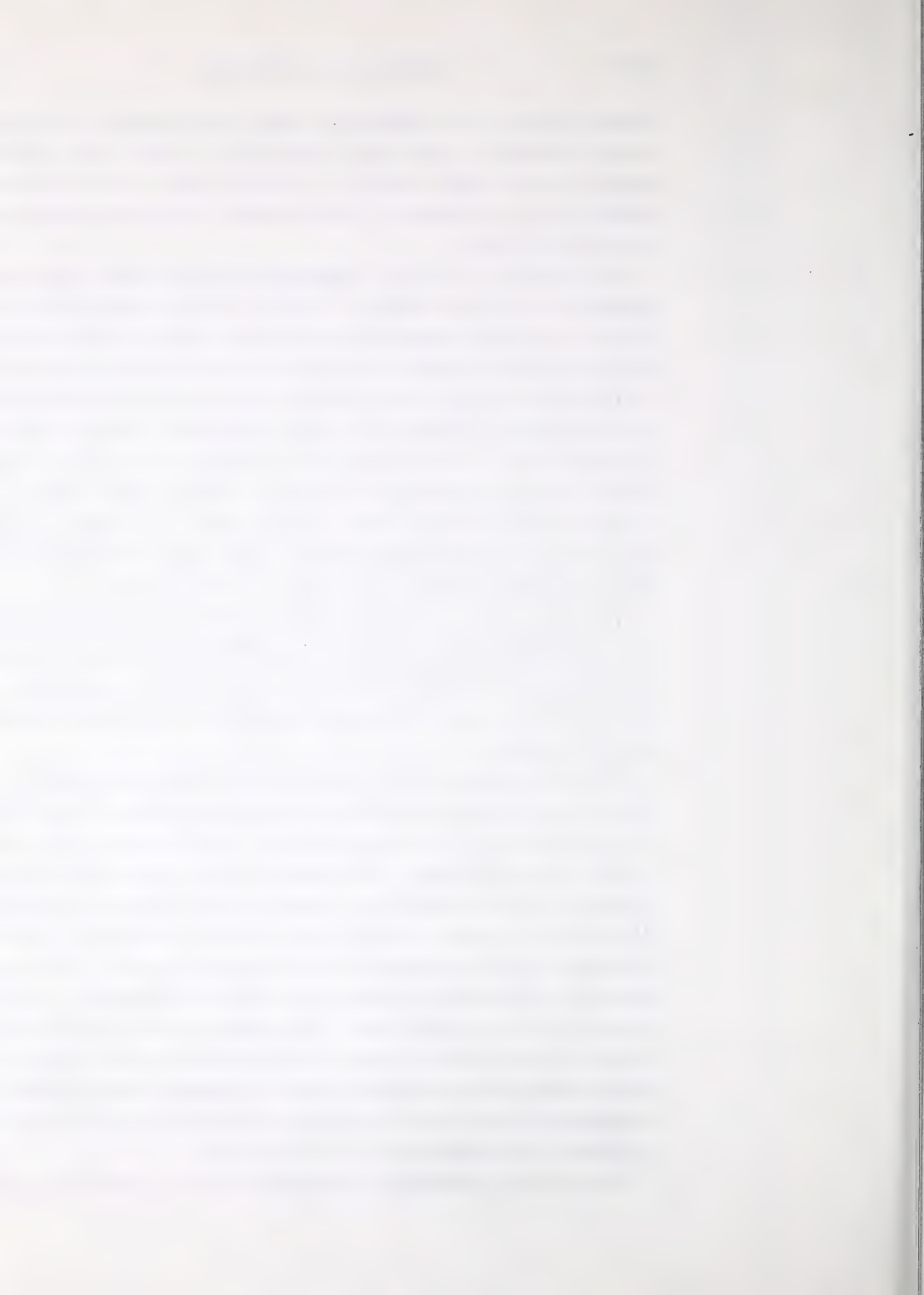
In November, 1785, the legislature established two routes and provided for two post-riders. The first route is described in the records "from Portsmouth through Exeter, Nottingham Concord & Plymouth to Haverhill and from thence down Connecticut river to Charlestown from thence through Keene Amherst and Exeter to Portsmouth and alternately from Portsmouth through Exeter, Amherst Keene and Charlestown to Haverhill and return by Plymouth, Concord, Nottingham & Exeter to Portsmouth." This was called the western route. The second, called the northern, route was from Portsmouth through Dover and around Winnepesaukee Lake, through Gilmanton and Dover to Portsmouth.

The routes were revised in March, 1786, and the post-rider, passing through Plymouth, was to leave Portsmouth every Monday for Plymouth, Haverhill, Orford, and Hanover, returning to Portsmouth by way of Boscawen, Northfield, Canterbury, Epsom, and Newmarket.

With the growth of the State and the increasing number of towns demanding consideration, the legislature could not long defer an enlargement of the existing system. In February, 1791, four routes were established. The second route was from Concord through Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Plymouth, Haverhill, Picrmont, Orford, Lyme, Hanover, Lebanon, Enfield, Canaan, Grafton, Alexandria, Salisbury to Concord. The compensation of the post-rider was fixed at £12 semiannually. At the same time it was voted that "the postage on all private single letters be six pence for every forty miles and four pence for every number of miles less than forty and other letters and packetts according to their weight and bulk, which shall be exclusive perquisites of the post-riders carrying the same."

There was a post-office at Portsmouth several years before any

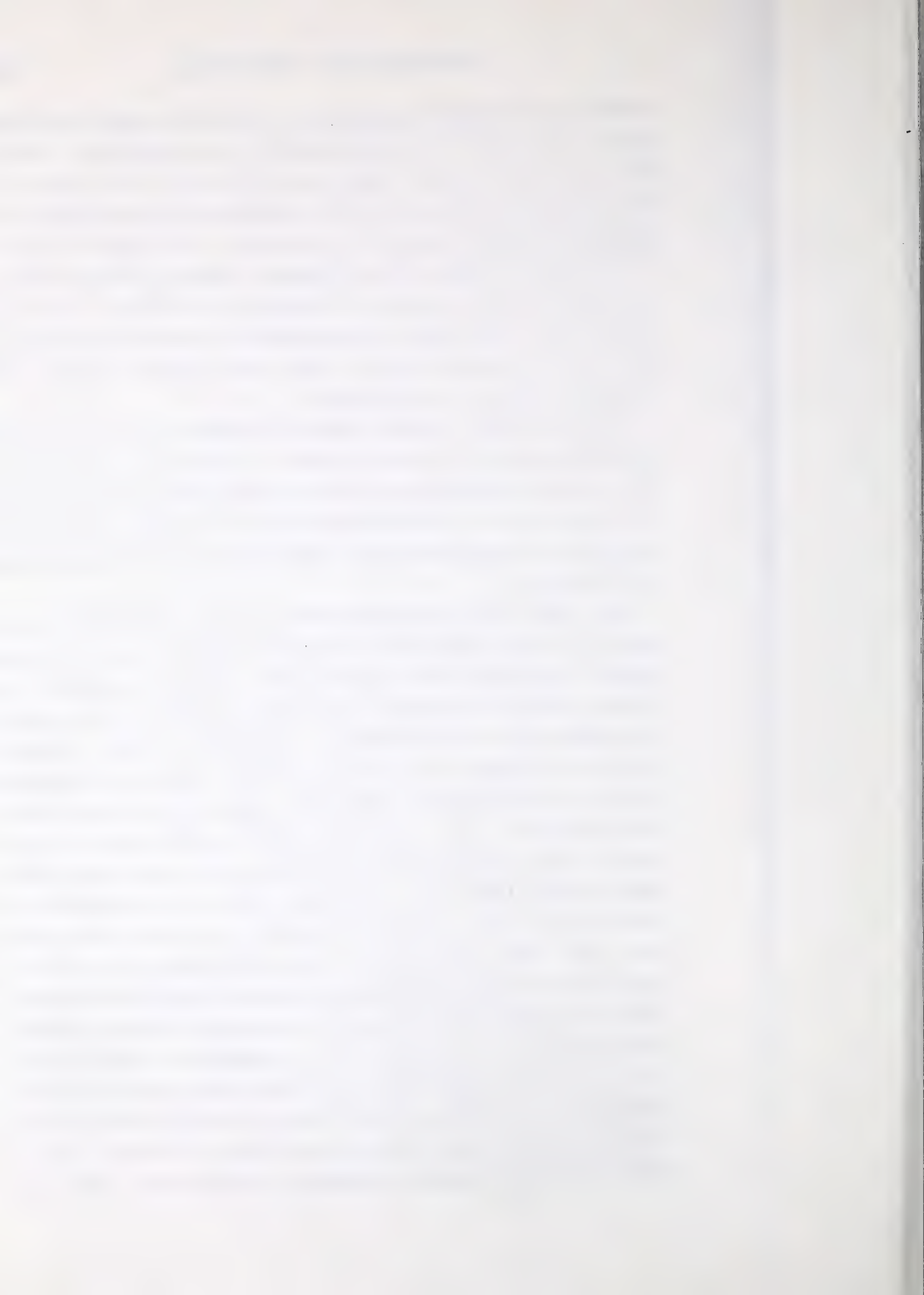




others were established in the State. From this office letters and parcels from abroad were distributed by the post-riders. Under the authority of the joint resolution of Feb. 15, 1791, the president and council, March 18, 1791, established ten post-offices and appointed an equal number of postmasters. The post-offices were at Portsmouth, Exeter, Dover, Plaistow, Concord, Amherst, Plymouth, Haverhill, Hanover, Charlestown, and Keene. At the same time Dr. John Rogers was appointed postmaster of Plymouth. He was the first postmaster in this town and the only one in Plymouth appointed by the State.

In March, 1786, Jeremiah Libbey of Portsmouth was appointed postmaster-general of New Hampshire. This action was held to be in conflict with the powers of the confederation, and the action of the executive of this State was modified. In July following he was appointed superintendent of post-routes and of the post-office at Portsmouth.

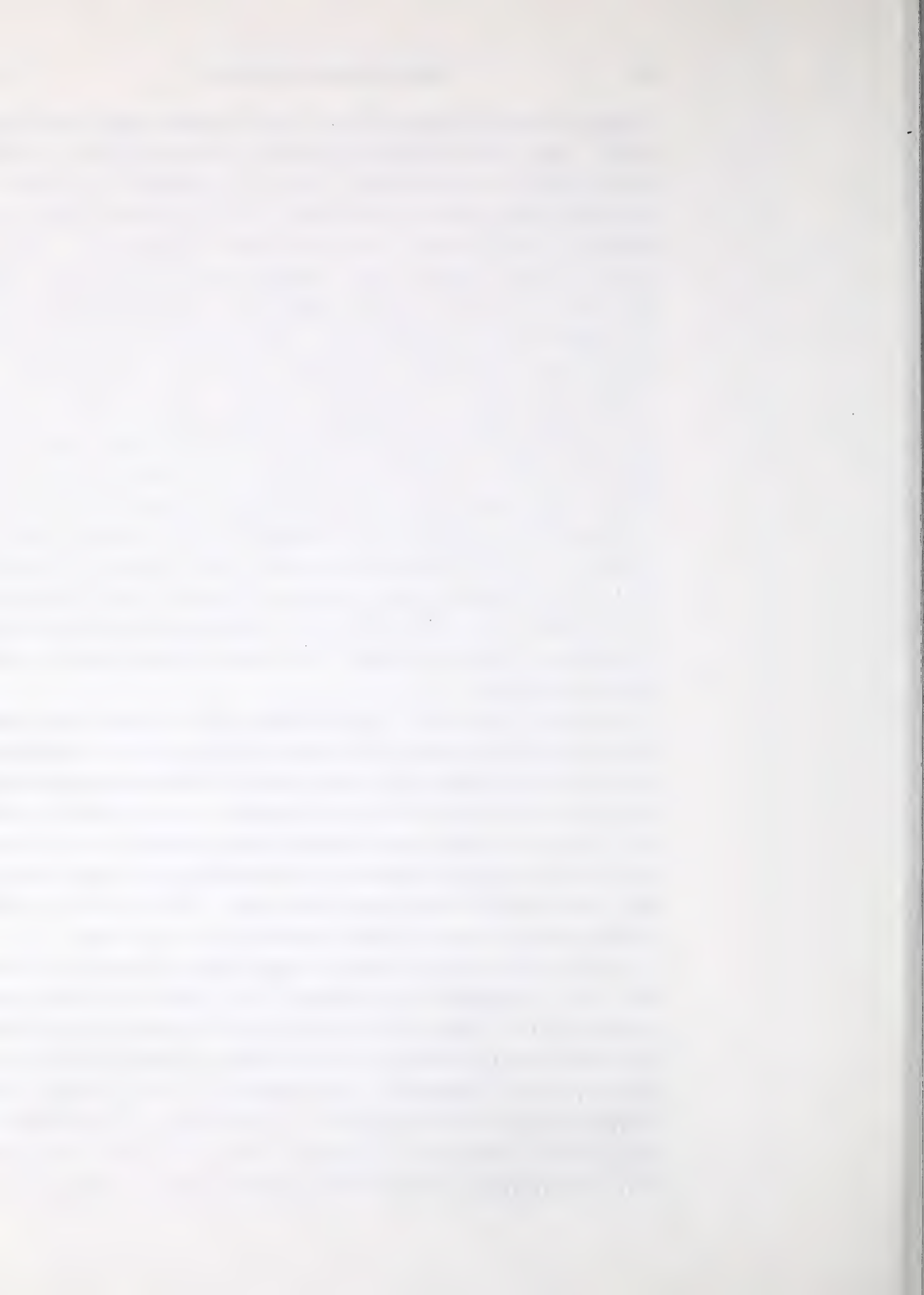
John Balch, the pioneer post-rider, having completed the contract for three months was continued in service upon the route through Plymouth until August, 1783. He was succeeded by Timothy Balch, who rode the circuit over two years. At this time two post-routes were established in November, 1785. Samuel Bean was appointed "to perform as rider" on the route through this town, and Jeremiah Libbey was requested to furnish him with instructions. In connection with the establishment of four routes in 1791, John Lathrop of Lebanon was appointed to the route through Plymouth and Samuel Bean was transferred to another route. Ozias Silsby of Acworth was a post-rider many years after 1791 and mainly in the southern part of the State. Upon the route through Dover and around Lake Winnepesaukee, called the northern route, Samuel Dearborn and Nahum Akerman were post-riders in 1786 and 1787. In later years, and before the advent of stages, Ezekiel Moore of Canterbury, Peter Sleeper of Bridgewater, and Josiah Abbot of Concord were post-riders between Concord and Plymouth. Samuel and Moses Harriman, sons of John and Sarah (Heath) Harriman of Bridgewater, were post-



riders, and Moses is said to have driven the first stage into Plymouth. They were not long employed in the carriage of the mail. Both settled in Stewartstown. The last post-rider from Haverhill through Plymouth was Silas May. He carried the mail upon horseback and later was a driver of the mail-coaches. About midway of his career he drove a light covered wagon drawn by one horse, and in this way he supplied the missing link between the saddle bags and the mail-coach. Considerable has been written of Silas May, and all the writers have called him Col. Silas May. A prolonged effort to secure some definite information of this pioneer in the mail service has been attended with negative results. He did not buy or sell land in Grafton County. There is no record of his estate in the probate records of the county. He was not appointed a colonel in New Hampshire. He was not a myth because he was the defendant in several petty suits in 1820 and 1821. At this time he was a resident of Haverhill, and was taxed in that town 1819, 1820, and 1821. In the record of these suits no military title is chronicled. He was a colonel only by the brevet of courtesy.

For several years the rate of postage for a single letter not exceeding forty miles was eight cents, over forty and not exceeding ninety miles ten cents, over ninety and not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles twelve and one-half cents, over one hundred and fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles seventeen cents, over three hundred and not exceeding five hundred miles twenty cents, over five hundred miles twenty-five cents. The miles in the schedule was the measure of the route and not of the letters.

A full account of the lines of stages from Haverhill to Concord, like the history of a railroad, is not within the exclusive province of the history of any one town. The chronicles of the early and later stage lines, the names of the proprietors, managers, and drivers, the contentions over highways, and the building of turnpikes afford the material for an interesting and instructive chapter of the history of a county or a State. The lines of stages were not corporations, and the State archives afford no information,





and the page of local history is richer in romance than in historical data. In the new History of Concord is found an excellent and helpful article by Henry McFarland from the standpoint of Concord as a stage centre. To William Tarlton should be given the honor of being one of the pioneers in the establishment of a stage line from Concord to Haverhill. He was a resident of Piermont, but was intimately associated with the people of Haverhill. In 1811, and while he was the sheriff of Grafton County, he was associated with many others in a first effort to establish a line of stages over this route. It is generally admitted that a stage made regular trips for several months. The History of Haverhill asserts that the driver of the stage at this time was William Smart. The History of Warren says he was Peter Smart. Whoever is called as a referee to decide which of these worthy men drove the first stage on this route through Plymouth should be informed that Peter Smart, the famous driver of mail-coaches, in the summer of 1811 was seventeen years of age. All the writers are agreed that the first gallant attempt to establish a line of stages from Haverhill to Concord was early abandoned.

A line of stages was established in 1814, and the mail-coaches made regular trips until the railroads drove them from the road. It is asserted by many that Robert Morse of Rumney was the founder of the line which was established at this time.

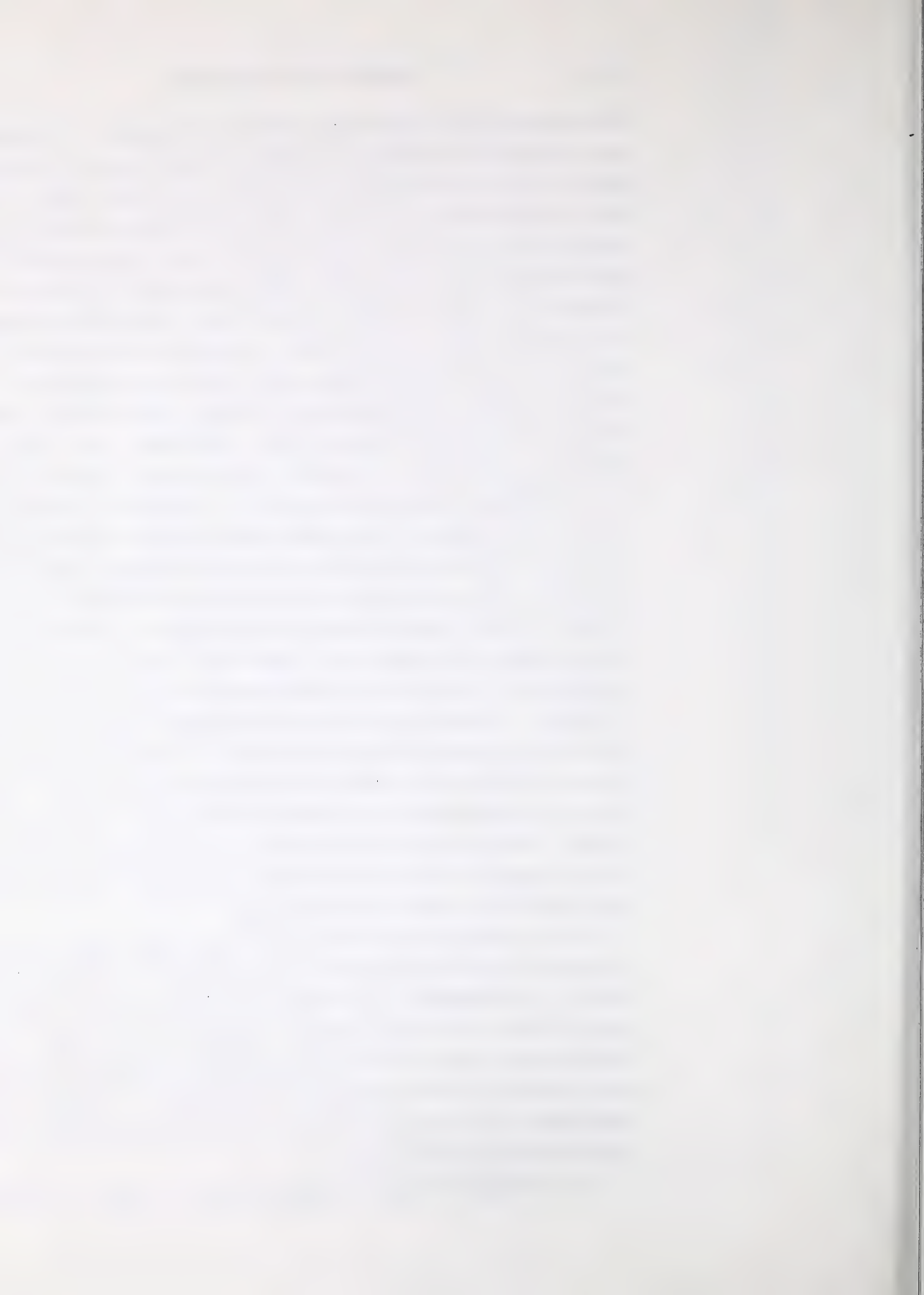
Robert Morse, son of Stephen and Sally (Kay) Morse, was born in Haverhill in 1792 and became a resident of Rumney. For many years he was the manager and proprietor of the stages between Haverhill and Concord. In the past and future chronicles of his time he deserves honorable mention. He was an able manager and an efficient promoter of the stage business in Grafton County. No writer has credited him with a measure of ability and enterprise he did not possess, but it is possible that the traditions of the county have introduced him upon the stage a few years before the fact. There were many who were interested and who contributed substantially to the founding of the business. Among these were Col. David Webster, Col. William Webster,



Moor Russell, and Jabez Hatch Weld of Plymouth. At times in later years there is evidence that Robert Morse was sole proprietor, and he also was interested in other lines of stages. Many of the early coaches did not transport the mail. The government established post-routes without much regard to the routes of the stages, and contracts were made with post-riders and with persons who drove a light wagon drawn by one horse. The mail was carried to and from Plymouth by private conveyance until after 1820. In the spring of 1817 a contract was made for carrying the mail from Concord, through Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Bridgewater, to Plymouth, thence by New Holderness, New Hampton, Salisbury, Boscawen to Concord. The mail was to leave Concord every Tuesday morning and arrive at Plymouth Wednesday at eleven in the forenoon; returning leave Plymouth Wednesday at two in the afternoon and arrive at Concord Thursday at six in the afternoon. The driver on this route was Simon Harris of Bridgewater. In 1820 Samuel Tallant, who had been a post-rider, began the carriage of the mails in a light coach drawn by two horses, making, for a year or more, semi-weekly trips from Concord to Plymouth. Soon after 1820 the government established a mail-route from Concord through Plymouth to Haverhill, which followed the line of the railroad as subsequently located. At the same time another post-route was established from Concord through Bristol, Bridgewater, West Plymouth, and Rumney to Haverhill. As will appear, over these two routes permanent lines of stages and mail-coaches were run many years.

In the newspapers of the time the Morse stages were advertised to leave Concord for Haverhill daily, one-half of the stages going by way of Canterbury and Plymouth village and the others by way of Bristol and the Mayhew turnpike. All of these stages traversed the same route from the northern terminus of the Mayhew turnpike at West Plymouth to Haverhill. The two routes were under one management and the drivers were frequently transferred from one to the other.

In a schedule of stages leaving Concord in 1842, prepared by

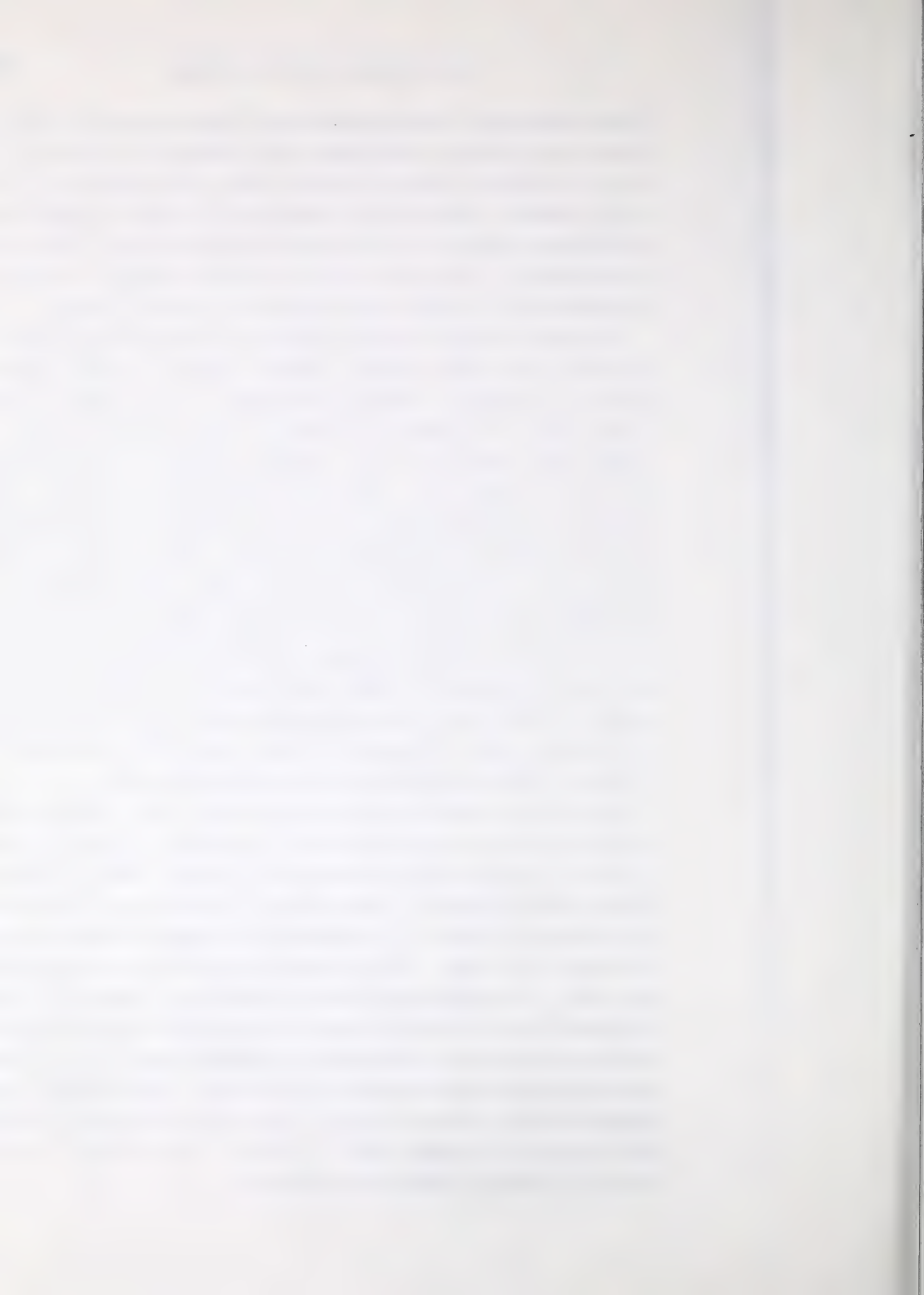


Henry McFarland, there is mention of a stage leaving the Phenix Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Haverhill by way of Plymouth village, and one leaving the American House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by way of Bristol and the Mayhew turnpike. At this time the driver through Plymouth was Peabody A. Morse, and over the Mayhew turnpike the driver was William B. French, well remembered as Bailey French.

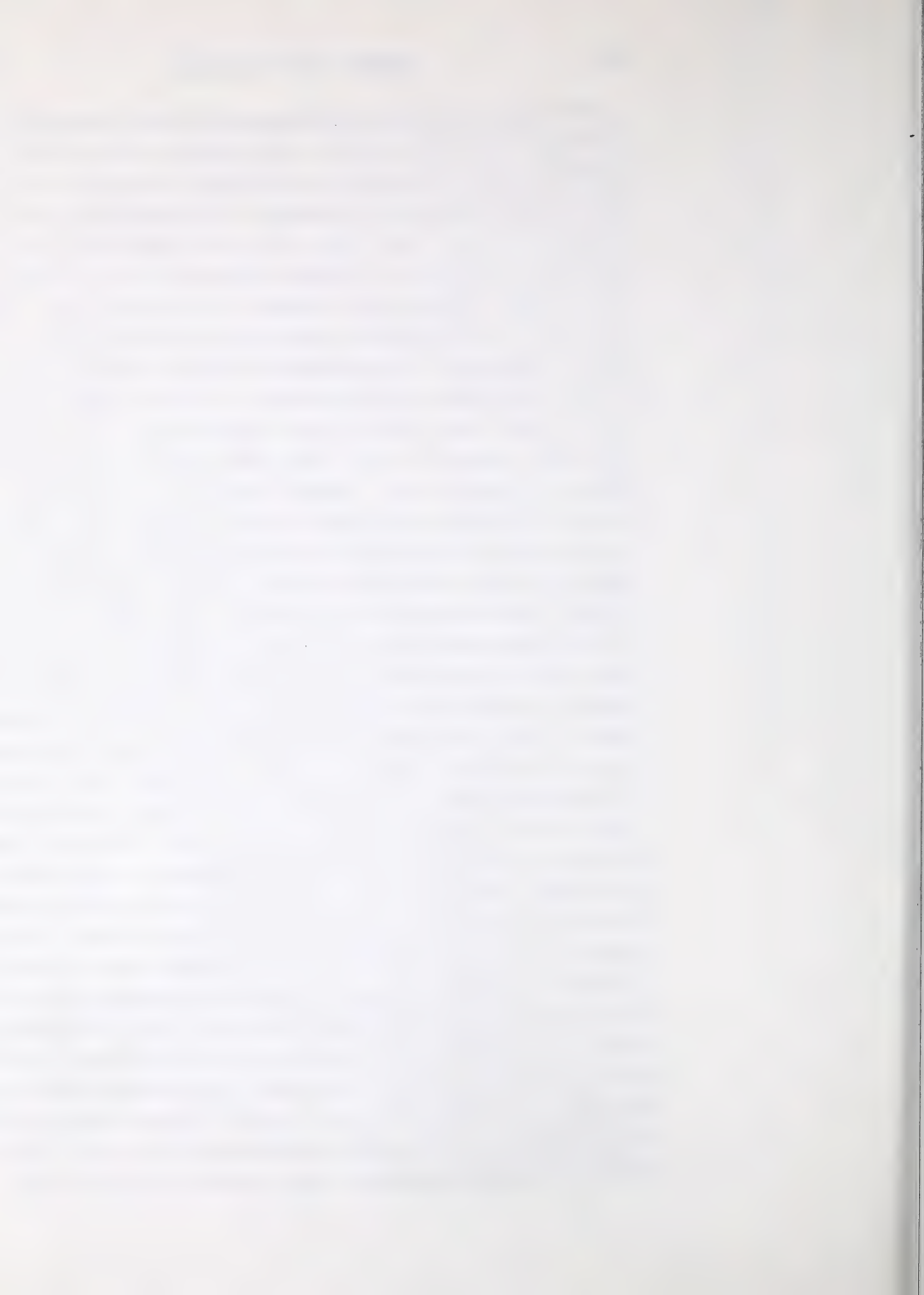
In 1826, through the active influence of Nathan Pike of Waterford, Vt., David Moor Russell, William Wallace Russell, William Webster, and Stevens Merrill of Plymouth, Truman Stevens and Isaac Abbott of Littleton, and others in the vicinity, a line of stages from Waterford, Vt., through Littleton and Franconia Notch was inaugurated. This line, without great prosperity and with some minor changes of route, was continued until the building of the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad. In Plymouth, where the coaches connected with the through lines from Haverhill to Concord, this line was called the Littleton stage. The property was owned by Truman Stevens and Isaac Abbott of Littleton and later by George W. Little and Harrison B. Marden of Plymouth. In the later years the coaches were lettered "Plymouth & Franconia Mts." Damon Y. Clark, who died in Littleton in 1900, and Seth Greenleaf were drivers on this route.

Among those who were drivers, and also at some time owners of an interest in some of the stage lines passing through or centering in Plymouth, were Harrison B. Marden, Charles Norton, Henry Abbot, George W. Little, Frank Thompson, and Seth Ford. Seth Greenleaf, James F. Langdon, and Wilbur C. Stearns were veterans of the whip. Their routes generally were not through this town. The Morse brothers — Peabody A., Thomas J., and Stephen C., sons of Robert Morse the proprietor — and William B. French, who married a daughter of the proprietor, are well remembered by the aged residents of Plymouth. Other drivers were Willard Graves, known as Judge Graves, Jabez Burnham, Willis Hall, Alvin T. Burleigh, John E. Little, Leonard Brock, Curtis Clark, Ira Muzzey, and Charles Sanborn.





The United States Government assumed control of the post-office of Plymouth in 1795, and Dr. John Rogers, who was the only postmaster under the authority of the State, became the first postmaster under the general government. The post-office was at his residence on South Main Street. He was a Federalist, and early in the administration of Thomas Jefferson he was succeeded by Dr. Jonathan Robbins, who belonged to the other party. It is said that when Dr. Robbins received the mail and supplies of the office, he inquired of his predecessor if that was all he would need in the future conduct of the business, to which Dr. Rogers replied that he would need nothing more except brains. Dr. Robbins lived where Amasa W. Avery now resides, and there the post-office remained thirteen years. Nathan Harris, a merchant near the corner of Highland and Langdon streets, succeeded Dr. Robbins and held the office until 1825, when Col. William Webster was appointed early in the administration of John Quincy Adams. Colonel Webster removed the post-office to the hotel, on the site of the Pemigewasset House, and there it remained nearly thirteen years, when he was succeeded by Joseph Powers in 1837, who removed the office to a frame building where Rollins Block now stands. The political tables were turned at the time of the inauguration of William Henry Harrison. In May, 1841, Denison R. Burnham, greatly to the delight of the Whigs, was appointed postmaster and removed the office to the hotel. Four years later the Whigs were defeated, and Timothy Eastman was appointed to succeed Mr. Burnham. He placed the office in a building which stood on the site of the dwelling-house of Henry George. In the succeeding presidential election the Democrats were defeated. Denison R. Burnham was again appointed postmaster, and the office was removed a third time to the site of the Pemigewasset House. In 1852 John T. Cutter succeeded Mr. Burnham, and the office was removed to the building where it was accommodated during the term of Joseph Powers. In 1857 Timothy Eastman was again appointed, and the office was accommodated in the building next south of the Tyler House, where it remained nearly four years.

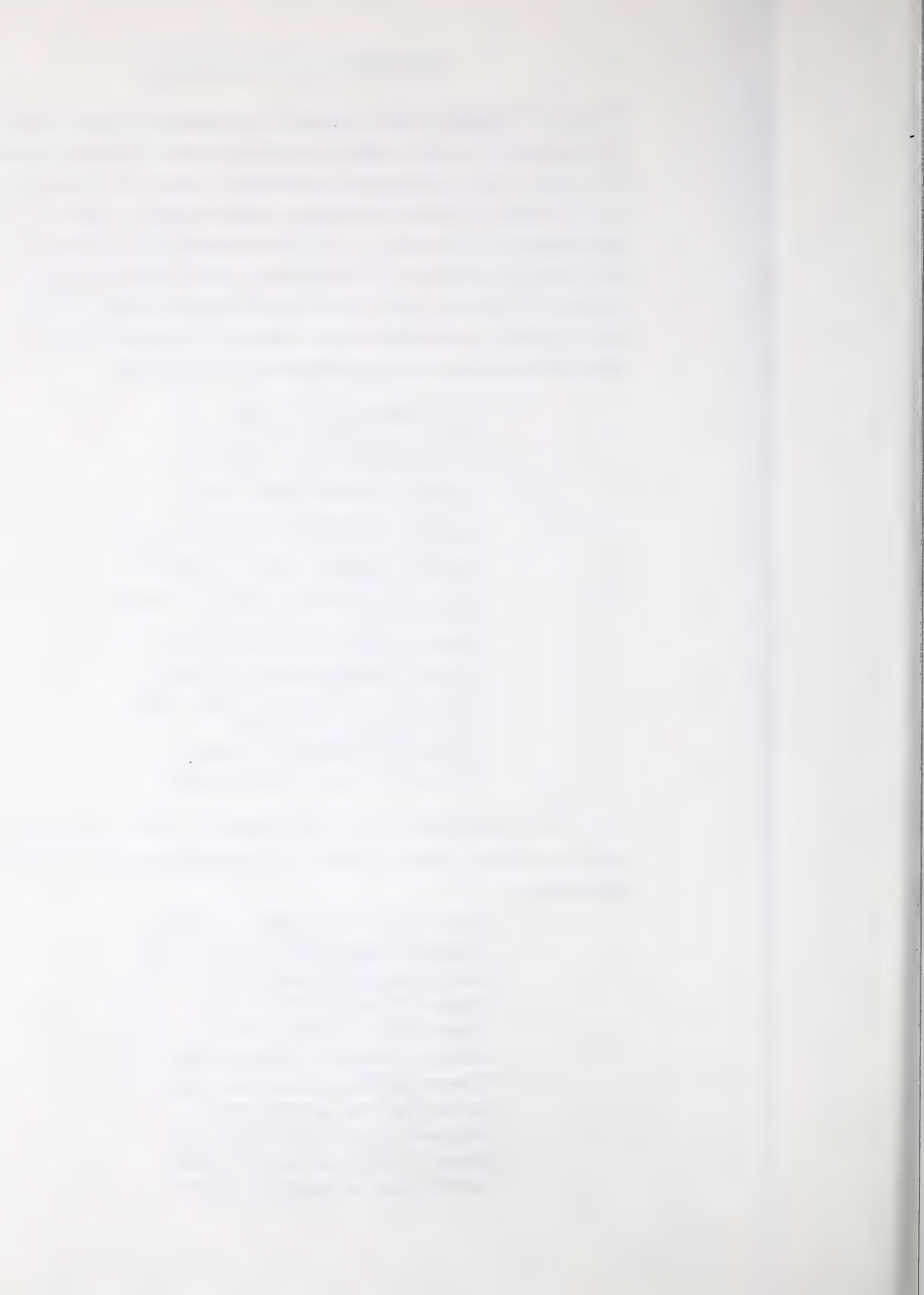


Walter D. Blaisdell was appointed postmaster in June, 1861, and was continued in office nearly twenty-six years. He did not remove the office when he assumed the control, but later he removed it to a building in Quality Row, east of the common, which has since been removed. Chauncey A. Fellows succeeded Mr. Blaisdell, and he removed the office to Kidder Block. John Mason was appointed in 1891, William G. Hull, 1895, and Walter W. Mason, 1899, and the post-office has continuously remained in Kidder Block. The exact date of the several appointments are as follows: —

John Rogers, July 1, 1795.  
Jonathan Robbins, July 1, 1802.  
Nathan Harris, Aug. 4, 1815.  
William Webster, June 7, 1825.  
Joseph Powers, April 15, 1837.  
Denison R. Burnham, May 19, 1841.  
Timothy Eastman, May 16, 1845.  
Denison R. Burnham, March 20, 1849.  
John T. Cutter, Dec. 30, 1852.  
Timothy Eastman, Nov. 4, 1857.  
Walter D. Blaisdell, June 18, 1861.  
Chauncey A. Fellows, Feb. 22, 1887.  
John Mason, Jan. 27, 1891.  
William G. Hull, Jan. 21, 1895.  
Walter W. Mason, March 2, 1899.

In 1830 a post-office was established at West Plymouth and was discontinued Sept. 6, 1900. Thirteen postmasters have been appointed: —

Dearborn H. Hilton, May 19, 1830.  
Taylor P. Hannaford, April 14, 1831.  
Peter Flanders, March 22, 1832.  
Thomas Paine, July 22, 1835.  
Joseph Fifield, April 8, 1840.  
Joseph D. Osgood, Sept. 30, 1841.  
Thomas Milligan, March 18, 1852.  
James Cochran, July 23, 1855.  
Charles S. Bunker, Feb. 26, 1857.  
James W. Hoffman, April 1, 1859.  
Levi S. Gordon, March 17, 1860.





Richard G. Stearns, July 14, 1870.

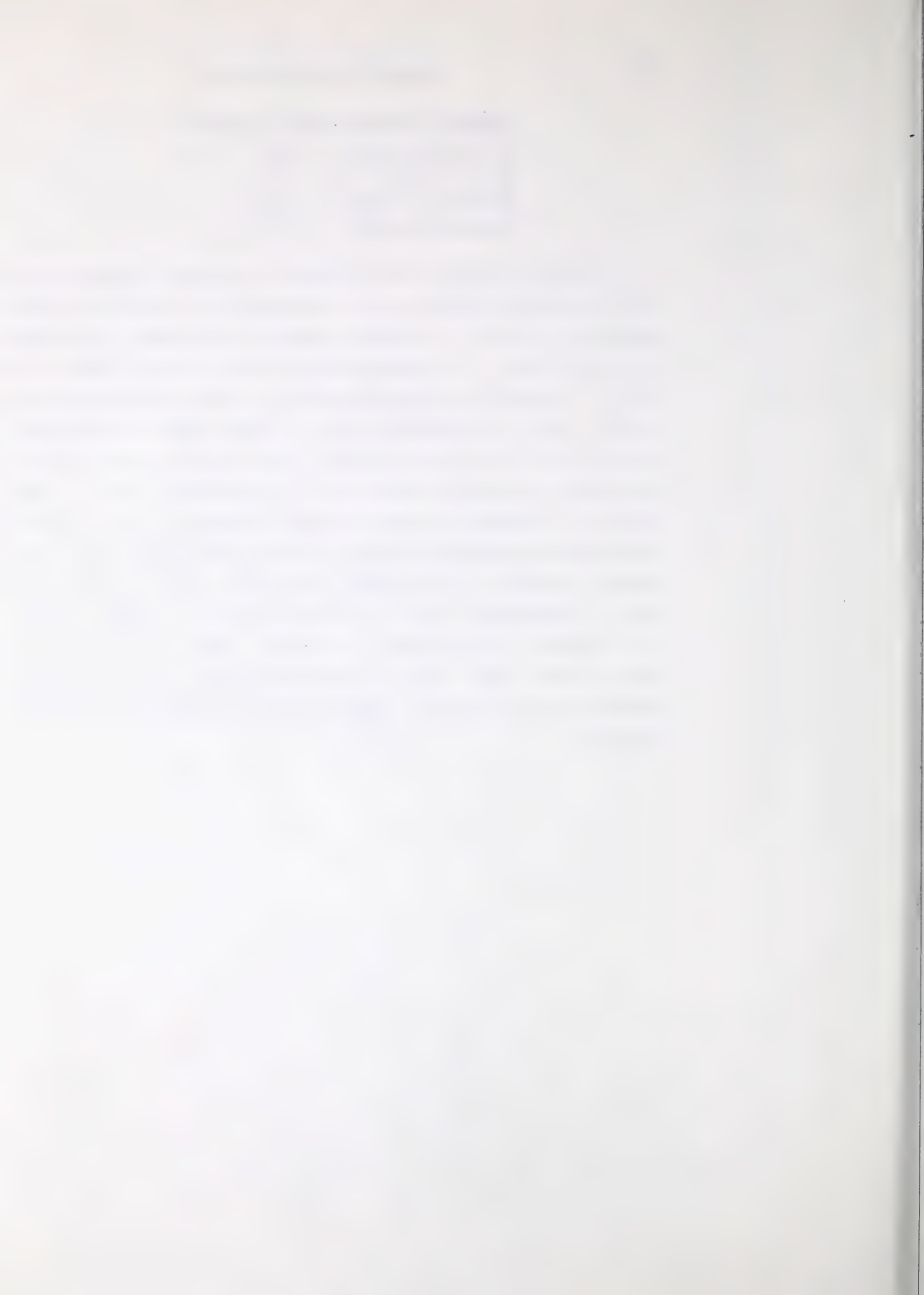
Discontinued Nov. 1, 1892.

Re-established July 5, 1893.

Harrison B. Page, July 5, 1893.

Discontinued Sept. 6, 1900.

At the present time the Plymouth post-office is conveniently located in Kidder Block, and is conducted by Walter W. Mason, postmaster; Edson M. Barker, assistant postmaster; and Lucy B. Smith, clerk. The gross receipts for the year 1904 were \$7700. Connected with the post-office are four rural free delivery routes. No. 1, established Sept. 1, 1900, Adin H. Philbrick, carrier, extends to West Plymouth, returning by way of Rowe's Corner and Livermore Falls. No. 2, established Nov. 1, 1900, Walter D. Philbrick, carrier, extends through Lower Intervale to Bridgewater, returning by way of Bridgewater Hill, and accommodating families in the south part of the town of Plymouth. No. 3, established April 1, 1901, Charles P. Dyer, carrier, is to Campton, from thence to Campton Bog and returning by way of Beech Hill. No. 4, established April 1, 1901, John M. Russell, carrier, extends to Squam Lake, returning east of Mount Prospect.



## XXV. BANKS.

## THE PEMIGEWASSET BANK.

THE Grafton Bank at Haverhill was incorporated 1803. The second bank organized in Grafton County was the Pemigewasset Bank at Plymouth. It was incorporated July 2, 1825, and began business previous to March, 1825. It was a State bank of discount, issuing bills redeemable in specie and conducting a business similar to that of the banking institutions of the time. The banking-room was in the north end of the brick house occupied by William C. Thompson, which stood on the site of the present Kidder Block. There, with a reasonable measure of success, the bank conducted business twenty years, when the corporation was dissolved. According to the usage of the time, the charter was limited to twenty years. In 1845 a new charter was secured for an additional term of twenty years, but the organization was not continued.

The incorporators named in the charter of 1825 were prominent men of this town and vicinity. Those not otherwise designated were residents of Plymouth. They were William Webster, Caleb Keith of Wentworth, Stephen Grant, Moor Russell, Josiah Quincy of Rumney, Phineas Walker, John Rogers, Ira Goodall, a lawyer of Bath, Joseph Flanders of Bristol, Joseph Weld, William Caldwell of Groton, Enoch Colby, Jr., of Thornton, and Isaac Smith of Franconia. By the terms of the act of incorporation the capital stock was not less than \$30,000 or more than \$100,000. The managers organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first cashier was William C. Thompson, who served two years. Mr. Thompson was a busy lawyer, and the bank was in his office.



At his suggestion William Green of Concord was appointed cashier early in 1828. Mr. Green remained the cashier of the bank until it was dissolved, a period of eighteen years. He was a faithful servant of the bank and a useful citizen. The books and records of the bank are probably in existence, but their location is unknown to the people of Plymouth. In the possession of Mrs. Robinson, a daughter of William Green, is the original resolution, of which a copy follows:—

PLYMOUTH March 14, 1845.

At a meeting of the directors of the Pemigewasset Bank March 12, 1845 the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That William Green, Esq. is justly entitled to the confidence and respect of the board for the faithful and able discharge of his duties as Cashier of this Bank, for the last seventeen years and for his kind and courteous deportment towards all interested in the affairs of the institution and that the clerk be directed to give said Green a certified copy of their resolution. A true copy.

WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, Clerk.

At the organization of the bank Arthur Livermore was chosen president. At the close of the year he resigned as president and declined a re-election as director. The second president was Daniel Smith of New Hampton, who served four years and was succeeded by William Webster of Plymouth, who was the president of the bank from 1831 to 1845.

During the twenty years which measure the life of the bank there was a board of seven directors elected annually. In 1845 there was one vacancy. The following list gives the date of a first election to the board and the number of years of service of each director, and represents an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-nine years. The residence of the several directors is Plymouth unless otherwise stated.

William Webster, 1825, twenty years; John Rogers, 1825, twenty years; William C. Thompson, 1830, sixteen years; Josiah Quincy of Rumney, 1825, four years, and 1834, twelve years; Ichabod C. Bartlett of Bristol, 1832, fourteen years; William W. Russell, 1835, eleven years; Daniel Smith of New Hampton, 1826, four years, and 1839, six





years; David M. Russell, 1825, nine years; Rufus G. Lewis of New Hampton, 1830, six years; Isaac Smith of Franconia, 1825, four years; Stevens Merrill, 1830, four years; Gov. William Badger of Gilman-ton, 1827, three years; Daniel Lewis, residence unknown, 1836, three years; Jonas Richardson, residence unknown, 1830, two years; Arthur Livermore of Holderness, 1825, one year.

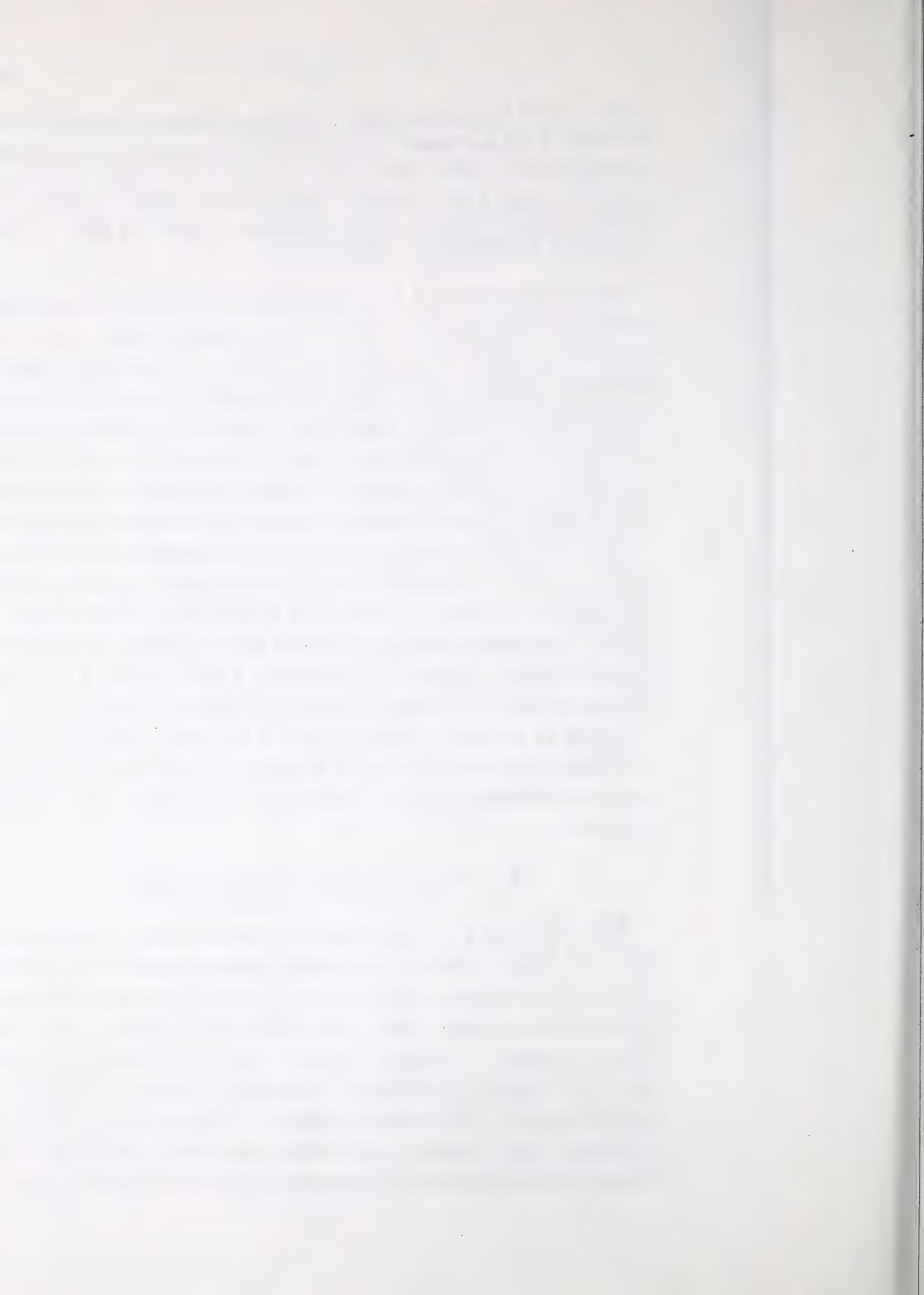
At the expiration of the first charter, the Pemigewasset Bank was again incorporated. The act was approved Dec. 25, 1844. The incorporators were Samuel Burns of Rumney, William Webster, Thomas Clark, James McQuesten, William W. Russell, John Rogers, Joseph D. Osgood, and Aaron Goodwin of Rumney.

There was no organization under the second charter, and the directors of the bank secured the passage of an act giving them two additional years in which to complete the work of liquidation.

To complete the record of State banks, mention is made of an effort in 1848 to establish the Plymouth Bank to succeed the Pemigewasset Bank. A charter was granted and approved Jan. 3, 1849. The incorporators were Robert Burns, William W. Russell, John Keniston, William C. Thompson, Isaac Merrill of Warren, Josiah Quincy of Rumney, Abraham Ward of Rumney, David Hazleton of Hebron, William Clark of Campton, Obadiah Smith of Holderness, Peter Walker of Thornton, John Currier of Wentworth, and Samuel Burns of Rumney. An organization was not perfected.

#### THE PEMIGEWASSET NATIONAL BANK.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Pemigewasset National Bank held the first formal meeting and filed articles of association Oct. 8, 1881. At this meeting a board of seven directors was chosen. They were Nathan H. Weeks, Carlos M. Morse, George H. Adams, Plummer Fox, all of Plymouth, and John W. Peppard of Rumney, Thomas S. Pulsifer of Campton, and Nathaniel P. Batchelder of Ashland. There was no change in the board until January, 1888, when Carlos M. Morse, John W. Peppard, and Nathaniel P. Batchelder retired and were succeeded

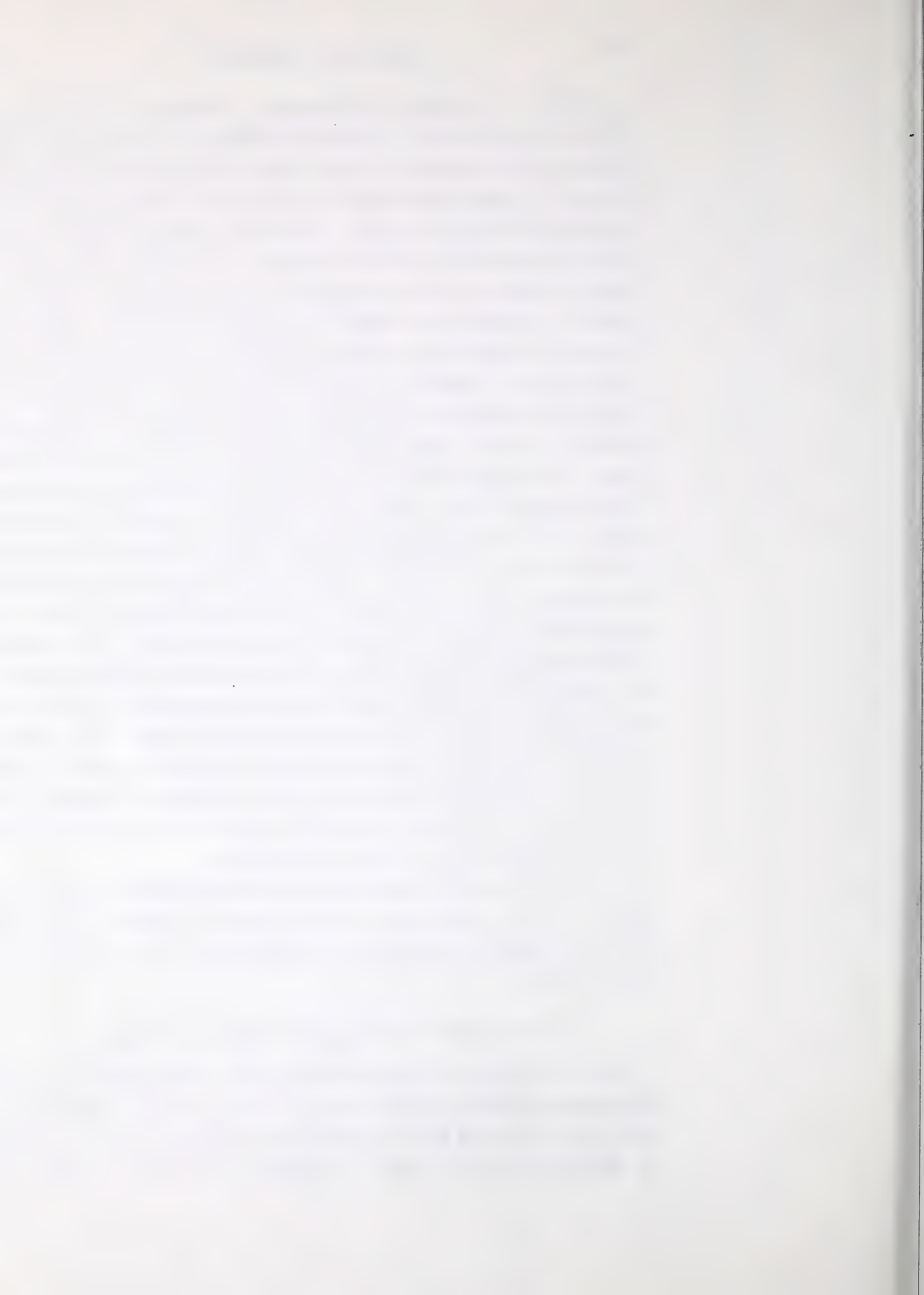


by Charles H. Bowles of Plymouth, Charles B. Griswold of Haverhill, and Frank L. Hughes of Ashland. In February, 1888, Plummer Fox resigned and John Mason of Plymouth was elected. Nathan H. Weeks died Sept. 12, 1889, and Frederick P. Weeks was elected to fill the vacancy. John Mason retired Aug. 24, 1894, and was succeeded by Dean S. Currier. Charles B. Griswold and Dean S. Currier retired in January, 1900, and were succeeded by Davis B. Keniston and Scott N. Weeks. George H. Adams and Thomas S. Pulsifer are the only remaining members of the original board of directors. The first president was Nathan H. Weeks, who served until his death, when George H. Adams was elected, who has served the institution in this capacity fifteen years. The first cashier was Osman B. Copeland, who remained until January, 1888. He is now cashier of a bank at West Randolph, Vt. The second and present cashier, Rodney E. Smythe, was elected Jan. 21, 1888. John E. Smith served the institution as assistant cashier from April 18, 1896, until May 4, 1903. He resigned when elected treasurer of the savings bank. The wisdom of the trustees in management, and the efficiency of the cashiers in the discharge of an exacting duty, are demonstrated in the good reputation and substantial prosperity of the bank. The capital stock is \$75,000 and the surplus and undivided profits is over \$77,000, and during the years of its existence a regular and increasing dividend has rewarded the officials of the bank with the confidence and approval of the stockholders.

From 1881 to 1885 the bank was located in the Pemigewasset House. In the meantime a building site was purchased and the present commodious building was constructed. It was first occupied in 1885.

#### THE PLYMOUTH GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK.

This is the first savings bank organized in Plymouth. It was incorporated 1889, and was organized Oct. 7, 1889. The original guarantee fund was \$25,000, which was increased April 1, 1893, to \$35,000, Nov. 4, 1901, to \$45,000, and Oct. 7, 1903, to





\$60,000. The surplus fund in July, 1904, was \$26,200, and the total deposits amounted to \$534,769.38. The history of this bank is a continued record of growth and of cautious and successful management. The business is conducted in rooms of the National Bank building. There is a board of eleven trustees. The original board were Charles H. Bowles, George H. Adams, Davis B. Keniston, Frederick P. Weeks, Benjamin Sanborn of Campton, Elliott B. Hodge, Alvin Burleigh, Rodney E. Smythe, Amos M. Kidder, John Mason, and Frank L. Hughes. The five trustees first named have been re-elected at each meeting and have completed fifteen years of continuous service. In 1893 Charles J. Gould was elected to succeed Elliott B. Hodge, who died Dec. 5, 1893. Alvin Burleigh and Rodney E. Smythe retired in 1895 and were succeeded by Scott N. Weeks and Henry C. Currier. John Mason died Sept. 9, 1898, and Amos M. Kidder retired 1898. These vacancies were filled by the election of Edward H. Sanborn of Campton and Dean S. Currier. Dean S. Currier removed to Colebrook 1899, and was succeeded by David B. Pulsifer of Campton. Frank L. Hughes died 1903, and John E. Smith was elected Oct. 7, 1903.

The first treasurer of the Plymouth Guaranty Savings Bank was Rodney E. Smythe. His duties were discharged with unfailing accuracy and faithfulness. After over thirteen years of continuous service he resigned May 4, 1903, when John E. Smith was elected.

Charles H. Bowles was elected president at the organization of the bank, and with continued expression of confidence and regard he has been annually elected to the present time. In the organization of the institution there has been an investment committee of three trustees. Charles H. Bowles and George H. Adams have served continuously from the date of organization. The third member was Amos M. Kidder, who was succeeded, 1896, by Davis B. Keniston.

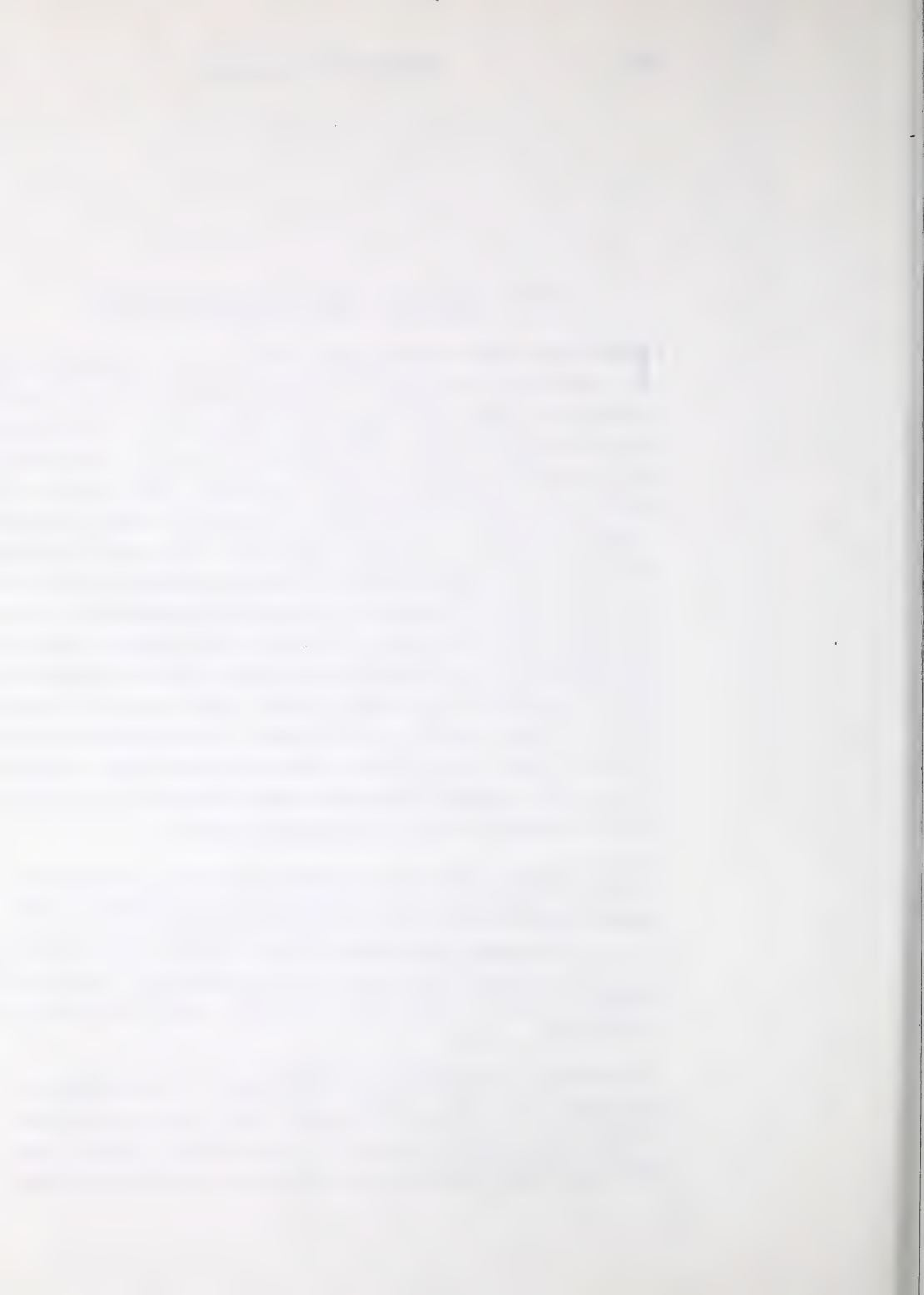


## XXVI. MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

THE saw mill and the grist mill are the most serviceable utilities of civilization. The early erection of a grist mill in Plymouth saved many tiresome journeys to the older towns, and everywhere the saw mill has been the herald of mansions, the pretentious successors of the log cabins. The donation of lands or money by the proprietors of towns, to ensure the early erection of mills, is a familiar incident in the annals of New Hampshire. In August, 1763, and before a permanent settlement had been made in Plymouth, the proprietors assembled in Dunstable and voted that in the division of the township into lots there be reserved "a proper piece of Land for Building mills and that the committee for Laying out the Lands agree with sum person to Build a mill in said Town." The members of the committee were David Hobart, Elnathan Blood, and William Nevins. At a meeting held at the inn of Samuel Cummings in Hollis in January, 1764, the proprietors voted:—

That two sets of mill irons be purchased, viz: for a corn mill and a saw mill and Onesipherus Marsh appearing and offering to goo to peney-cook and speak for the said irons within this Fortnight and voted that he have three pounds, silver money, for this service; then voted that Josiah Brown employ Proper person to Carey up the mill irons to the Township of Plymouth this winter and that he be paid for the same by this Propriety.

It will appear that Elnathan Blood, one of the committee to contract for the building of the mills, made certain propositions on the subject. For this reason he was excused from the committee, and Josiah Brown was chosen to serve with David Hobart



and William Nevins. In May, 1764, David Webster was chosen to succeed William Nevins, and the new committee was instructed to secure the completion of the mills during the ensuing summer, and that they be erected on the "most convenient place upon Mill brook." This is a small brook flowing north into Baker's River.

As the summer was fading into autumn the proprietors voted, Sept. 3, 1764:—

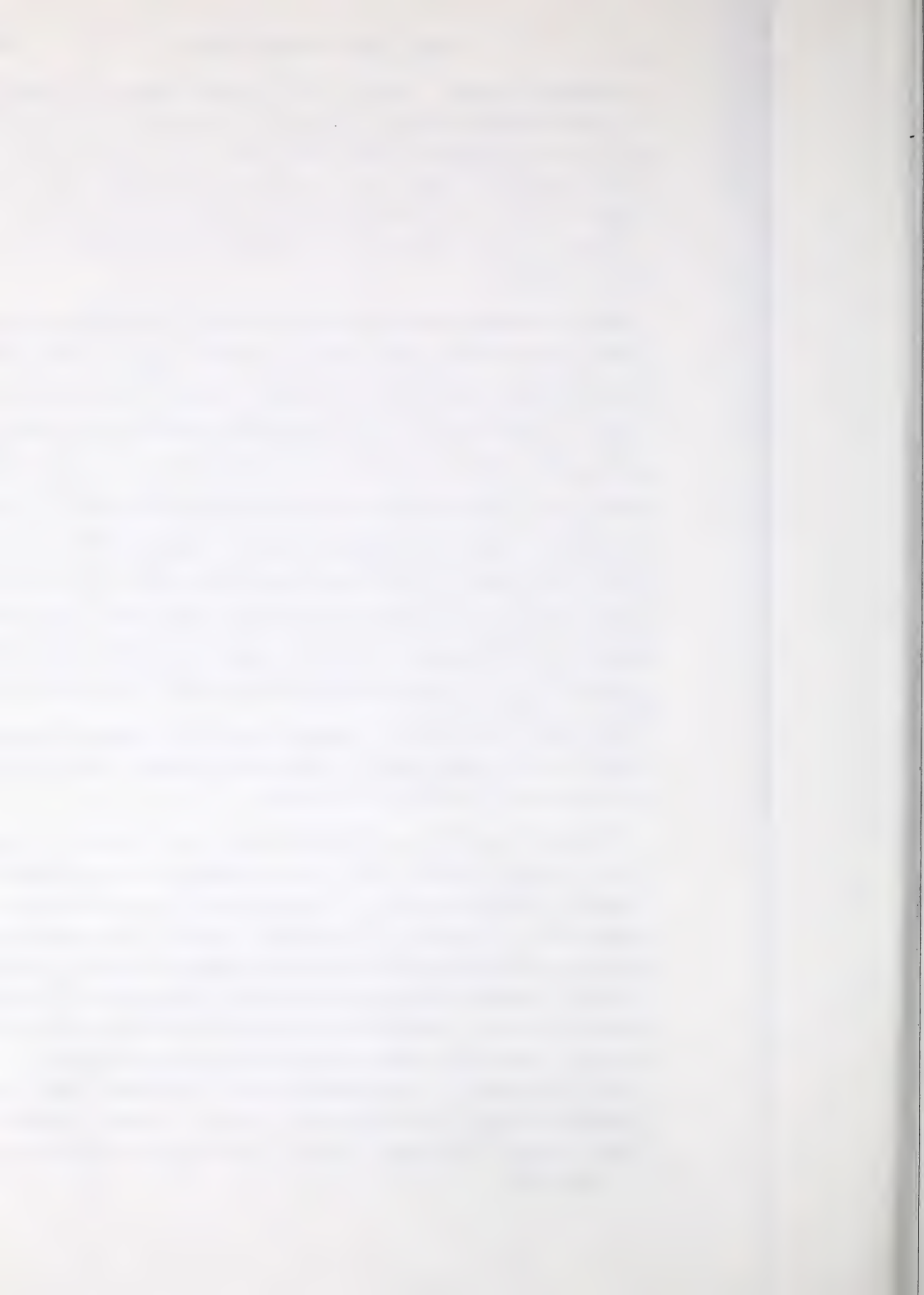
To Give Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright, the fifteenth and sixteenth Lotts on Bakers River Range in Plymouth and the irons for a Grest mill and a Saw mill, except the saw, to be Delivered to them at Plymouth and one Dollar upon each Right of Land in Plymouth that is Ratable. Provided that the above named Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright Build a good Grist mill and Saw mill, upon the Streeme that Runs Through the sixteenth and seventeenth Lotts, in the most convenient place and that the Grist mill be built by the Last Day of November 1764 and the Saw mill to be built by the first of August 1765 and that the above said Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright keep the above mills in good Repaier for the Space and Term of Ten Years from the Time the mills are built and that thay saw the Proprietors Logg at Six Shillings Sterling per Thousand or to the halves, which thay please, and that thay enter into Bonds and keep the above mill in good Repaier for the above Term of time and that thay Grinde and Saw for the Proprietors before aney other People.

Voted that the Clerk give Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright security for the above dollar on each Right in behalfe of the proprietors when the Grist mill is fit to Grind.

Elnathan Blood, one of the proprietors, and Benjamin Wright were residents of Hollis. For reasons unknown they neglected or refused to build the mills in Plymouth, and the year 1764 was memorable in a failure of the matured plans of the proprietors and in the disappointment and inconvenience of the early settlers. The first harvest of Plymouth was ground in the mills of Canterbury and Concord, and Mill Brook enjoyed an added year of freedom from toil at the wheel for the convenience of mankind.

In the failure of the agreement with Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright, the enterprise "received a grave but not a mortal wound." The early plan to build a mill on Mill Brook

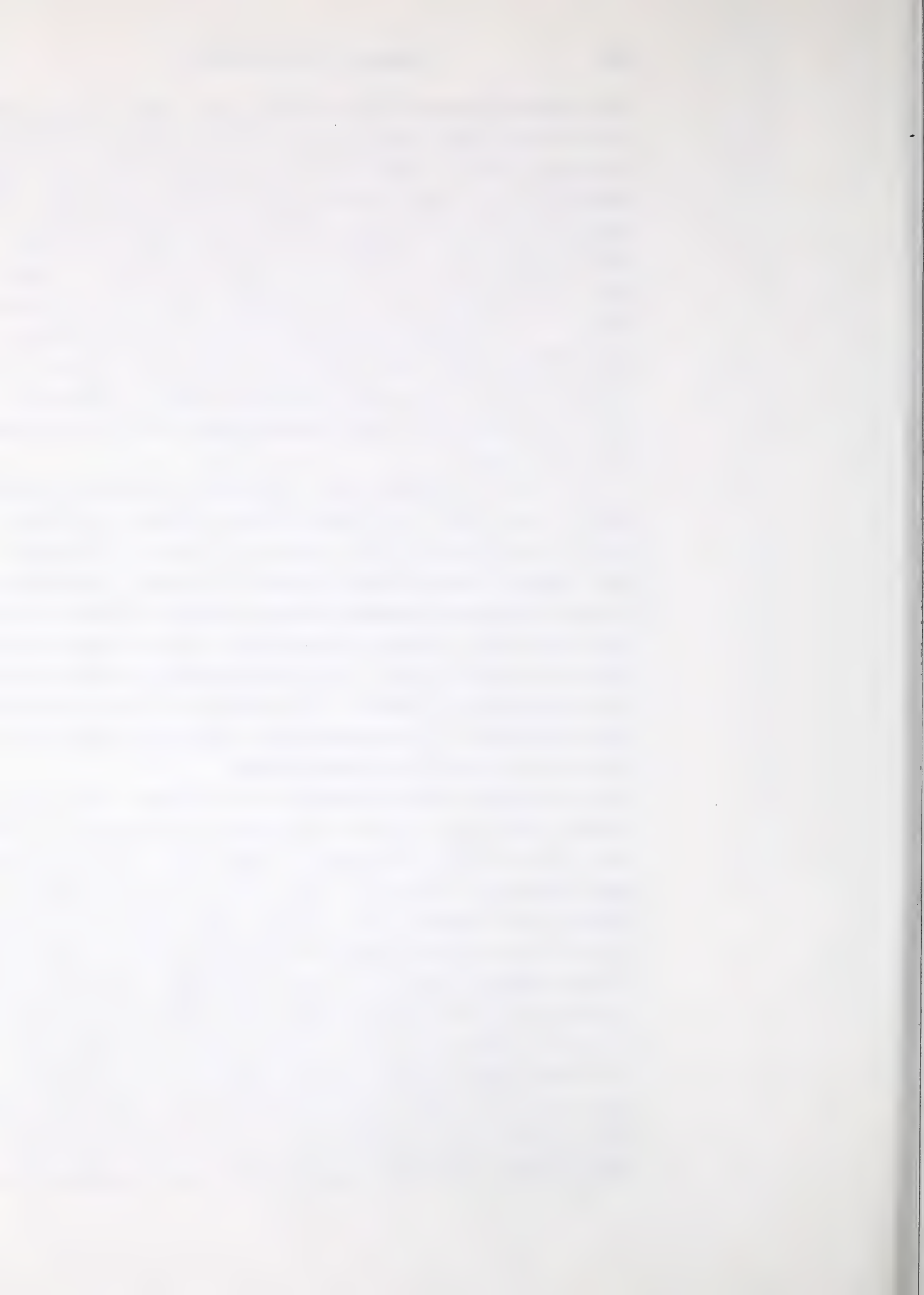




was vigorously renewed the following year. There was an article in the warrant for a meeting held at the inn of Samuel Cummings in Hollis, Feb. 12, 1765, "To See what the Proprietors Shall think proper to be Don with Regard to Building the mills." The proprietors thought it proper "to Give Mr. Ephraim Lund the same Incouragement Towards Building the mills at Plymouth that was Formerly voted to Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright." At this meeting David Hobart, William Nevins, and Abel Webster were chosen to give Mr. Lund a deed of lots 15 and 16, the two mill lots, and to superintend the "building of the mill on the stream that runs through lots 16 and 17 at the most convenient place."

The irons for the first mill in Plymouth, including the ponderous crank, which was a feature of the primitive saw mill, were drawn from Concord in the winter of 1764 on a hand-sled by men employed and probably attended by Lieut. Josiah Brown. It was a laborious undertaking, but it utilized and was a golden opportunity for a few men, living then as well as now, who will work only on the off side. During the following winter the irons for the first mill in Newbury, Vt., were drawn through Plymouth upon a hand-sled. A narrative of the enterprise is found in the History of Coos by Rev. Grant Powers.

In accordance with the terms of the contract with the proprietors, Ephraim Lund, in the summer and autumn of 1765, built the first mill in Plymouth. There were a saw mill and a grist mill under one roof. In the survey of the township the fifteenth and sixteenth lots in Baker's River range were reserved for mill lots, and were deeded to Ephraim Lund in consideration of his completed promise to build the mill. Finding a better locality near-by for the construction of a dam, the mill was built on the seventeenth lot, and near the west line of the sixteenth lot. Mill Brook, which turned the wheel of the first mill and later of two other mills, crosses the Hebron road near the Hamlin farm and flows north through the Pem farm into Baker's River. Traces of the dam of the Lund mill are found on the north side



and near the Hebron road and on the southwest part of the Thomas Clark farm.

Ephraim Lund, the builder, owned the mill less than two years. July 6, 1767, in consideration of £56 11s. 4d., he sold to James Gordon of Boston, Mass., sixty acres of land, "together with a saw mill and grist mill standing on lot No. 17 adjoining the above with all the privileges, utensils and appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging." Having sold the mill he demanded a settlement with the proprietors for the bounty payable in money. In August, 1767, the proprietors voted to dismiss the article, but March 30, 1769, they voted that Capt. David Hobart, William Nevins, and Abel Webster, the former committee, shall raise the money by selling common land and "settle with Mr. Lund upon Mill affairs."

Ephraim Lund was from Dunstable and was forty-five years of age when he came to Plymouth, 1765. He remained in this town five years, and in 1767 he was the town clerk and a selectman.

The second mill in Plymouth was built before the Revolution by Ebenezer Blodgett, and was sold by him in 1776 to his brother James Blodgett. Its early construction is evidence that the Lund mill failed to meet the increasing demands of the growing settlement. This mill was situated on Blodgett Brook, which flows north near the Mayhew turnpike, through the farm of Francis F. Blake, and into Baker's River. The highway leading south from the Rumney road near the residence of Charles Fletcher soon crosses the stream, and fifty yards east of the bridge are found the foundations of the mill and the embankments of earth and stone which were a part of the dam. James Blodgett owned and conducted the mill twenty-five years. The later owners were David Richardson, Thornton Alls, and Joshua Thornton.

The third mill was on the stream flowing easterly through Glove Hollow into the Pemigewasset. There were a saw mill and a grist mill under one roof, and it was built during the Revolution. This mill is notable in the number of successive owners or lessees. Capt. James Hobart, if not the builder, was an early proprietor.



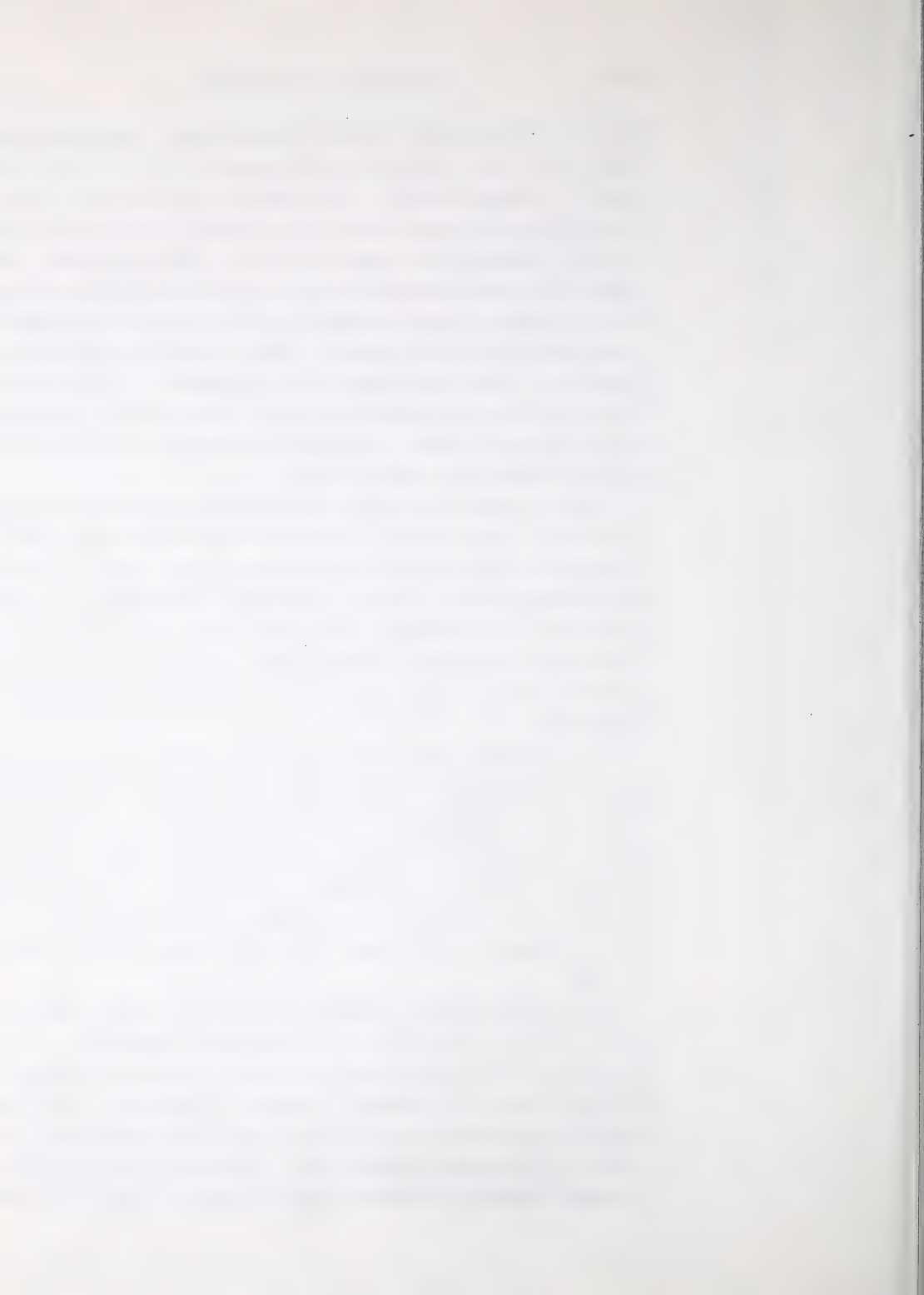


Daniel Darling owned this mill several years, beginning about 1800, and Moses Hadley was the proprietor in 1811 and conducted a tanyard near-by. On account of a failure to mention the mill in several conveyances the succession of proprietors cannot be easily obtained at the registry of deeds. The later owners were Joseph Fletcher, Humphrey Sawyer, David Ford, and John Blake. In the progress of years the mill was often repaired, and possibly at some early date it was rebuilt. About 1856 it was purchased by Thomas F. Glynn, who continues in possession of the premises. The saw mill was remodelled by Mr. Glynn by the introduction of a circular saw mill. All the machinery was sold about 1865, and the building has fallen in decay.

For many years the brook in Glove Hollow was called Darling's Mill Brook. Moses Hadley, one of the owners of this mill, came to Plymouth in 1805 and remained fourteen years, when he removed to Richmond, Maine. He was a selectman of Plymouth, and while in this town he established a tanyard in the vicinity of the mill. The unused millstones, reposing upon the bank of the stream, and the remains of an ancient dam are the silent witnesses of occupation.

Samuel Stearns, about 1785, built a saw mill on his farm, now occupied by Nelson Downing, and on the stream formerly called Mill Brook. It was on the same stream and south of the Lund mill. At this point the brook was small, and the chief occupation of the miller was the waiting for the pond to fill. This mill later was owned and operated by a grandson, Aaron Stearns, Jr., and was abandoned a few years before his death, which occurred in 1865.

About 1815 Arthur Livermore of Holderness built a saw mill on Mill Brook and north of the Stearns and Lund mills. It was located on the Pem farm, owned within a few years by Amos M. Kidder, Harris J. Goss, and Lyman R. Sherwood. Mr. Livermore conveyed the mill in 1818, by a lease for one thousand years, to Peter Webster and Daniel Smith. The later owners were Moses George, Washington George, Samuel George, Richard Philbrick,



and Abiel C. Flanders. The mill was burned in 1860, and two years later was rebuilt by Ezekiel Elliot Merrill, who conducted it a few years, when it was abandoned.

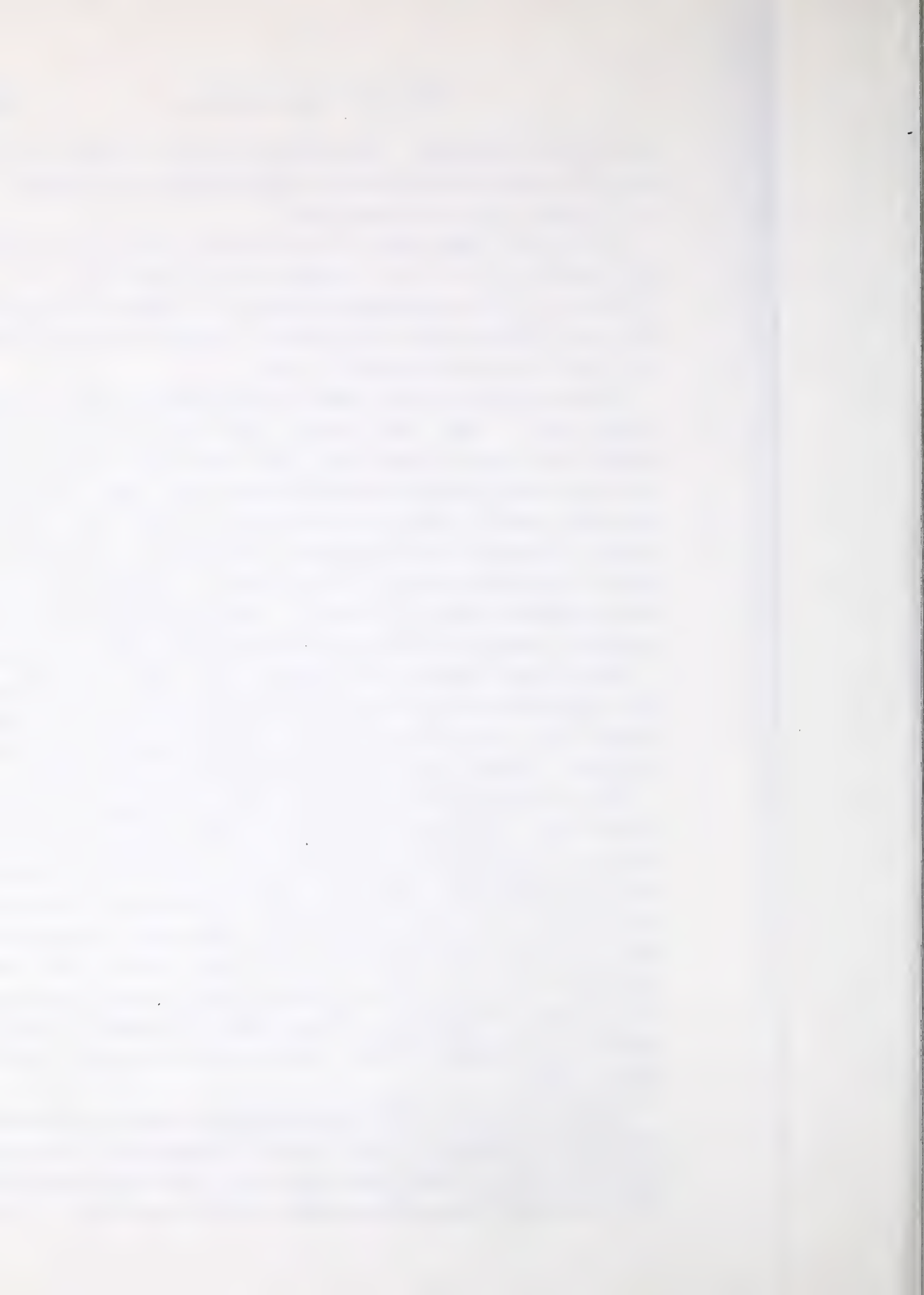
In the Merrill Gazetteer of New Hampshire, compiled in 1816 and published in 1817, it is stated that there were four mills in Plymouth. If the enumeration is correct, it is evidence that either the Lund mill had fallen into disuse or that the Livermore mill, last named, was not completed in 1816.

Of the remaining mills the order of the building cannot be accurately stated. They were erected upon farms owned by the builders, and were operated many years before the record of the sale of the farm mentions the existence of a mill. There were two saw mills near the Mayhew turnpike and on the stream which turned the wheel of the Blodgett mill. Of these one was situated near the present residence of Jesse Sanborn, and the other near the homestead of Alvah S. Pillsbury. These mills have had many successive owners, and both were abandoned nearly fifty years ago.

Upon a small stream in the southeast part of the town, flowing from Plymouth through a corner of Bridgewater into the Pemigewasset, was a small mill once used for sawing shingles and threshing grain. It was owned by John Nutting and by Noah Harris.

North of Baker's River there have been two small saw mills in this town. Upon the most western of the two brooks flowing south into Baker's River, and upon the farm now of Calvin Clark, William Goold built a mill about 1848, and soon after removed the machinery to a new mill on a better site on the same stream. The dam was washed away in a few years and the mill was removed. The other mill, on another stream, was on the farm now of Cortez C. Hawkins. It was built and owned by David Merrill and operated by him a part of each year from about 1840 to 1860.

On Hazeltine Brook, which flows easterly through the southern extremity of Plymouth village into the Pemigewasset, there has been a saw mill, of which there are so many conflicting traditions that the cautious listener learns more of fable than of fact. The



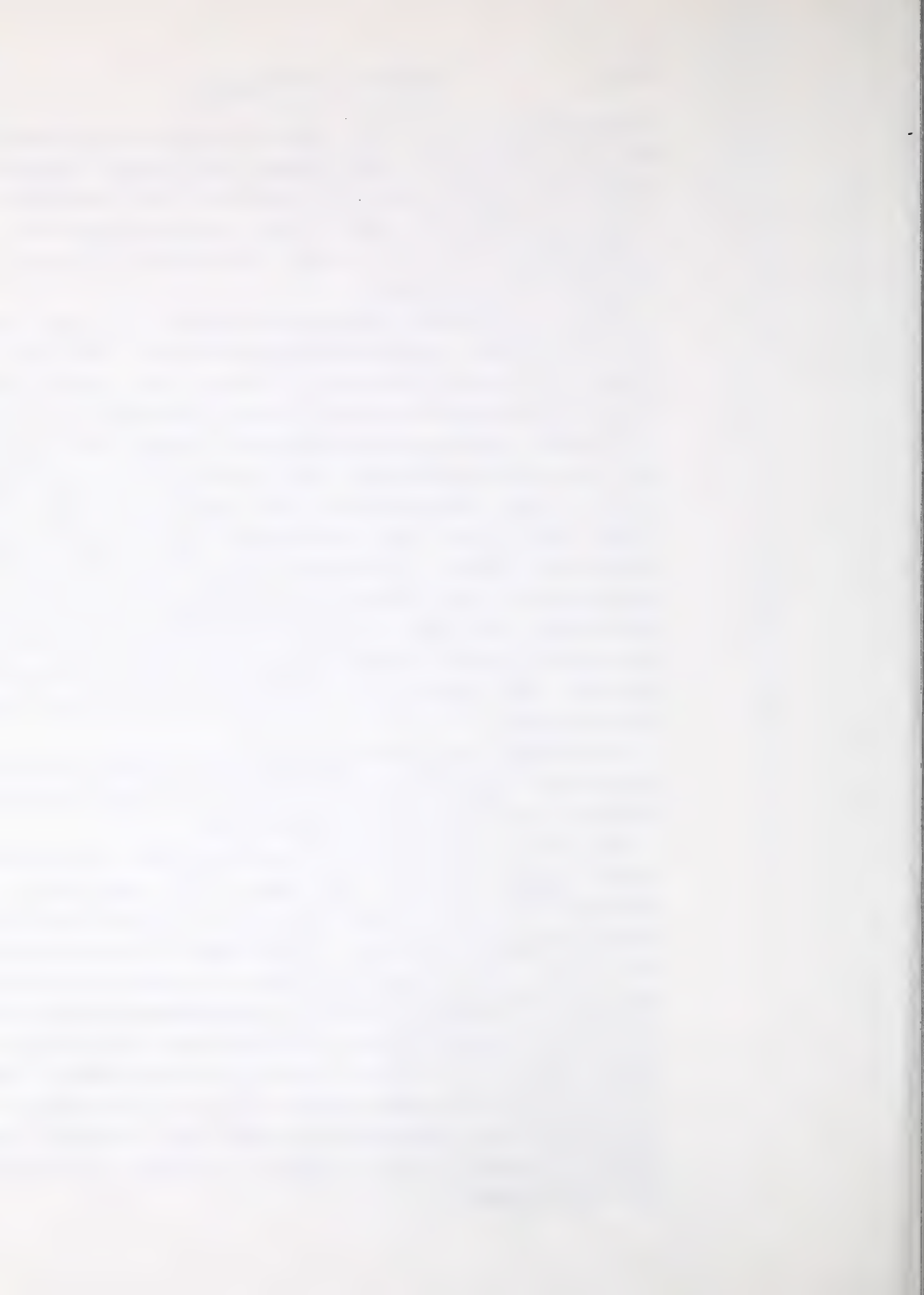
mill stood near a dam at the outlet of the ice pond of Plummer Fox. It is certain that here Freeman and Ephraim Kingsbury Cook built a saw mill before 1852, the date of their removal from Campton to Plymouth. They sawed a considerable quantity of old-growth pine, which they used in building and in the manufacture of sash and blinds.

Also on the Hazeltine Brook, and to the east of the Cook saw mill, Clark Gilman Batchelder had a small shop in which he sawed shingles and prepared stock for his business as a wheelwright. He sold the shop to Freeman and Ephraim Kingsbury Cook, then of Campton, who removed it and erected a building of two stories one hundred by thirty-five feet. Here for several years they manufactured doors, sash, and blinds, and at times made caskets and coffins. The mill was also a convenience in their business of contractors and builders. In 1860 the younger brother removed to Laconia, and in 1864 Freeman Cook exchanged the factory and the saw mill with Hiram W. Merrill for the land on which have been erected the town hall and the spacious factory of Draper & Maynard. The following year the factory was burned, and has not been rebuilt.

In the tanning and leather dressing shop of John T. Cutter & Sons, nearly opposite the present factory of Draper-Maynard Company, there was a grist mill several years.

The modern mill, with improved machinery and fixtures and tenfold capacity, demands much greater motive power than is afforded by the several streams in this town. Of the twelve mills erected during the first century of the history of Plymouth none now remain. The local mill no longer is a necessity in every community. The present facilities of transportation distribute in every market the materials for building and corn and wheat prepared for use. The location of all the early mills is known, but in a few years every trace of some of them will be obliterated. On the site of each a commemorative tablet should be erected and dedicated in memory of the industry and hardships of the early fathers of Plymouth.





## THE VILLAGE GRIST MILL.

In 1888 James K. Pierce removed to Plymouth and built a grist mill south of the freight depot in Plymouth village. He conducted a custom business and was a dealer in flour and grain. He died in the autumn of 1900. A few months later the mill was purchased by William Patterson, who has refitted the plant with modern milling machinery and is conducting a general business in flour and grain.

## THE PARK MILLS.

William R. Park and William R. Park, Jr., who have conducted a lumber business in several towns, while residents of Plymouth were manufacturers of and dealers in lumber. They owned a portable saw mill, which was located a few years where Foster's Peg Mill now stands. They removed from this town in 1896.

## THE CHASE MILLS.

The brothers Warren G. and Irving H. Chase, under the firm name of W. G. & I. H. Chase, have been engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Thornton and elsewhere. In 1897 they erected a mill in the village of Plymouth and are successfully conducting an extensive business. The motive power is a stationary steam engine of 250 horse-power. The mill possesses the most modern improvements, and in one day, with one-tenth of the outlay of manual labor, it turns out more lumber than any of the early mills could produce in a year.

The mill is supplied with logs, mostly pine, drawn by teams from woodlands in Plymouth and adjoining towns, and a greater quantity shipped by rail from points more remote. The firm gives employment to fifty and sometimes eighty men, and daily produces thirty thousand feet of dressed lumber. The greater part of the product of the mill is recut and sold for packing cases.



## THE PLYMOUTH VENEER COMPANY.

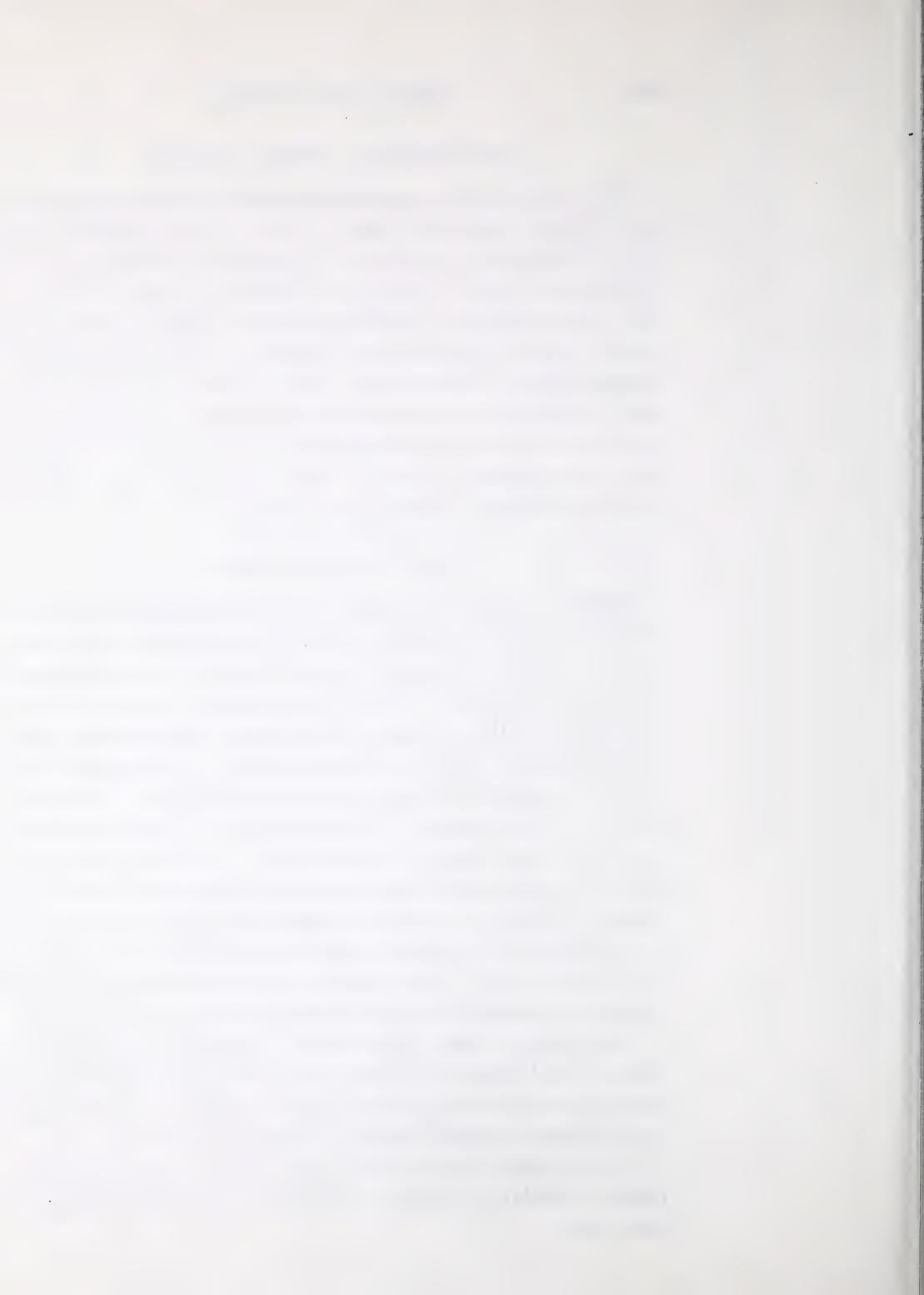
This corporation was organized under the voluntary corporation laws of New Hampshire, Dec. 14, 1892. The incorporators were Davis B. Keniston, Plummer Fox, William R. Kimball, Joseph P. Huckins, Curtis L. Parker, and Obadiah G. Smith. The business was conducted in a building near the railroad station, now occupied by the Beal Mattress Company. The motive power is a steam engine. From veneer stock cut from poplar and other wood the company manufactured butter dishes, berry baskets, and a variety of wares, giving employment to forty people. The business was suspended in 1901. The corporation now owns the building, machinery, and the power plant.

## THE FOSTER PEG MILL.

Jacob R. Foster, now a resident of Shelburne Falls, Mass., has been a successful manufacturer of split shoe pegs about fifty years, and has conducted business in several towns in New Hampshire and in Massachusetts. In 1897 he purchased a tract of land in Plymouth near the junction of Baker's and Pemigewasset rivers, and immediately laid the foundations for a commodious mill, which was completed in the early autumn of 1898. The motive power is a steam engine of 100 horse-power. There are several tenement houses connected with the plant. In all its appointments the mill is modern and it contains every innovation known to the business. From the log to the finished shoe peg every process is an object lesson in the study of the wonderful labor-saving devices of an inventive age. It is a forcible expression of the concentrated thought and invention of many men during the past sixty years.

The business is under the able and intelligent management of Edwin J. and George R. Foster, sons of the proprietor. The mill consumes twenty-five hundred cords of birch logs annually and produces three hundred bushels of shoe pegs each day.

To their stated business they have recently added the manufacture of bobbins, which are sold in the rough and are finished in other mills.





## THE BEAL MATTRESS COMPANY.

This industry was established and conducted ten years in Orford and was removed to Plymouth in March, 1904. The company has leased and occupies the building of the Plymouth Veneer Company. The patented machines used in the preparation of the material and in filling the mattresses are the distinguishing feature of the company when compared with other concerns engaged in the same business. The company proposes to employ about thirty people, and the daily product will exceed one hundred finished mattresses.

## THE GLOVE INDUSTRY.

For many years the manufacture of the Plymouth glove was the principal industry of this community. It offered remunerative wages to many men and women and added fame and reputation to the town. The foundation and the successful prosecution of the business are interesting incidents in the history of Plymouth. The inventions of Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Whitney in ginning and spinning cotton, which have been in use more than a century, were the solid foundations upon which the manufacture of many fabrics in universal use has been reared. In a smaller field, but relatively with equal success, the experiments and discoveries of Alvah McQuesten founded an industry which for many years was the fostered child of Plymouth.

Alvah McQuesten was a tanner. His tanyard was at the foot of Ward Hill. With the use of hemlock bark and by the processes then in general use, he tanned domestic hides, which he bought of the farmers, and annually produced, according to the nomenclature of his time, a finished stock of calf skins, cowhide, and sole leather. In his regular business there appears no suggestion of glove stock or the Plymouth glove.

In tanning by the established process the small number of deer skins that were annually placed in the vats, the results were very unsatisfactory. The tanned skin was not sufficiently soft and pliable. The hair side, called by the craft the grain, was hard and

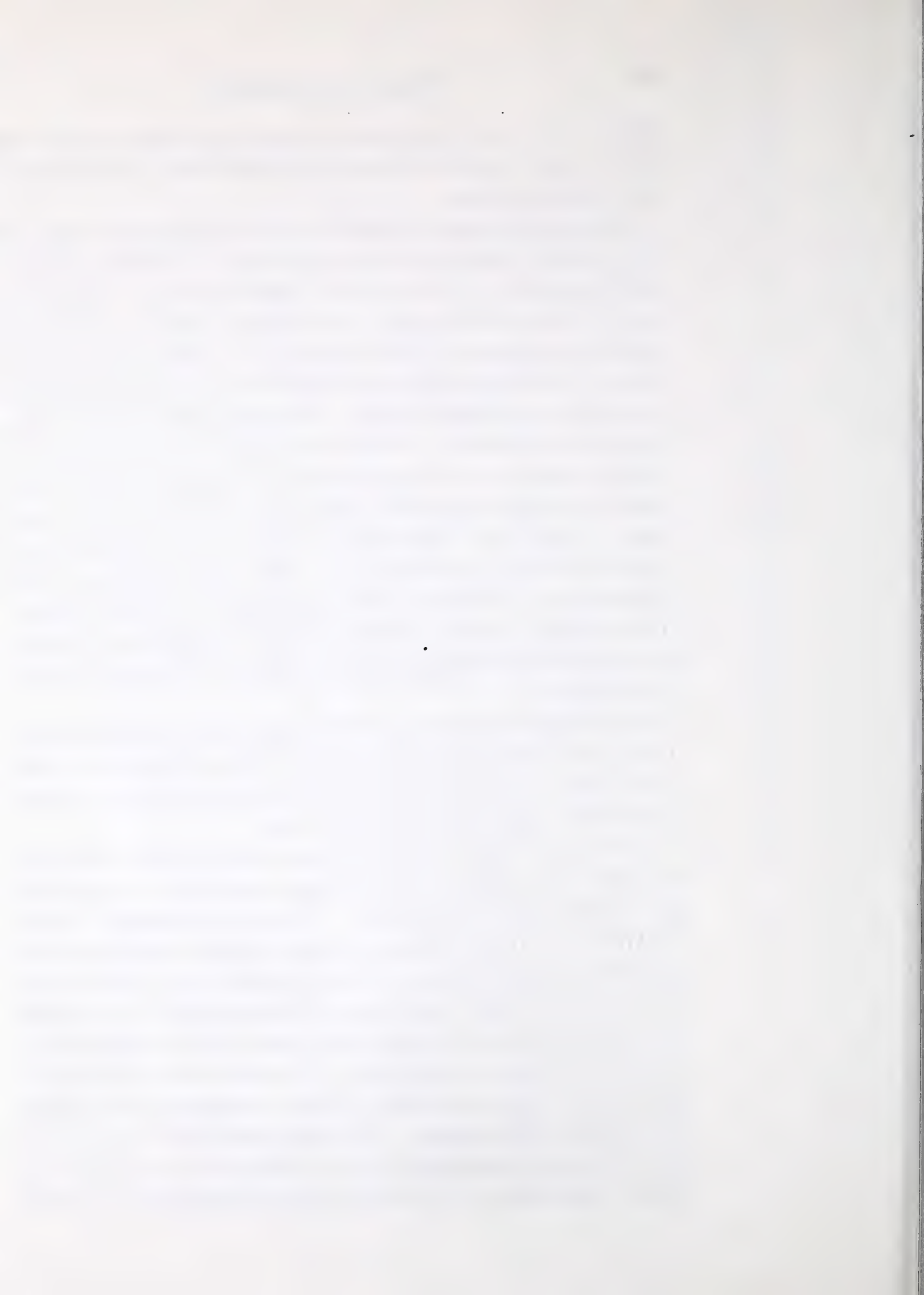


glassy, and in use soon became chapped with many breaks and seams. Such was the common result everywhere, and deer skins were almost worthless.

An improved process in tanning and in dressing deer skins was not a sudden discovery nor the application of a secret communicated by others. It was the rich reward of many experiments made by Alvah McQuesten, an intelligent country tanner, who discovered a process of removing the grain, filling the skins with oil, and producing a soft and pliable material which was pleasing to the sight and durable in use. Compared with former results, it was a new material. If Alvah McQuesten, in his continued and studious experiments, was assisted in any manner by the intelligence of the men employed by him, they should receive the credit which is their due. The tradition of the use of a secret obtained from the Indians is the decline of folly into foolishness. The Indians were not tanners. They produced no finished leather. The statement that the world never saw a specimen of genuine glove stock until it was produced by a citizen of Plymouth remains unchallenged.

As a natural sequence, and following these successful innovations in the preparation of the stock, Alvah McQuesten, about 1835, began the manufacture of gloves and continued the business until 1867, when he removed from town.

A few years later Jason C. Draper, who became a successful and prominent factor in the business, established a tanyard and glove factory at Lower Intervale. Oliver S. McQuesten, a brother of Alvah, and Arthur Ward, a merchant, jointly were dressers and manufacturers several years. In any review of the glove industry it will be discovered that many of the merchants of Plymouth were manufacturers of gloves, and many of the manufacturers, for the time being, were merchants. The union of the glove factory and the store was a convenience, if not a necessity, in the successful conduct of the business. The gloves were sewed by women in their homes, and merchants who were manufacturers paid for the labor in store goods. In the firm of Ward & McQuesten, Mr. Ward



conducted the store and had charge of the piece work, while his partner superintended the tanning, dressing, and cutting of the stock. From 1862 to 1868 William G. Hull was a partner, and the firm name was Ward, McQuesten & Hull.

Chase W. Calley in early life was employed by Alvah McQuesten and by Jason C. Draper, and thoroughly learned the art of dressing stock and the manufacture of gloves. At the age of twenty-one he began the manufacture of stock and of gloves in the south part of the village, now Warren Street. He continued in business over fifty years, reaping the merited rewards of industry and integrity. He retired from active business in 1898. Jason C. Draper established business in this town and removed to Bristol in 1858. Nathaniel F. Draper was a merchant, purchasing stock, and was active in the manufacture from 1857 until his death, 1871. In later years his son, Jason F. Draper, was an active and esteemed factor in the business.

Samuel C. Heath is well remembered as a skilful leather dresser. He was employed a few years by Ward & McQuesten, and subsequently he had a tanyard and glove factory at Lower Intervale. He conducted business also at Livermore Falls and in Holderness.

The brothers Daniel H. and Henry C. Currier were leather dressers and manufacturers at Glove Hollow several years.

Ezra W. Avery and his son, Amasa W. Avery, manufactured gloves on Highland Street. Later the business was continued with a substantial measure of success by Amasa W. Avery, who retired from the business twenty years ago.

The brothers Thomas F. and David Glynn, under the firm name of Glynn & Brother, established business at Glove Hollow about 1865. They tanned and dressed their stock and made gloves in considerable quantity. They also sold prepared stock to other manufacturers. They retired from this business in 1878.

Pelatiah Russell removed to Plymouth, 1868. During several years, in connection with his sons, he was engaged in the business. Deserving equal mention, and engaged in business a longer or

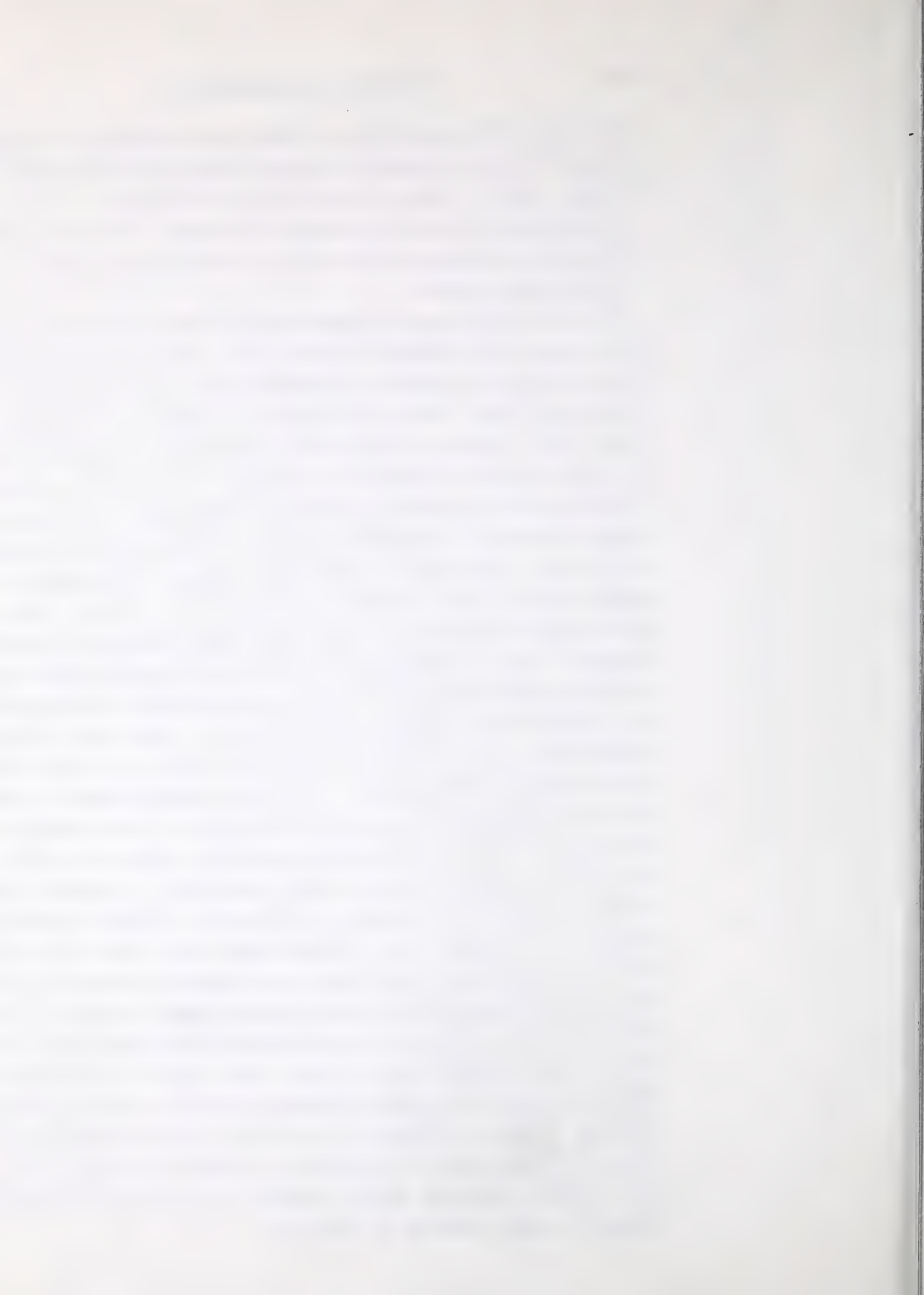




shorter time between 1865 and 1880, were Henry S. George, Horace W. Smith, George P. French, Blair & Burleigh, Smith & Marden, John T. Cutter & Sons, Ferrin & Wilkinson.

The brothers Erastus B. and Gill F. Dearborn, for several years, conducted a prosperous business in the manufacture of gloves and in dressing glove stock.

The early and some of the later manufacturers of the Plymouth gloves tanned and dressed the stock from which the gloves were made, and great quantities of undressed skins were purchased in Boston and New York and shipped to Plymouth. Beginning about 1850, several of the active manufacturers purchased of Plymouth parties the stock prepared for immediate use. From 1850 to 1870 was an era of prosperity in Plymouth. The men in business secured a reasonable profit, and many skilful dressers and cutters commanded remunerative wages. The limit of a paying business was reached soon after 1870. There were so many engaged in the business that competition among rival manufacturers in the sale of the goods forced the selling price below the level of a reasonable profit. One by one the manufacturers gradually retired from business. Another and a more potent factor contributed to the overthrow of a cherished industry on the field of its origin and development. While the manufacturers of this town were maintaining a commendable pride in their method of dressing stock and in honest and thorough workmanship, there were shrewd and active men in other places who were deaf to the traditions of the glove makers of Plymouth. While borrowing largely from the method and skill developed here, they encouraged innovations, introduced machinery, and adopted processes of tanning and dressing stock at reduced expense and in less time. The old glove makers of Plymouth, adhering to tested methods, did not follow their uninvited rivals into a new field of competition. During the past thirty years the business in this town has rapidly declined. Frank C. Calley, a son of the veteran manufacturer, Chase W. Calley, and J. Gill Fletcher, faithful custodians of the fame of the Plymouth glove, are the only persons at present engaged in glove making in this town.

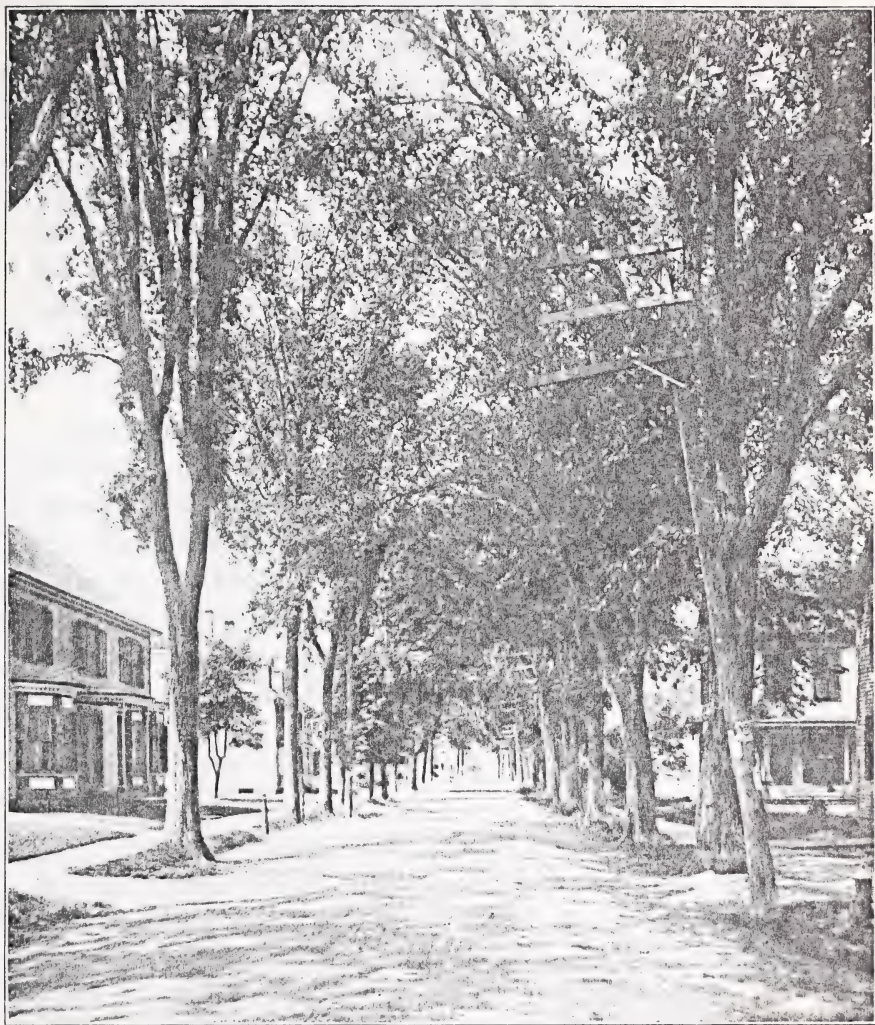




NORTH MAIN STREET







SOUTH MAIN STREET



## THE DRAPER-MAYNARD COMPANY.

Jason F. Draper, a native and resident of Plymouth, and John F. Maynard, under the firm name of The Draper-Maynard Company, were successful and extensive manufacturers of the Plymouth gloves at Ashland nearly twenty years, beginning in 1881. During the past few years the firm has gradually withdrawn from the glove business and has introduced the manufacture of a full line of sporting goods. They erected a substantial and commodious factory on North Main Street, and removed their business from Ashland to this town in December, 1900. The company is prosperous and enterprising.

## THE PLYMOUTH CREAMERY COMPANY.

This company was organized upon the co-operative plan May 20, 1893. The original capital stock was \$3000, which was increased in September of the same year to \$5500. The company has established a separating station in Campton, and from the beginning the amount of business each year has been quite uniform. The farmers of Plymouth and Campton have been paid about \$26,000 each year and have delivered to the company about 1,600,000 pounds of milk annually. The average annual product of the butter made and sold has exceeded 140,000 pounds. The superintendent of the creamery is Charles J. Hosford, and George H. Crowe is his assistant.

The annual meeting is held in January, at which a board of five directors is chosen. Ten persons have been elected, and of these Charles J. Gould and Thomas S. Pulsifer have been re-elected at each meeting to the present time. The years of service of each director is noted.

Charles J. Gould, 1893-1905.

Thomas S. Pulsifer, 1893-1905.

Edwin S. Weeks, 1893-1897.

Francis F. Blake, 1893-1896.

George W. Martin, 1893.



Silas B. Elliott, 1894.

Edward H. Sanborn, 1895-1905.

Henry H. Whittemore, 1897-1905.

George D. Harriman, 1898-1901.

Nathan B. Cox, 1902-1905.

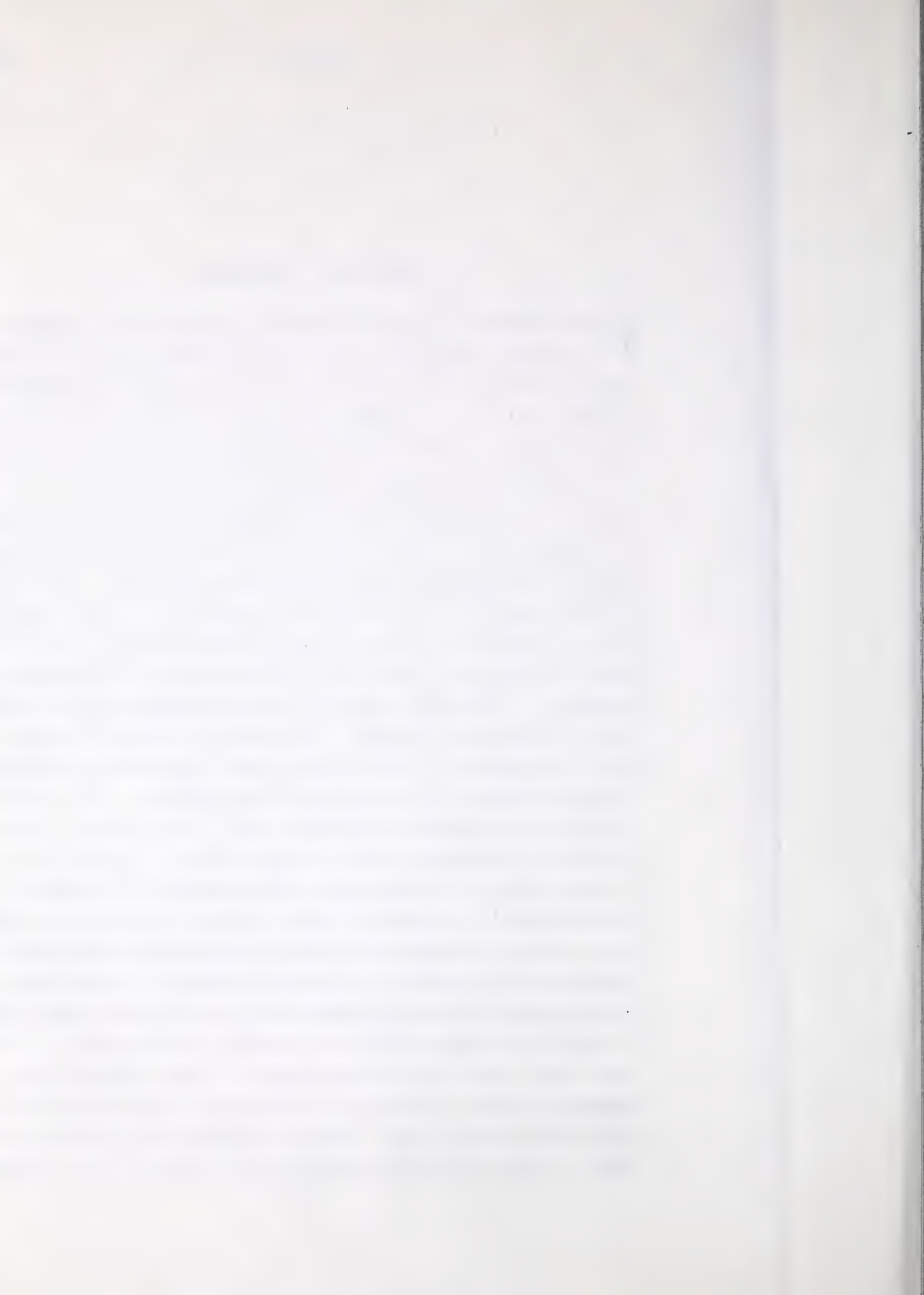
Since the date of organization of the company Charles J. Gould annually has been elected president and Thomas S. Pulsifer vice-president. Dean S. Currier was the secretary and treasurer until May 20, 1899, when he resigned and was succeeded by John E. Smith.





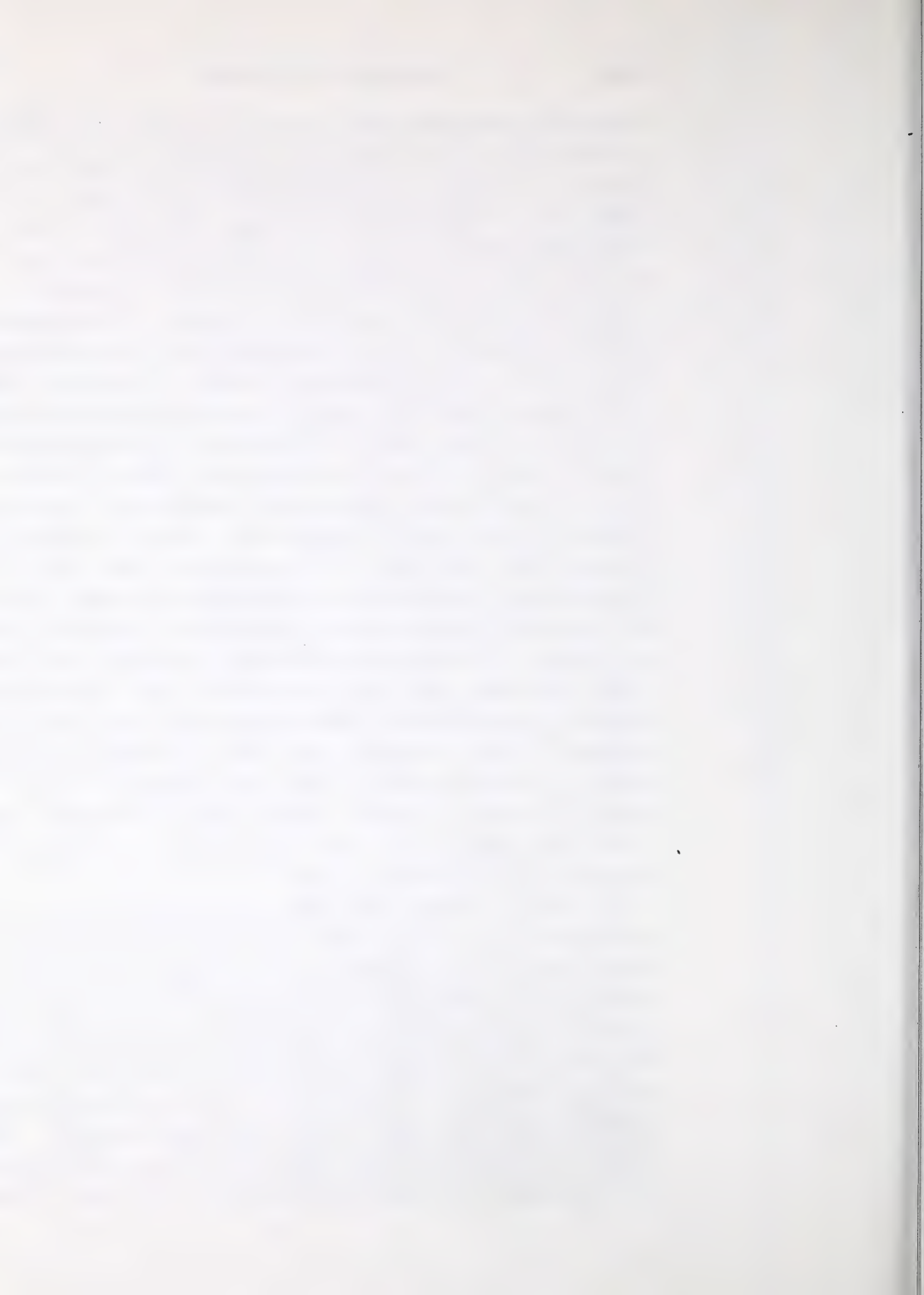
## XXVII. TOPICS.

**P**AUPERISM. — The settlements upon the New Hampshire frontiers were peopled by rugged, self-supporting families. The prevailing conditions did not invite the aged and the infirm, and they seldom removed from the older towns unless attended by relatives who were able to provide for them a comfortable support. With few exceptions, only the industrious husbandman, the mechanic, and a few professional and business men were found among the settlers of a frontier town. In Plymouth, as elsewhere, a commendable sentiment of good fellowship prevailed. The feeble-minded, supported by parents, were permitted to walk in green fields, to wander from door to door, obtaining food from the willing hand of charity, and comforted with gentle words of kindness and sympathy. The public laws did not then regulate every expression of charity to the needy. The people considered the poor as one of themselves. The selectmen treated each case according to the circumstances and necessities of the applicant. The methods of relief were as many as were the poor. They did not tag each applicant for assistance with a pauper label. It was their aim to assist the poor in becoming self-supporting. Sometimes the tax was abated; sometimes the rent was paid by the town; sometimes a cow was bought by the town and loaned to a needy family; sometimes the firewood or a stipulated amount of provisions was provided; and with such measures of partial support was extended an invitation to the needy to do something for themselves. If the town was wise in the management of these affairs, there is something nobler and sweeter in the story of the charity of the individual to his neighbor. Every misfortune or accident was followed by some substantial expression of sympathy. If a farmer



was sick at seed-time his fields were planted by generous neighbors; and if he recovered not until the close of harvest he found his crops secured and his granaries rejoicing with the product garnered by willing labor. These neighborly offerings were a school of charity. When others fell sick or were impoverished by accident, those who had been assisted gave back many fold all they had received. In such communities there were very few paupers. In the progress of years a few passed from an intermittent to a chronic stage, and the town for a first time adopted a method of treatment. For many years, and until 1835, each of the town's poor was supported by contract in some family in Plymouth. In determining the sum to be paid by the town in each case, the ability of the person to earn a partial support was taken into consideration. In several instances the sum paid by the town was a very few dollars per annum. For several years, in Plymouth as in other towns, the financial terms of the contract were determined by auction. Much has been written concerning the inhumanity of "selling the poor at auction." In the defence of our fathers it should be stated that under this system the poor were provided with a comfortable support in good families. Then the poor of a county were not segregated in one corrupting mass, each one lending an added misery to the accumulation. There were elements of merit in many old customs. The first radical change in Plymouth concerning the support of the poor was similar to the action in a majority of New Hampshire towns.

In 1829 an overseer of the poor was chosen, and to him was committed the care of the wards of the town. This officer found homes for them, and contracts were no longer made at auction. At the March meeting in 1833 appears the first reference to the purchase of a poor farm or the establishment of a town almshouse. The town, by vote, requested Walter Blair, David Moor Russell, and David Webster "to investigate the farming system for supporting paupers, and report at the next March meeting." The report is not found in the town files; but at the next March meeting the subject was referred to the selectmen, who were Walter





Blair, Noah Cummings, and Benjamin Bayley. At the annual meeting in March, 1835, it was voted "it is the opinion of this town, that it is expedient to purchase a farm to support their poor on; that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain how a farm can be purchased, and utensils to carry on the same, and report at an adjourned meeting." Walter Blair was the moderator of this meeting, and he was requested by the town to appoint the committee. He appointed Noah Cummings, Moses George, and Isaac Hills. The meeting was adjourned to March 25, when a new committee was chosen to purchase a farm and to secure a superintendent at once. The committee was Noah Cummings, Moses George, and Perley Pike.

The committee purchased a farm of James Blake; the consideration was \$1450. By vote of the town the house thereon was made a House of Correction. These proceedings were completed in the spring and early summer of 1835. In 1838 the town voted to sell the town farm, and instructed the selectmen to effect a sale and to purchase "a more suitable farm." Under this vote no action was taken, and the town owned the farm purchased of James Blake until 1871, when it was sold to James F. Langdon. The farm is now owned and occupied by Wesley G. Barnard.

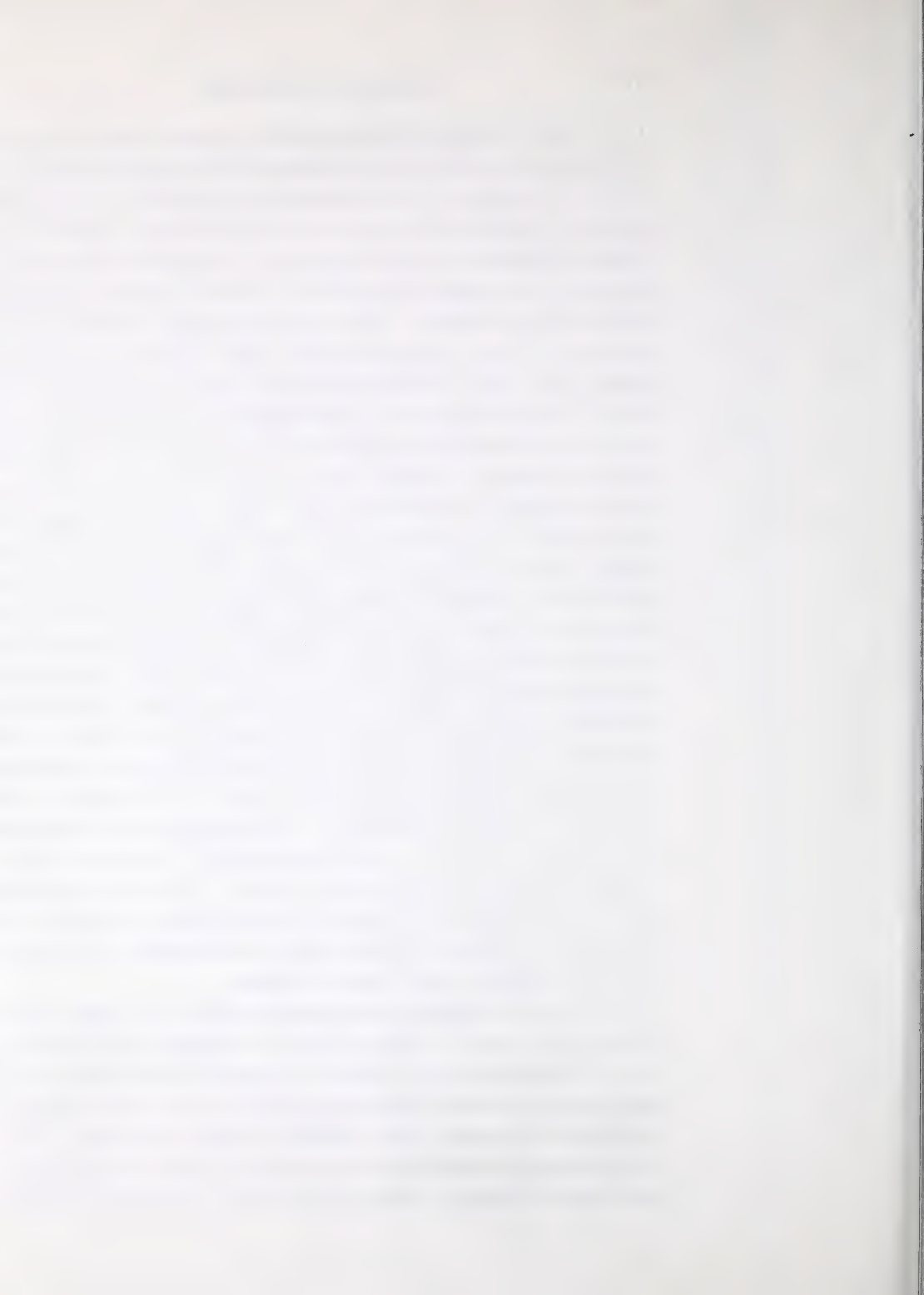
A county farm was established at Haverhill in 1868. This institution, under the management of the county commissioners, provides a home for the county paupers, and the sale of the town farms was a natural sequence. The town continues a temporary or partial support to those who need assistance for a season; but the persons whose necessities demand permanent assistance are humanely supported at the county farm.

THE MAYHEW TURNPIKE. — The early turnpikes of New Hampshire were a clear expression of the prevailing conditions of their time. The expansion of the territory under cultivation produced a surplus of the products of the farm, which sought a market at the seaboard. At the same time the increasing and more prosperous population demanded larger supplies of domestic and foreign goods from the markets of Portsmouth and Boston.



In a larger exchange of commodities a greater number of teams were employed, and journeys of business and of pleasure increased with the amendment of the fortunes of the people. In such conditions is discovered the necessity of better roads. After a few years of depression, which immediately followed the Revolution, the country was prosperous, and many became possessed of savings which sought investment. At once the turnpikes offered increased facilities of travel and employed the ready capital of the people. From 1796 to 1812 fifty-three turnpikes were incorporated in this State. With few exceptions, these corporations were the beginning of the use of associated capital in the promotion of business and public convenience, and the charters are an instructive exhibit of the thought and customs of the time. One hundred years ago the principal line of travel from the Coos country to Concord and beyond, described in terms of the present time, followed the line of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad to the line between Plymouth and Rumney, thence through the western part of Plymouth into Hebron, passing west of Newfound Lake, and crossing Newfound River at Bristol. The numerous petitions in the legislative files of the State, and the indictment of towns found in the court records of Grafton County are evidence of the general interest of the people living both north and south of Plymouth in the maintenance of this thoroughfare. The construction of a turnpike on this line of travel was not long deferred. The work mainly was prosecuted by men from other towns. The oculists of those days were not expert, and through their eye-glasses a majority of the people of Plymouth failed to discover the necessity of a highway which diverted travel from the village.

The Mayhew turnpike was incorporated Dec. 29, 1803. The incorporators were Col. Moses Lewis, a merchant and manufacturer of Bridgewater, now Bristol; Thomas W Thompson, a distinguished lawyer and business man of Concord; Peter Mayhew, a resident of Rumney; Col. William Tarleton of Orford; Col. Peter Sleeper, an innholder and prominent citizen of Bridgewater, now Bristol; Ebenezer Kelley, an innholder of Bridgewater, now



Bristol, and a partner of Colonel Lewis in manufacturing, and Moses Kelley of Bridgewater. By the terms of the charter the incorporators were authorized to build "a turnpike four rods wide from or near Peter Peaslee's, in New Chester, to the east side of Newfound Pond, thence on to a road leading from Plymouth to Coos."

Translating the changes of a century, the Mayhew turnpike extended from a point in the town of Hill, one half mile south of Smith's River, and near the Franklin and Bristol railroad; thence northerly through the village of Bristol and east of Newfound Lake through the westerly part of Plymouth to the Rumney road at West Plymouth. The northern terminus was at the present residence of Henry H. Whittemore. The distance was sixteen miles. A majority of the people of Plymouth and Hebron were opposed to the charter of the turnpike, and the selectmen of Hebron preferred a formal remonstrance. At the same time Peter Mayhew addressed the following communication to the senate:—

RUMNEY, December 12, 1803.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the honorable senate now sitting in Concord that he is always for a free road in a free country, but on mature consideration and for good reasons assigned him, he is decidedly in favor of the prayer of the petition of Moses Lewis, Esq., and others praying for a grant of a turnpike road by Newfound pond, as he is sensible the same will greatly promote the public good. He therefore heartily joins with the petitioners in praying for the grant.

PETER MAHEW.

Evidently it was the aim of many living north and south of Plymouth to maintain a better road, and more particularly to secure an essential amendment of the route in Hebron and further south. Many efforts to secure a satisfactory road had failed, and the construction of a turnpike was the last resort. Under the supervision of Peter Mayhew the turnpike was constructed in 1804. The only toll gate in this town was at West Plymouth.

In the progress of years the turnpikes became unpopular, and very few of them yielded a reasonable income upon the money

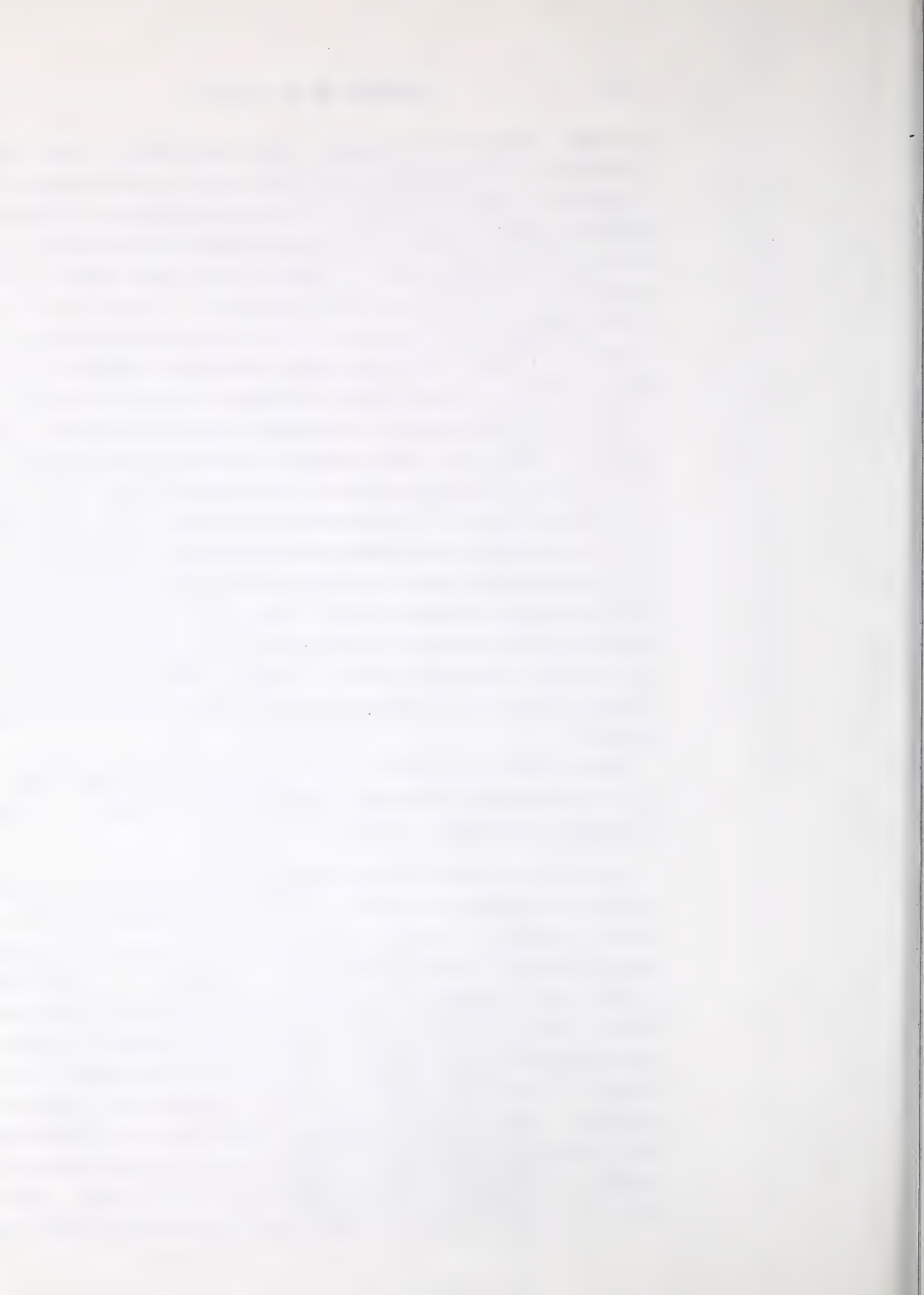




invested. Some of the charters were surrendered without compensation to the proprietors, and others were dissolved under the provisions of the act of 1838, which provided that towns under certain conditions might convert a turnpike into a highway upon the appraisal and payment of damages in the same manner as the land of individuals was taken for highways. At the term of court held at Plymouth in November, 1839, in answer to a petition preferred by Thomas Paine and others, the court appointed Larkin Baker of Westmoreland, Charles Flanders of Plainfield, and Henry B. Rust of Wolfeborough, a commission to lay out a road over the proposed route if in their opinion the public good required it. The proposed highway described in the petition begun at the inn of Thomas Paine in West Plymouth at the point where the turnpike intersected the road leading from Plymouth to Haverhill, and continuing southerly over the Mayhew turnpike, four rods wide, to the southern terminus in Hill. The prayer of the petition was granted, and the damage to the corporation was appraised at \$1600, and divided among the towns as follows: Plymouth, \$340.70; Hebron, \$366.49; Bridgewater, \$337.29; Bristol, \$529.09; Hill, \$26.43.

Thomas Paine, who was a party in these proceedings, kept a hotel at the northern terminus of the Mayhew turnpike, in West Plymouth, from 1835 to 1839.

THE WAR OF 1812. — The record of very many of the towns in New Hampshire, in the War of 1812, is faithfully told in a single paragraph. Without trespass upon the domain of State or national history the narrative cannot be extended. In addition to the towns honored by the distinguished service of Dearborn, Miller, and McNeil, only three towns in New Hampshire present much material for local history. Lancaster was the home of Capt. James W. Weeks, and there his gallant company was raised and equipped. The company won imperishable honors at Chippewa. Concord was the principal recruiting station, and experienced a scourge of scarlet fever which originated in the barracks. Portsmouth was greatly alarmed in 1814 at the appearance, outside the



harbor, of several British men-of-war. In the defence of Portsmouth is found the principal incident in the history of Plymouth during the war.

The company raised in July, 1812, for six months, commanded by Capt. Ephraim H. Mahurin of Stratford, and stationed on the northern frontiers, was drafted from the thirteenth regiment, comprising the towns of Haverhill, Piermont, Orford, Wentworth, Warren, and Benton. In this company was John Abbot of Warren. He was not drafted, but served on the quota of Haverhill. At the expiration of the term of service he enlisted a second time, and died of scarlet fever in the barracks at Concord, April 13, 1813. Ephraim Lund of Warren, probably a grandson of Ephraim Lund who built the first mill in Plymouth, also served in Captain Mahurin's company. Humphrey Webster, son of Humphrey Webster of Plymouth, was an ensign in Capt. John Bliss' company of Colonel Ripley's regiment. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, and enlisted from Salisbury. He was badly wounded in the face. Subsequently he was a lawyer. He died in Jeffersonville, Ind., June 15, 1819.

In April, 1813, a company commanded by Captain Edmund Freeman of Lebanon was ordered to the northern frontiers to take the place of Captain Mahurin's company, which had been honorably discharged. In this company were John L. Robbins, Prescott Hall, and Isaac Mitchell. The residence of these three men upon the company roll is said to have been Plymouth. Possibly John L. was an error for Jonathan L. Robbins, a son of Dr. Robbins. Hall and Mitchell do not appear upon any tax list about that time.

In New Hampshire the supreme excitement of the war was in the late summer and early autumn of 1814. The fear prevailing at Portsmouth was extreme and not without cause. The British cruisers were constantly hovering about the coast. The people throughout the State were solicitous concerning the security of the seaport. On the ninth of September, Governor Gilman ordered that the whole militia of the State hold themselves in readiness



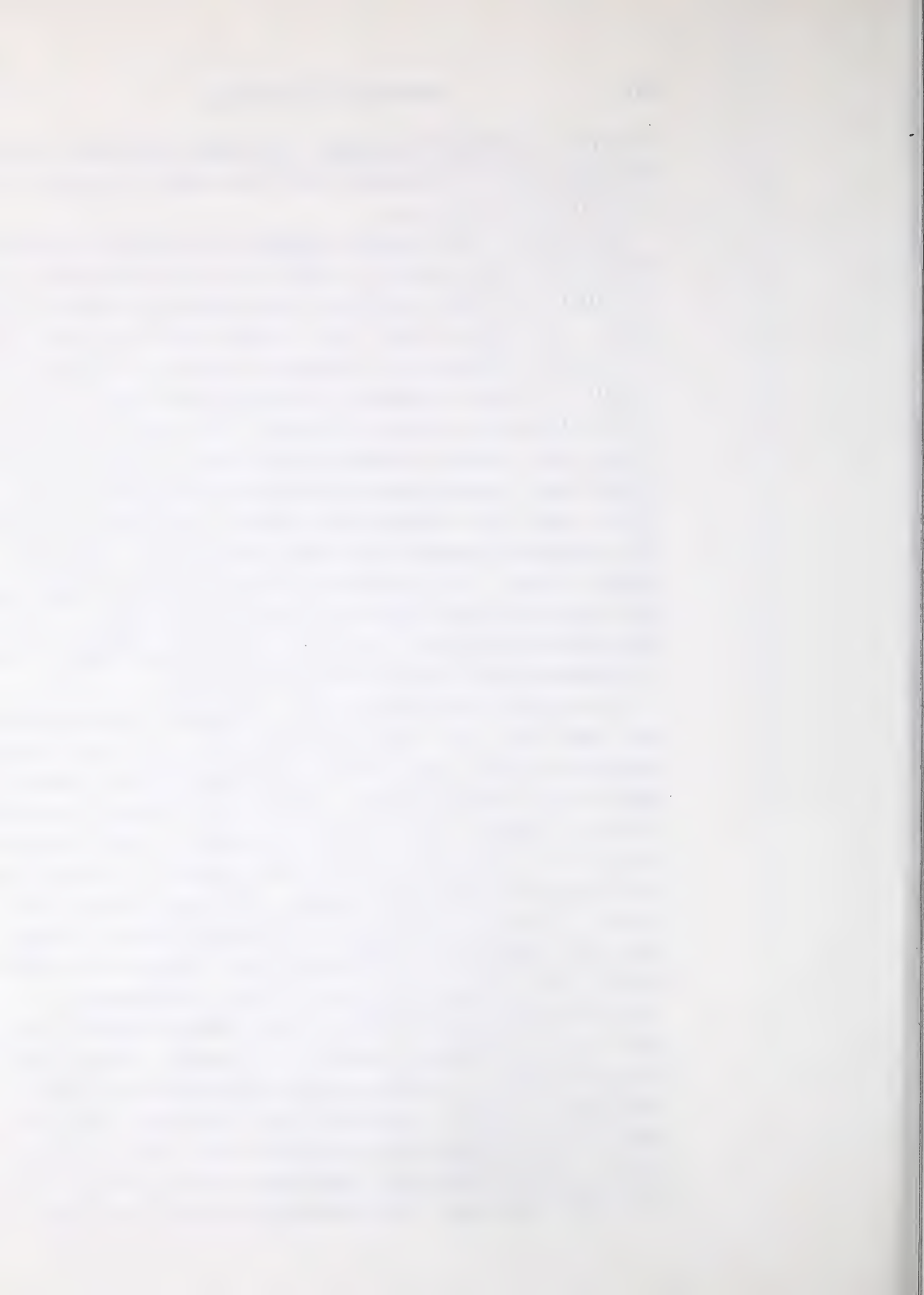


to march at a moment's warning. He further ordered that seventeen companies from regiments near Portsmouth be detached and march at once to that town.

In connection with these proceedings for the protection of Portsmouth, the Governor issued a call for men from all the companies of militia in the State which were not already represented in the service. An army of about four thousand men was collected at Portsmouth. The quota in a majority of the towns was filled by a draft. The town records on this subject are silent, but it is probable there was a draft in Plymouth. The names of the following men — either volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes for drafted men — appear upon the rolls and are credited to the quota of this town: Isaac Chamberlain, corporal, Asa Robbins, David Alls, Ira Morse, Jonathan Hall, Joseph Chamberlain, Jonas Keyes, Reuben Draper. They were mustered into the service Sept. 29, 1814, and served sixty days in the company commanded by Capt. John Willey of Campton. In the same company was Stephen York of Holderness, who removed to Plymouth, 1839.

In a company commanded by Lieut. Nathaniel Burley of Sandwich were three men from Plymouth, who served sixty days, beginning Sept. 29, 1814. They were Thomas Robie, sergeant, Laban Keyes, and John Fuller. Upon the roll Fuller is reported "sick in hospital." A company commanded by Capt. Reuben Hayes of New Durham served sixty days from Oct. 3, 1814. In this company were Jonathan Dearborn and Peter Draper of Plymouth. In the same company were Jonathan Fellows of Bridgewater, the grandfather of Chauncey Ayer Fellows, and Walker Buswell, who, subsequently, lived a few years in Plymouth.

Several soldiers in the War of 1812, who were enlisted from other towns, subsequently removed to Plymouth. Among these were Walter Melvin, who removed from Bridgewater to Plymouth, 1815; James Pebbles, a native of Orford, who came to this town 1863; David Burleigh, who resided here after 1853; Benjamin Glover, who lived here a few years before the war and is buried in the Town Cemetery; Daniel Sanborn, removed from Dover to



Campton, 1828, and is buried in the Town Cemetery; and Deacon Simeon Sanborn, who lived in Plymouth from 1848 to 1878.

**RAILROADS.** — The history of the construction and the operation of a railroad extending through many towns, when viewed from the standpoint of a single community, is fragmentary. In the conveniences of life and of travel, in the transportation of the mails and freight, in the encouragement of business, the railroad has constantly served the people of Plymouth and offered equal facilities to many towns of the State. The completion and successful operation of the Concord Railroad to the capital of New Hampshire stimulated a desire in many communities for roads extending from Concord to northern sections of the State. The advocates of a railroad through Plymouth to Haverhill were able and resolute men. The charter of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad was approved Dec. 27, 1844. The incorporators were James Cofran, Zenas Clement, John Taylor, William Badger, Stephen Gale, David Pingree, Warren Lovell, Samuel Bean, Obadiah Smith, Walter Blair, William W. Russell, Josiah Quincy, John Page, John McClary, John McDuffee, William A. Woods, Samuel Ross, Daniel Patterson, William V. Hutchins, Artemas Morse, Cyrus Eastman, William Brackett, James Allen, Samuel Hutchins, Jacob Kent, Jr. The enterprise was feebly supported by the capitalists of Boston and other centres of wealth. The capital stock was subscribed, and the construction was undertaken by hopeful men who lived upon the line of location. The road was opened to Tilton, May 22, 1848, to Laconia, Aug. 8, 1848, to Plymouth, Jan. 21, 1850, and to Wells River, May 10, 1853; but the construction was not completed and fully opened to the northern terminus until July or August. Reckoning from different dates in the progress of construction, the authorities give several conflicting dates concerning the day when the road was opened to Plymouth. It is known that a train of freight from Boston, drawn by the locomotives "Josiah Quincy" and "John McDuffee," rolled into Plymouth about January 15. The cars were laden with merchandise for the stores of William W. Russell & Company, and the



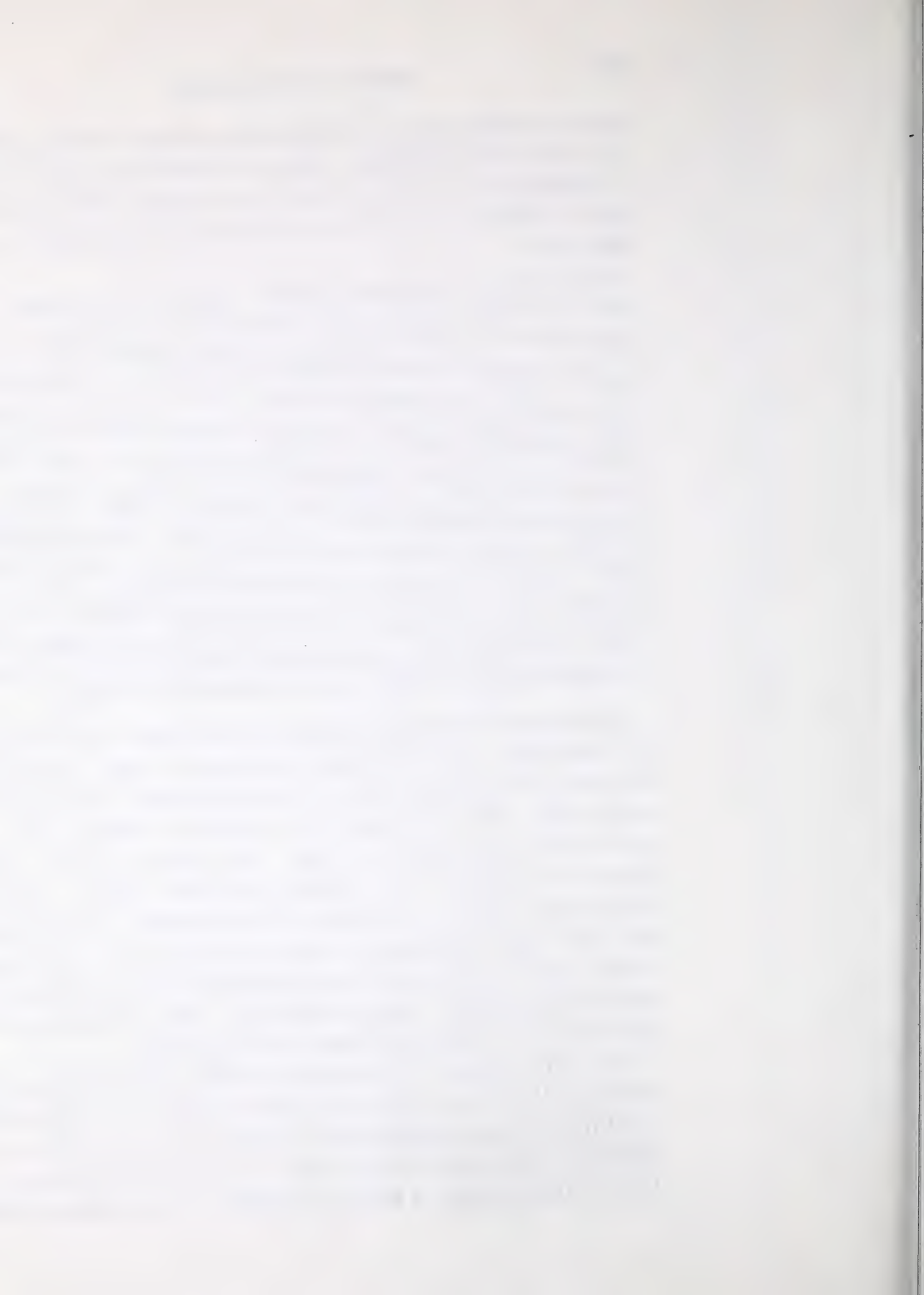
event was celebrated by a salute from a cannon and the cheers of an enthusiastic populace. About the same time a special train of passenger cars arrived, and the New Hampshire Statesman of Jan. 25, 1850, gives the following account of the celebration of the event:—

On the 18th inst. the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad was opened from Fogg's Farm in New Hampton to Plymouth, and a fine entertainment was given to all present by that energetic, well known, and highly approved landlord, D. R. Burnham, Esq., of the Pemigewasset hotel, free to all at the landlord's expense. It was a time of rejoicing to the people of Plymouth, and the friends of the road generally, and story-telling, speechifying briefly, and toast-drinking (with pure, cold water) occupied an hour or two very agreeably. The train had at least 100 tons of merchandise on board, which, with the well filled cars, taxed heavily the iron horses, the "*Josiah Quincy*" and the "*John McDuffee*," the former bearing the name of the president of the road, and the latter that of the old veteran surveyor, whose honest old visage is still fresh in the mind's eye to most who have been members of the legislature of this state from 1817 to 1846, who have listened patiently to his pleadings for a canal up the Pemigewasset valley, and for remuneration of his services for sundry explorations made by him on that route in other days.

This historic corporation has met and surmounted many financial difficulties, but at all times it has been of great benefit to Plymouth, and a constant factor in the development of business in many places. It is now a part of a system of railroads, and its name and its individuality are lost. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal was leased to the Boston and Lowell, June 1, 1884, for the term of ninety-nine years, and was operated by the Boston and Maine until the lease was vacated by legal process. In September, 1889, the corporation was united with the Concord under name of Concord and Montreal Railroad. The new corporation was leased to the Boston and Maine, June 29, 1895.

The first president of the corporation was Josiah Quincy of Rumney. He was an early and an able promoter of the road, and at all times a wise counsellor and a sagacious manager. He was continued in office until 1860, when he was succeeded by John E. Lyon of Boston, Mass., a man of remarkable energy, courage, and



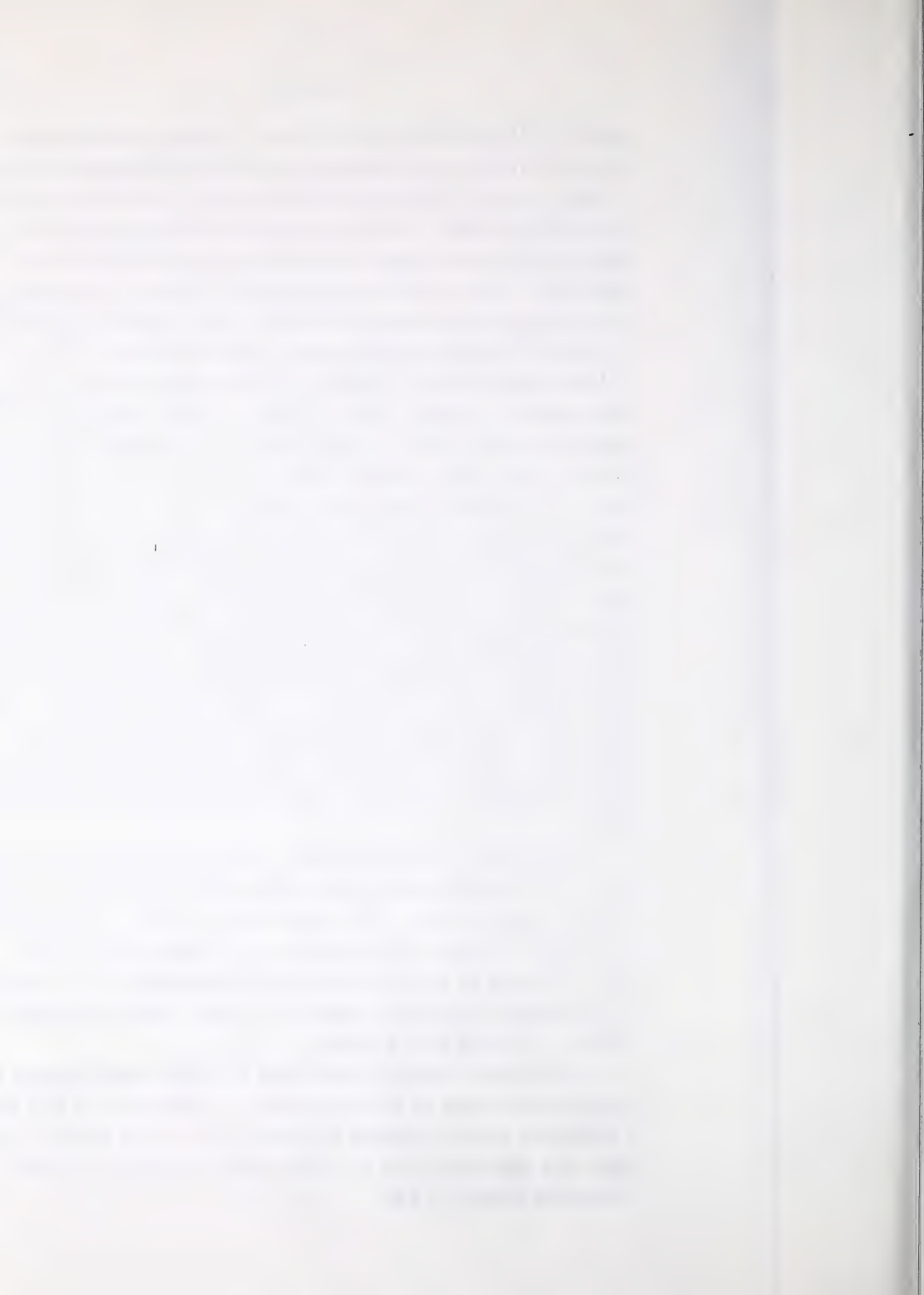


sagacity. He realized that the Boston, Concord, and Montreal was a natural avenue to the mountains of New Hampshire, and that a vast amount of lumber and other freight would be transported to a waiting market. He believed that the future of the road was secure, and he encouraged industries and extended the road into new fields. He built the Pemigewasset House, and encouraged the building of many summer resorts. Mr. Lyon was succeeded by J. Thomas Vose, his associate many years in business.

John Emery Lyon, son of Capt. John and Sally (Crooker) Lyon, was born in Lancaster, Mass., March 1, 1809, and died in Plymouth, April 11, 1878. In the record of his birth he was called Amory Ward Lyon, but the name was changed to John Emery Lyon. He attended the public schools of his native town, and subsequently was a clerk in the store of Gage and Moody, dealers in dry goods, Liberty Square, Boston, Mass. His promotion was rapid. He was soon admitted to the firm which in 1835 became Lyon and Vose. The new firm surrendered the dry goods trade, and conducted with unusual success a general commission business, and engaged in the development of railroads and navigation. Several of the finest ships sailing from Boston were owned by the firm. Mr. Lyon never married. His only sister died in infancy. His estate by the terms of his will was divided among his personal friends.

The first board of directors called to their assistance Peter Clark, who was the building agent from May, 1846, until near the close of the following year. He was a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Punchard) Clark, and was born in Lyndeborough, Aug. 13, 1784. He was an active merchant in Francestown, and a director of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. About 1845 he removed to Nashua. He died Dec. 25, 1853.

Mr. Clark was succeeded by James N. Elkins, who became the first superintendent of the corporation. Previously he had been a conductor on the Concord railroad. He was an efficient manager, and was continued in office until his death. He died in Plymouth, June 20, 1853.



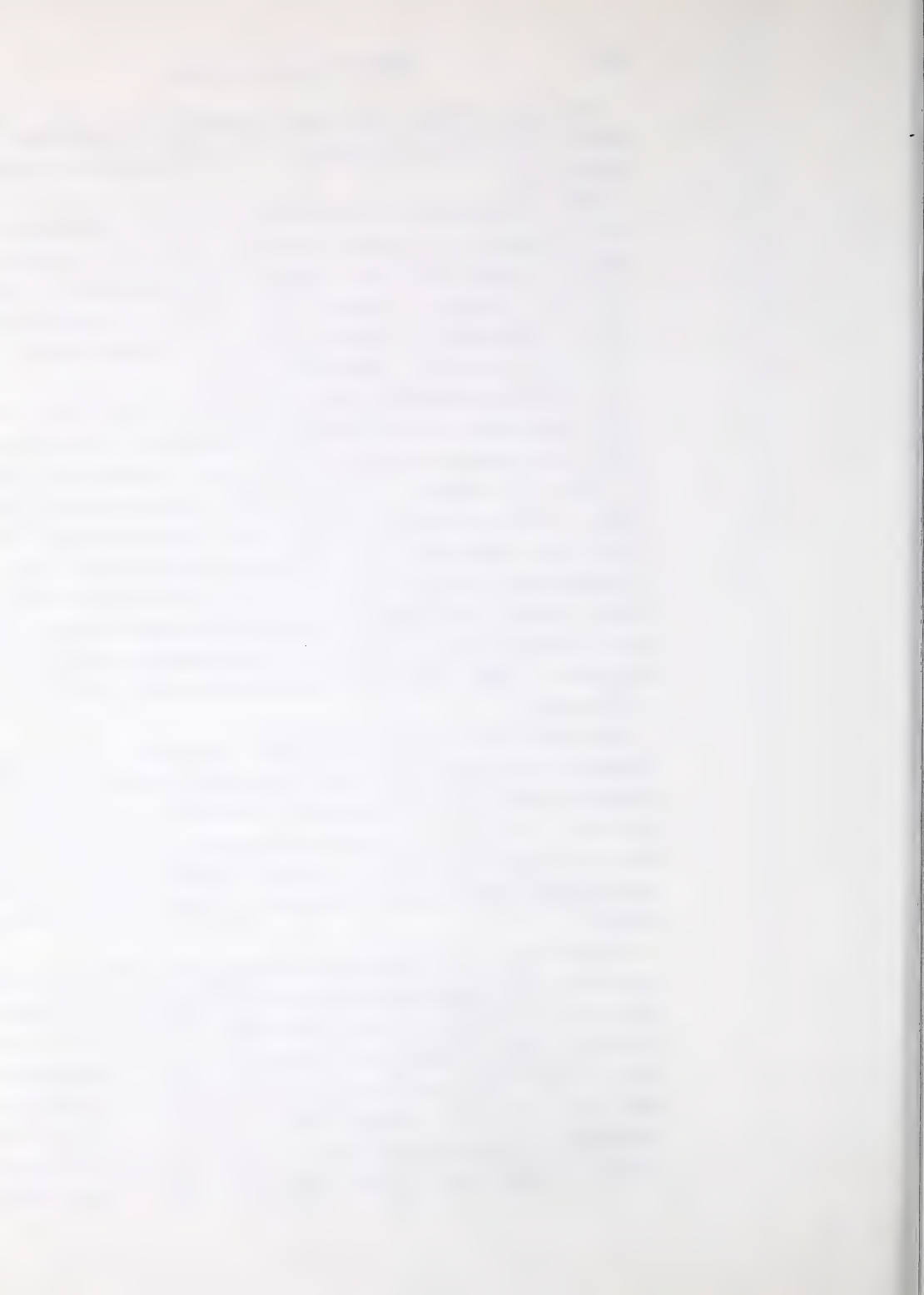
James M. Whiton, the second superintendent, continued the offices of the road in Plymouth. He resided across the river in Holderness.

Fifty years ago the number of the men who were familiar with the management of railroads was limited. Until he was called to the supervision of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal, Mr. Whiton had been a merchant of Boston, Mass. He was a man of unusual ability, experienced in business, and a cultured gentleman. He died March 22, 1857. (See Volume II.)

Immediately succeeding the sudden death of Mr. Whiton, and until a permanent superintendent was appointed, the road was under the control of the directors, who were represented by John T. Coffin of Laconia. Joseph A. Dodge, who had been station agent at Tilton, Laconia, Meredith, and Plymouth, at this time was living in Plymouth, and was general freight agent. He was appointed superintendent by one record in 1860, and by another, Aug. 9, 1858. Mr. Dodge was superintendent about twenty years, and after the death of Mr. Lyon he was general manager until his death in 1883. He was an able manager and a valued citizen of Plymouth.

Since the date of the lease, by which the Boston, Concord, and Montreal surrendered its integral character, the business offices have been removed from Plymouth. The division superintendents have been William A. Stowell of Montpelier, Vt., Edward F. Mann, a popular and efficient manager, who died Aug. 19, 1892, and George E. Cummings of Woodsville, the present and competent official.

While Joseph A. Dodge was the station agent at Plymouth, he was more actively employed as general freight agent of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal. In the supervision of the station he was assisted by James Robie, who subsequently was an express agent many years. The second station agent was Mark L. Lawrence, whose term of service extended from about 1855 to 1864. Mr. Lawrence was succeeded by John C. Chase, who was killed in a railroad accident Oct. 3, 1883. George H. Colby was appointed







BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD OFFICE



station agent Nov. 24, 1883. He was a popular and an efficient official nearly twenty years. He died, by accident, Feb. 5, 1903. Leon L. Adams, the present agent, was transferred from the station at West Rumney.

The Pemigewasset Valley Railroad was chartered in 1874 and completed — from Plymouth to North Woodstock, a distance of twenty miles — in 1883. In 1896 the track was extended about three miles to a point in Lincoln. From the beginning the road has been operated under a lease to the Boston, Concord, and Montreal, and is now a part of the system controlled by the Boston and Maine. Nathan H. Weeks and Charles H. Bowles have been directors, and George H. Adams, clerk of the corporation.

The sad and accidental death of George Henry Colby, who died in the faithful discharge of duty, is a part of the annals of the railroad in Plymouth. He was an efficient and an energetic station agent, having completed over twenty years of service in this town. About eleven o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, two men wearing masks entered the office of the station agent, and with a display of arms "held up" Thomas H. McGough, a telegraph operator, who was in charge, and the sole occupant of the office. They emptied the money drawer, containing only a small amount, and made a precipitate flight, following the railroad track towards Livermore Falls. Captain Colby was immediately informed of the event, and with habitual energy and promptness he summoned aid and prepared a locomotive for pursuit. Upon the locomotive were Captain Colby and Fred R. Smith, engineer, George Keniston, fireman, and Arthur A. Ferrin. Meanwhile Lewis C. Mills, a policeman, and Andrew J. Pike were driving in a sleigh towards Livermore Falls. At the bridge Mr. Mills, thinking he must be near the fugitives, left the sleigh and followed the railroad track towards Campton, expecting every moment to overtake them. In the uncertain light of midnight, and in a moment of extreme excitement, Mr. Mills and Captain Colby met. Each mistook the other for the object of the search. Pointing a shotgun, Captain Colby commanded "hands up," and





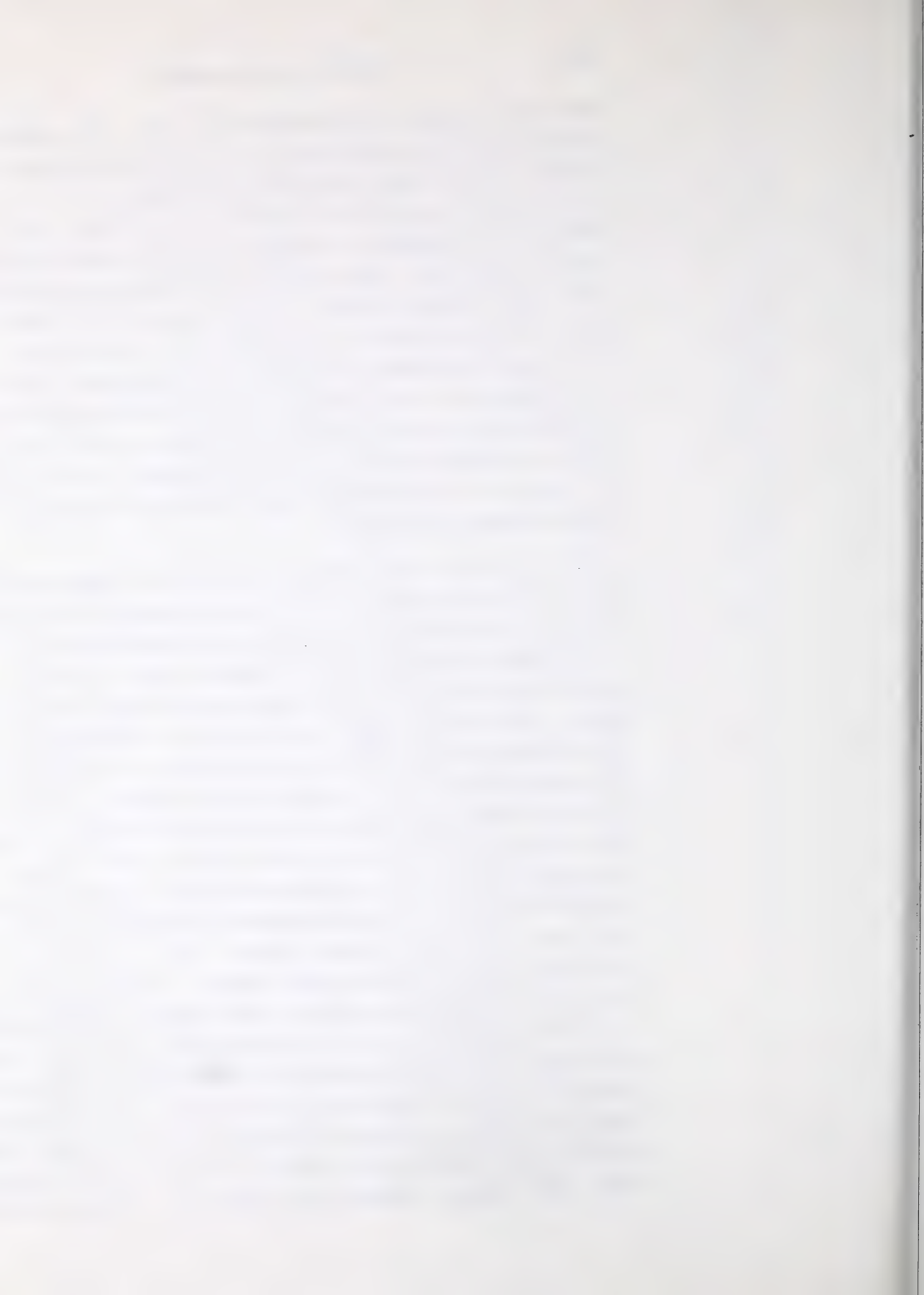
fired, and instantly Mr. Mills fired upon him. The mistake was quickly discovered, and Captain Colby was hastily borne to Plymouth. He died before his home was reached.

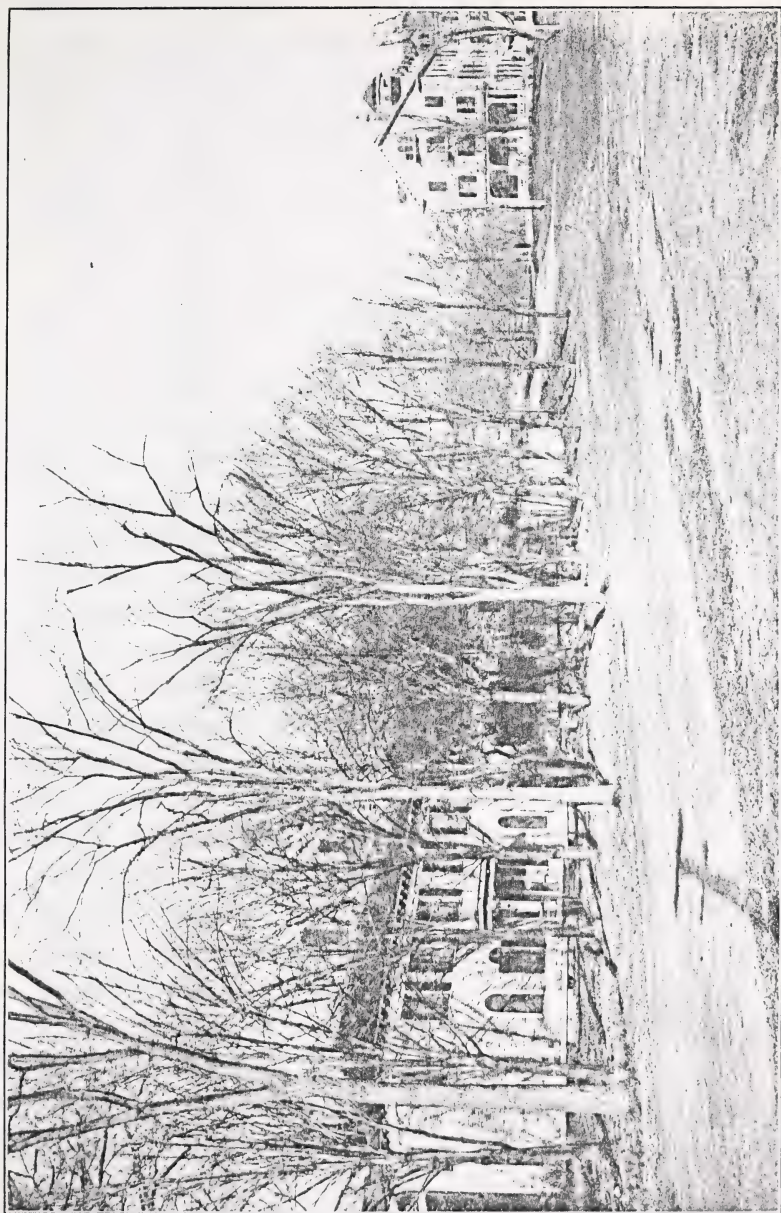
Soon after, Sheriff Brown and James N. McCoy, with others, followed the footprints of the fugitives to Campton Village, and there arrested them. They were Kenneth McMurray of Worcester, Mass., and Reginald Harris of Providence, R. I. Both were youths of eighteen years. At the May term of the Superior Court at Plymouth, both were sentenced to the State prison for a term not exceeding two years and six months. The robbery of the railroad office was an event of little moment, but the death of Captain Colby, an esteemed citizen and a faithful official, cast the shadows of sorrow over the community, and the color of mourning upon every reference to the event.

THE PLYMOUTH AND CAMPTON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY. — This prosperous and enterprising company was incorporated in 1881, and the first meeting of the stockholders was held at the Black Mountain House in Campton, June 18, 1881. The subsequent meetings, with few exceptions, have been held in Plymouth. The original capital stock, subject to subscription, was three thousand dollars, or three hundred shares of ten dollars each. The enterprise was firmly supported by the public, and over one hundred persons were subscribers to the original issue of stock. There was one subscription for fifteen shares, one for ten, one for six, fifteen for five shares, and the remainder in smaller amounts. In 1897 the capital stock was increased to six thousand, and three years later to twelve thousand dollars. The par value of the shares was increased to twenty-five dollars. At the present time the capital stock is owned mainly by a few residents of Plymouth.

By new construction and by the purchase of connecting lines, the company has established wires and instruments in Plymouth, Campton, Ashland, Holderness, New Hampton, Centre Harbor, Bridgewater, Quincy, Rumney, West Rumney, Wentworth, Warren, Thornton, Waterville, Woodstock, Lincoln, Franconia, Easton, Sugar Hill, Lisbon, Littleton, and Bethlehem. There are five







RAILROAD SQUARE



central offices located in Plymouth, Ashland, North Woodstock, Warren, and Franconia.

The company has established, and maintains one hundred and thirty miles of pole line and five hundred miles of wire. In 1905 there are over five hundred telephones in use, and the greatest advance in improvements made and in the number of new subscribers has occurred the present year. Since 1884 the company has earned and paid an annual dividend of six per cent.

One of the trunk lines of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, from Boston to northern New Hampshire, passes through Plymouth. To the south the line follows the Boston and Maine Railroad, and to the north it follows the valley of Baker's River. Connection is made with the local company for toll business. The New England Company has five circuits running into the Plymouth office of the Plymouth and Campton Company, and the local company is connected at Littleton with the New England Company by two circuits. Both companies are licensees of the American Bell Telephone Company, and they do not compete for business in the same territory.

Since 1888 the Plymouth and Campton Company has prospered under the able and progressive management of Walter I. Lee of Plymouth, who has held every office in the gift of the corporation. He is a son of Joseph and Jane French (Kimball) Lee and was born in Belmont, Sept. 18, 1864. He was connected with the Winnetoesaukee Telephone Company several years immediately preceding his removal to this town. He has been supported by an efficient board of directors, and every year has made its record of prosperity and extension.

Officers of the corporation have been chosen annually, and the list includes the principal owners of the stock:—

Presidents: Alvin Burleigh, 1881-1884; George H. Adams, 1885; Plummer Fox, 1886-1899; Davis B. Keniston, 1900-1904; Walter I. Lee, 1905.

Treasurers: Erastus Dole, 1881-1883; Joseph M. Howe, 1884, 1885; Henry S. George, 1886, 1887; Plummer Fox, 1888-1896;





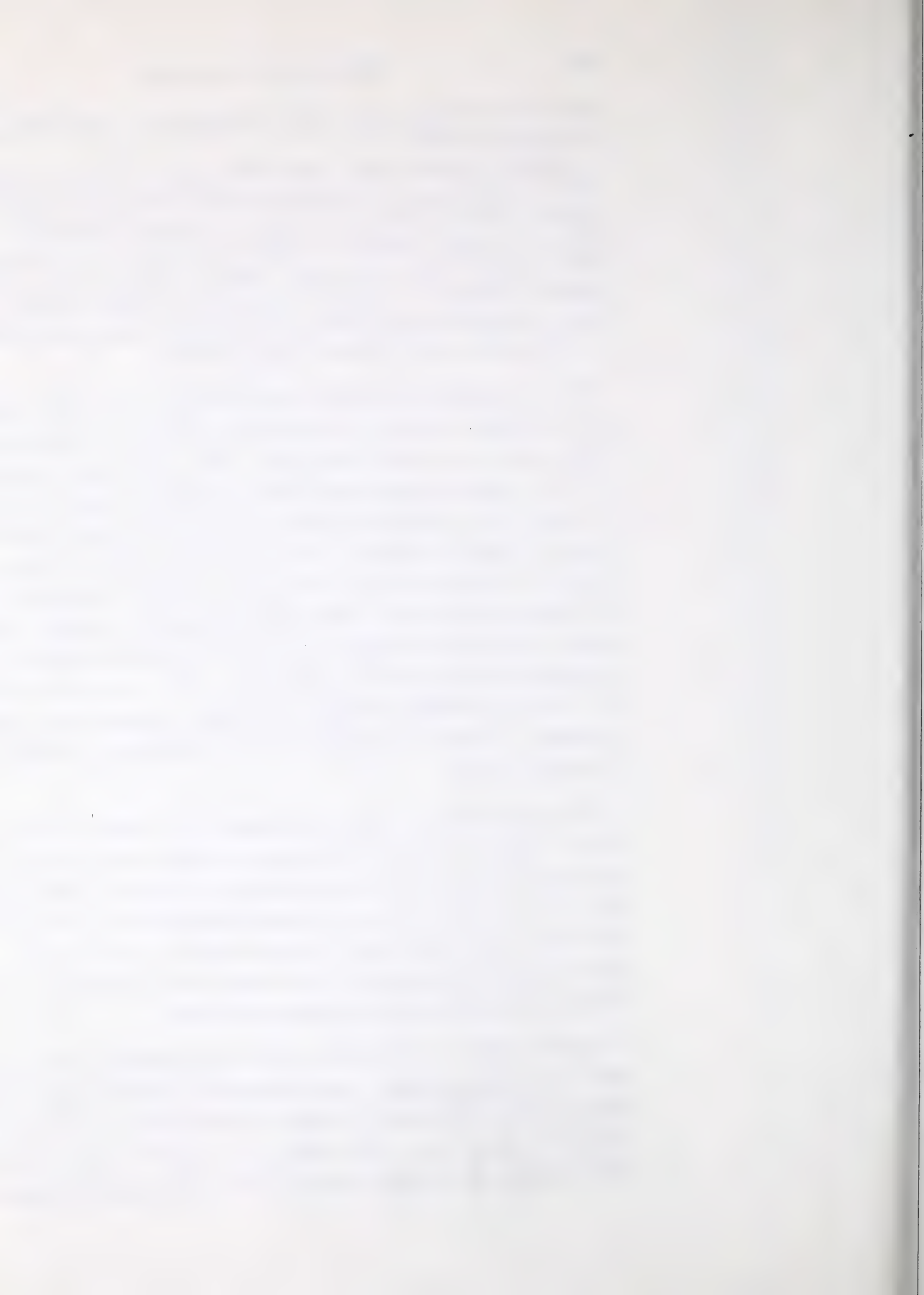
Frederick P. Weeks, 1897-1899; Plummer Fox, 1900-1904; Davis B. Keniston, 1905.

Directors: Joseph Cook, 1881-1886; Orrin F. James, 1881-1885; Edward H. Sanborn, 1881-1885; Frank W. Russell, 1881, 1882, 1888; Joseph C. Blair, 1881-1883; Frank L. Hughes, 1883-1887; Erastus Dole, 1884, 1885; Plummer Fox, 1886-1904; Davis B. Keniston, 1886-1905; Moody C. Dole, 1886-1896; Henry S. George, 1887; James F. Huckins, 1888-1891; Lucius M. Howe, 1889; Carlos M. Morse, 1890, 1905; George H. Adams, 1891-1905; Scott N. Weeks, 1897; Frederick P. Weeks, 1897-1905; Walter I. Lee, 1892-1905.

THE PLYMOUTH ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY. — This company was organized July 29, 1891, under the provisions of the voluntary corporation laws of New Hampshire. The capital stock is \$10,000, and the incorporators were Alvin Burleigh, Frank C. Calley, Plummer Fox, Warren G. Chase, George H. Adams, Charles J. Gould, Frank W. Russell, John Keniston, Davis B. Keniston, Hazen D. Smith, Erastus B. Dearborn, John H. Mudgett, Perley S. Currier, and others. The Edison system was adopted, and the plant is of sufficient capacity to furnish a suitable number of arc and incandescent lights for present use. The directors are James N. McCoy, president; Frank C. Calley, treasurer and general manager; George H. Adams, clerk; Frederick P. Weeks and Warren G. Chase.

PLYMOUTH PARK. — In accordance with a vote of the town, passed March 8, 1892, the selectmen, in the name of the town, purchased the tract of land bounded by the highways and situated east of the store of Webster, Russell Company and of the bank building. The land is held by the town as a public park. In this manner it is preserved from trespass, and is dedicated to the pleasure of the present and future generations.

THE BAPTISTS. — A majority of the early settlers of Plymouth were Congregationalists. They organized a church before they removed from Hollis, and the families from other towns generally were of the same faith. How many, if any, of the earliest families were Baptists, or at what time any of the Congregationalists em-





RUSSELL SQUARE



braced the Baptist faith cannot be fully stated. The recorded evidence of a small number of Baptists in this town first appears in the records of 1777. At this time eight citizens and taxpayers entered a formal protest against the vote raising money for the salary of Rev. Nathan Ward. In 1778 and 1779 there were seven dissenters each year. The tax for the salary of Mr. Ward was assessed upon the polls and estates of all. The dissenters refused to pay the tax, and suits were instituted. The conditions invited a contest, but a superior wisdom prevailed and a satisfactory settlement was made.

At the annual meeting in March, 1780, the dissenting Baptists agreed to pay all the taxes that had been assessed, and the town agreed in the future to excuse from the ministerial tax "All persons who give in their names as being of the Baptist principles." This was forty years before the passage of the Toleration Act. There is no event in the history of Plymouth that reflects the superior wisdom and tolerance of the town in a better light. Together these men in founding a town had endured the hardships of the frontiers, and together they had shared the burdens and the perils of the Revolution, and when one chanced to differ from his brother in religious belief, both were solicitous that fraternal relations be continued. In these early proceedings the names of eighteen Baptists are entered in the records. They were Samuel Ambrose, Zebadiah Richardson, Jacob Draper, Henry Eastman, Simeon Hovey, Ephraim Keyes, Thomas Lucas, Jonathan Robbins, Stephen Webster, Stephen Webster, Jr., Abel Webster, Amos Webster, Nathaniel Webster, Daniel Clough Webster, Paul Wells, Stephen Wells, Joseph Wheeler, Dr. Abijah Wright. Of these Samuel Ambrose and Zebadiah Richardson lived in this town only two or three years after the adjustment of the contention. Both, subsequently, were Baptist ministers. (See Volume II.) Abel Webster and Stephen Webster, Sr., in 1765 were members of a committee of five, representing the proprietors acting as a parish, at the ordination of Mr. Ward. Their election by a parish at this time is not evidence concerning their church relations. Elisha





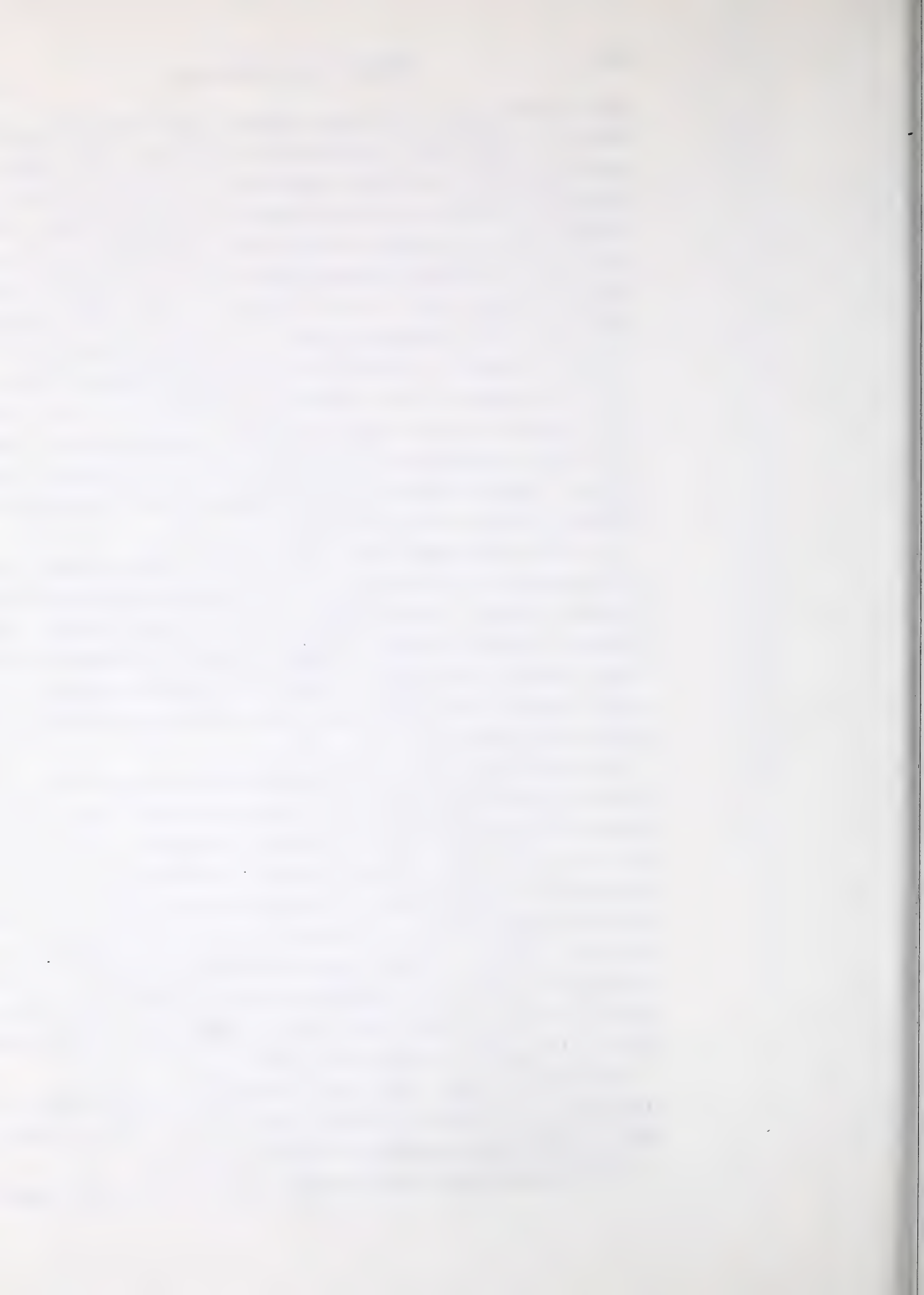
Bean of Plymouth, who was a deacon of the Baptist Church in Rumney, always paid a minister tax in this town; and while the town constituted a parish he was one of a committee to build the second meeting-house, and was prominent in parish affairs. Abel Webster was a prominent factor among the Baptists for many years, but was frequently chosen by the town to act in parish affairs. Stephen Webster, Sr., in the records is styled Elder Stephen Webster, a title frequently given to Baptist preachers. At the meeting in March, 1780, following the vote to excuse the Baptists from future taxes for the support of a minister, the town chose four Baptists and two Congregationalists to agree with Mr. Ward concerning the arrears of salary due him. The committee were Francis Worcester, Elisha Bean, Benjamin Goold, Thomas Lucas, Stephen Webster, and Abel Webster.

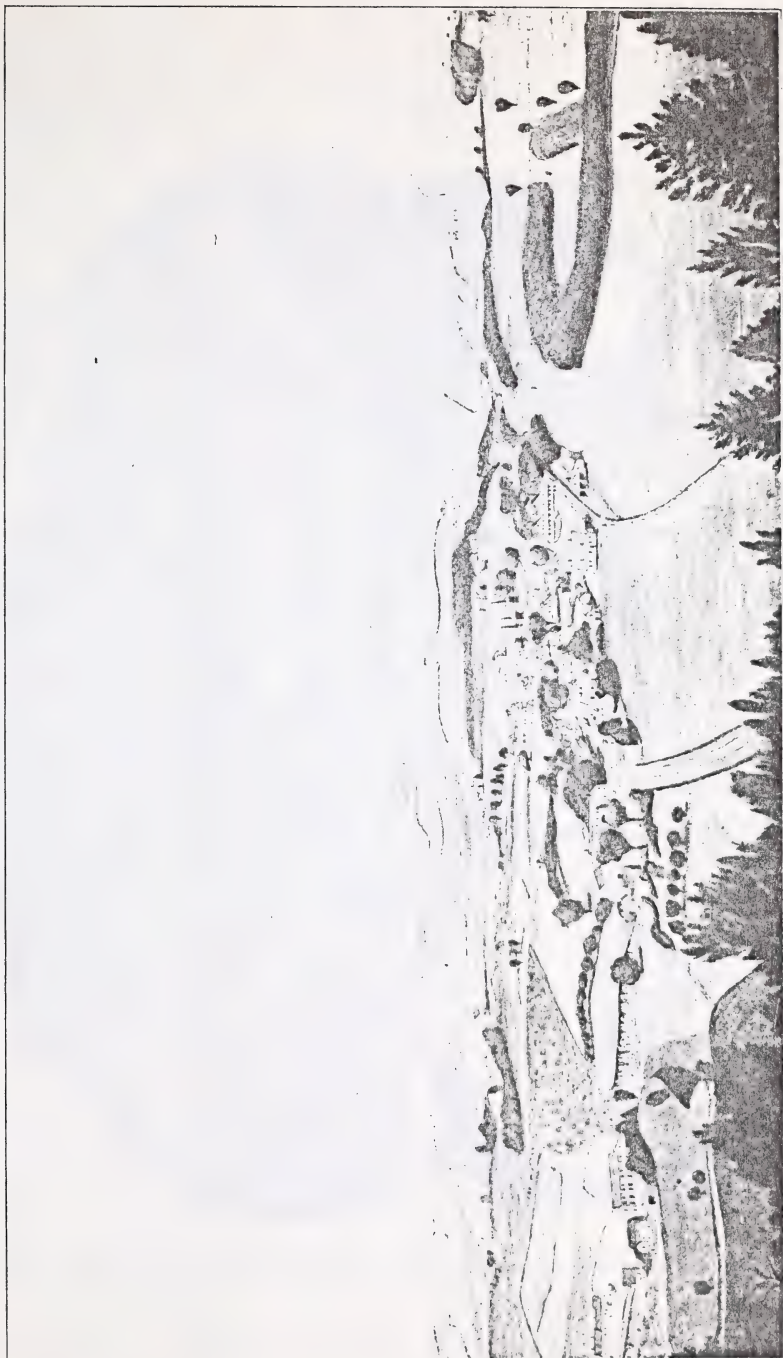
In 1783 the persons who were excused at their request from the payment of a ministerial tax were Zebadiah Richardson, Elder Stephen Webster, Daniel Clough Webster, Abijah Wright, Abel Webster, Nathaniel Webster, Stephen Webster, Jr., Stephen Wells, Jacob Draper, and Henry Eastman. At this date Samuel Ambrose, Simeon Hovey, Thomas Lucas, and Joseph Wheeler had removed from the town.

In 1780 a Calvinistic Baptist church was embodied in Rumney, of which Rev. Cotton Haines was the pastor nearly twenty years. Several Plymouth families were regular attendants at this church for many years. The Baptists enjoyed preaching occasionally in schoolhouses and sometimes in the meeting-house, but there was no church organization in this town. In the autobiography of Rev. John Colby, a zealous Baptist preacher, he records: "Next morning, Nov. 12, 1810, I went to Plymouth, where I met with a number of loving brothers and sisters." The same preacher was again in Plymouth June 22 and 23, 1812.

About thirty years ago stated preaching was maintained a short time in a hall upon the site of Tufts Block. There are many who remember these meetings of devout worshippers.

At the present time several families of the Calvinistic Baptist

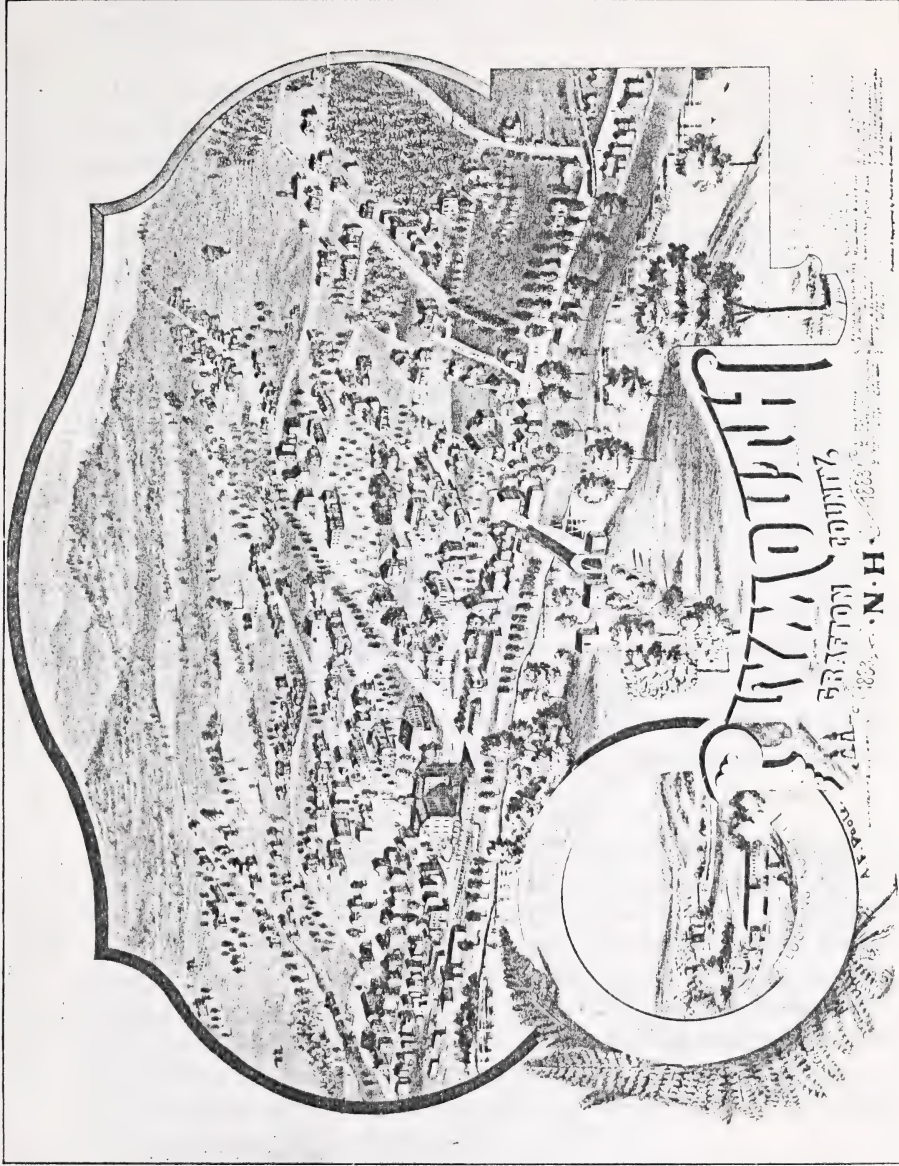




PLYMOUTH VILLAGE, 1856







PLYMOUTH VILLAGE, 1883

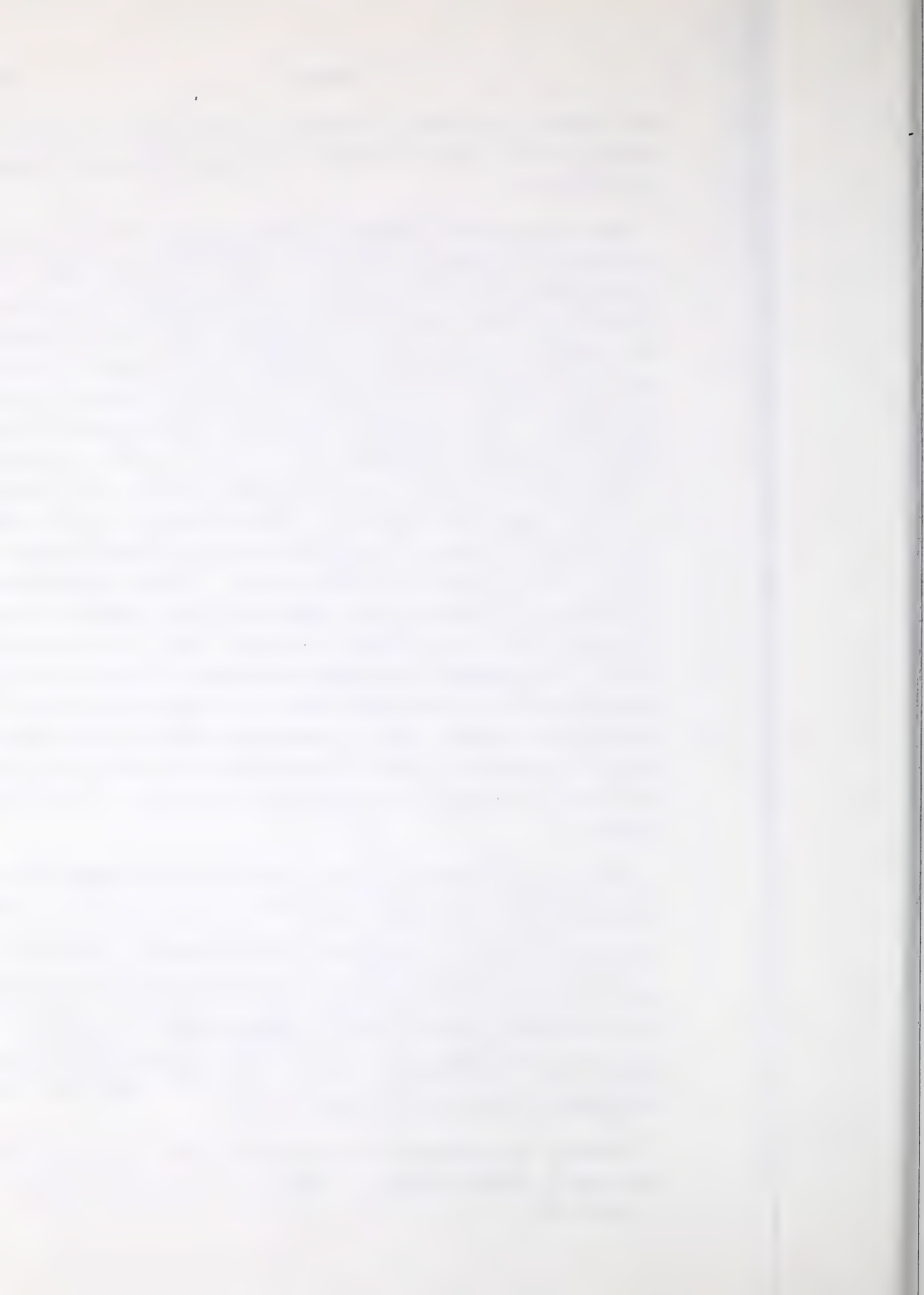


faith, joining with others in Campton and Holderness, are stated worshippers in a chapel recently erected near Plymouth village, in Holderness.

**THE VILLAGE FIRE PRECINCT.** — The purpose of the precinct is twofold. It assumes control of fire and water, but refuses the responsibility of floods and freshets. Such subsidiary corporations exist in many towns. They are founded on the principles of equity. The precinct enjoys the right of raising money by taxation for local and special purposes, and for the sole benefit of the people within the precinct. The remainder of the town not participating in these special privileges is exempted from taxation in the premises. Many of the public utilities are the product of a slow and at times an almost imperceptible growth. While the precinct is founded in the growth and vigor of a village, the origin of such an organization is often found in the distant past. If there had been no fire company in Plymouth many years ago, there would have been a precinct when the conditions demanded one; but the public spirit which suggested a fire-engine company in the progress of years demanded an early organization of a precinct and the privileges which it controls. The old fire-engine company is the cornerstone of the present structure. It was organized in 1831, and, like the birth of a child, its organization is recorded in the town records: —

Notice. — Horace Bugbee, Oliver S. McQuesten, Alvah McQuesten, Pelatiah Russell, Samuel Dearborn, George Farnum, Jonathan Eaton, Frederick W. A. Robie, Thomas Hinds, Leonard George, Caleb Eastman, Greenleaf Malone, Jabez Merrill, Milton Willoughby, John Rogers, William Greenleaf, Hiram Farnum, Charles Hazelton, Enos Shattuck, William W. Russell, William Green, David C. Webster, have associated themselves together as a fire engine company with the name and style of **THE FIRST FIRE ENGINE COMPANY IN PLYMOUTH**, and have by that name become a corporation with the privileges incident to the same, according to the provisions of the statute of July 1, 1831.

Evidently the existence of an organized fire company invited the town to further action in regard to a protection from fire.



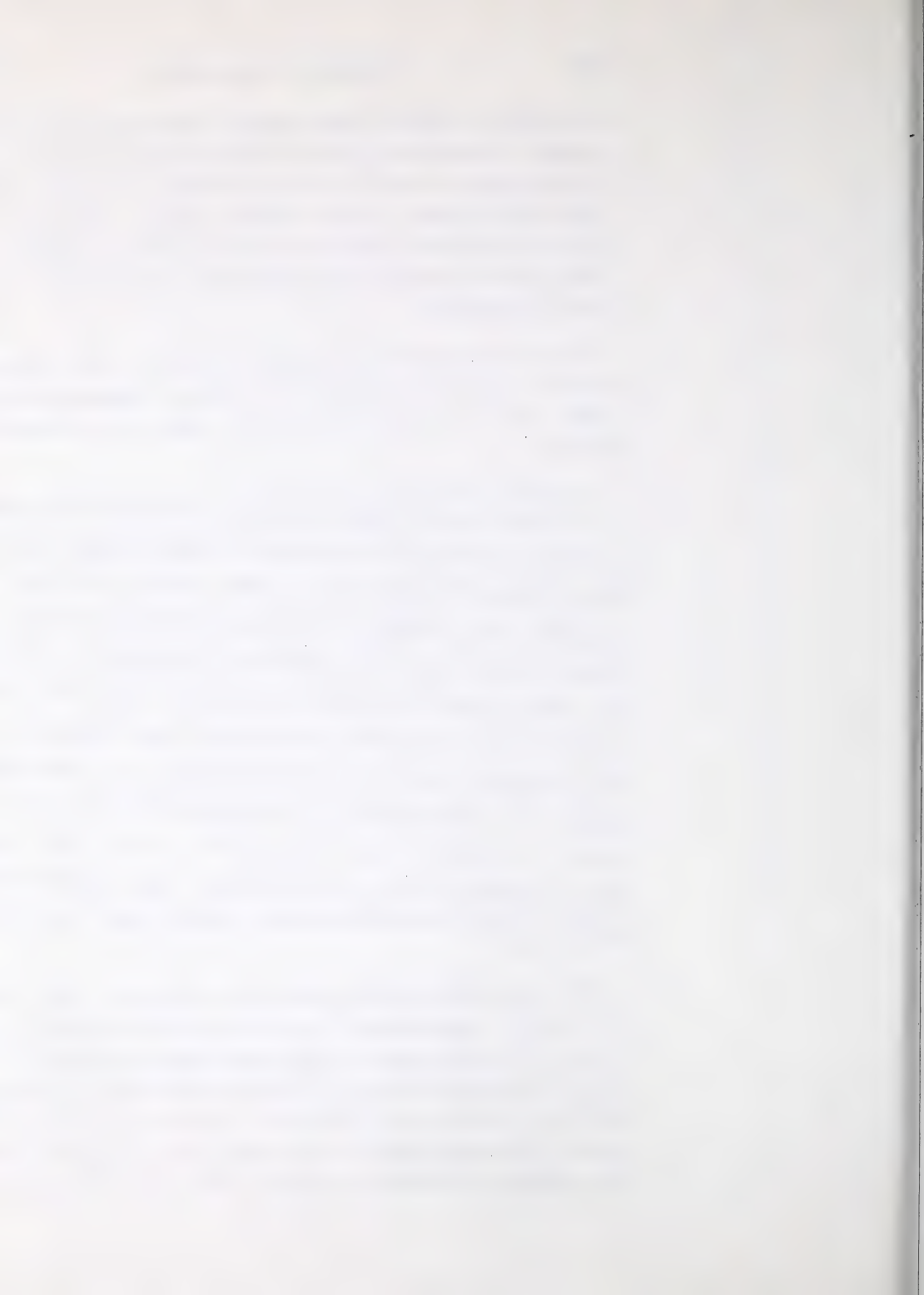
From 1831 to 1843 the town annually chose from two to five fire wardens. Among the citizens of Plymouth who served the public in this capacity were John Rogers, Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, David Moor Russell, William Wallace Russell, Alvah McQuesten, Oliver S. McQuesten, Benjamin Edmonds, Stevens Merrill, Isaac Ward, Austin George, Timothy Eastman, Frederick W. A. Robie, and William Green.

THE PLYMOUTH VILLAGE FIRE DISTRICT. — The village precinct was organized under the laws of New Hampshire April 24, 1888. It is a limited town within a town, and is bounded as follows: —

Commencing at the Pemigewasset River where the brook that runs the C. W. Calley tannery empties into said river and following up said brook to south west corner of John Boynton's lot: thence following said Boynton's westerly line to Langdon St.: thence northerly on Langdon St. to Morris Condon's south line: thence westerly on said Condon's line to his west line: thence northerly on said Condon's west line to Mrs. Owen Sullivan's south line: thence westerly on P. Fox's north line to Sylvester Swett's east line: thence northerly on said Swett's east line to Pleasant St.: thence westerly on Pleasant St. to Avery St.: thence northerly on said Avery St. to Range line and south line of land owned by A. W. Avery: thence westerly on said range line to west line of land owned by Ella McQueston: thence northerly on said McQueston's west line to Highland St.: thence westerly on Highland St. to west line of A. J. McClure: thence on said McClure's west line to Bakers River: thence following down Bakers River to Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R. thence southerly on said railroad to crossing at Five Points so-called; thence to Pemigewasset River: thence following down said river to bound begun at.

The stated officers of the precinct are a moderator, clerk, a board of three fire commissioners, and a board of three water commissioners. The annual reports of the commissioners are printed. The precinct, through the board of water commissioners, purchased, 1899, the properties of the Plymouth Aqueduct and Water Company for the sum of \$35,000, and enlarged the supply of water by the addition of a system of driven wells near the peg mill of





Jacob R. Foster, obtaining power for the pumps at Foster's Mill. The debt of the precinct Dec. 31, 1904, was \$38,600. The water system at cost and supplies on hand were valued at \$47,756.77. The fire department is under the immediate control of the fire commissioners.

The following is a list of the officers of the district from date of organization to the present time:—

Moderators: John Keniston, 1889–1892; Rodney E. Smythe, 1893–1896, 1902–1905; Frank H. Rollins, 1898–1900; Frank W. Russell, 1901.

Clerks: Fred N. George, 1889; Louis I. Moulton, 1890–1893; William J. Randolph, 1894–1896; Hume B. Heath, 1897–1899; Albert S. Robie, 1900; John E. Smith, 1901–1905.

Treasurers: Hume B. Heath, 1895–1899; Albert S. Robie, 1900; John E. Smith, 1901–1905.

Fire Commissioners: George W. Little, 1889, 1890; Joseph P. Huckins, 1889, 1890, 1892–1900; Frank C. Calley, 1889; Henry Rogers, 1890; John Keniston, 1891, 1892; Eri C. George, 1891, 1893–1900; Frank Chick, 1891, 1892; A. George Amsden, 1892, 1893; J. Frank Gould, 1894, 1895; Charles E. Barker, 1896, 1897; George W. Gore, 1898–1900; Hume B. Heath, 1901–1903; George R. Foster, 1901–1905; Alvah C. Cousins, 1901–1905; Moody P. Gore, 1904, 1905.

Water Commissioners: James N. McCoy, 1899, 1900; Frank H. Rollins, 1899, 1900; Charles J. Ayer, 1899, 1900; Warren G. Chase, 1899, 1900; Alvin F. Wentworth, 1899, 1900; Charles H. Bowles, 1901, 1902; Charles J. Gould, 1901–1905; Amasa W. Avery, 1901, resigned, and Edwin J. Foster, elected, 1901–1905; Alvin Burleigh, 1903–1905.

THE PLYMOUTH AQUEDUCT AND WATER COMPANY. — A record of this corporation is a part of the history of the Plymouth Village Fire District. The company was incorporated in 1881, and prosecuted with vigor the work of construction. The village is indebted to James Fogg Langdon, the leading spirit of the company, for an early inauguration of a system of water works for fire and domestic purposes. Mr. Langdon died in 1887, and during the ensuing twelve years the system was managed by Woodbury F. Langdon, who had been associated in the management from the



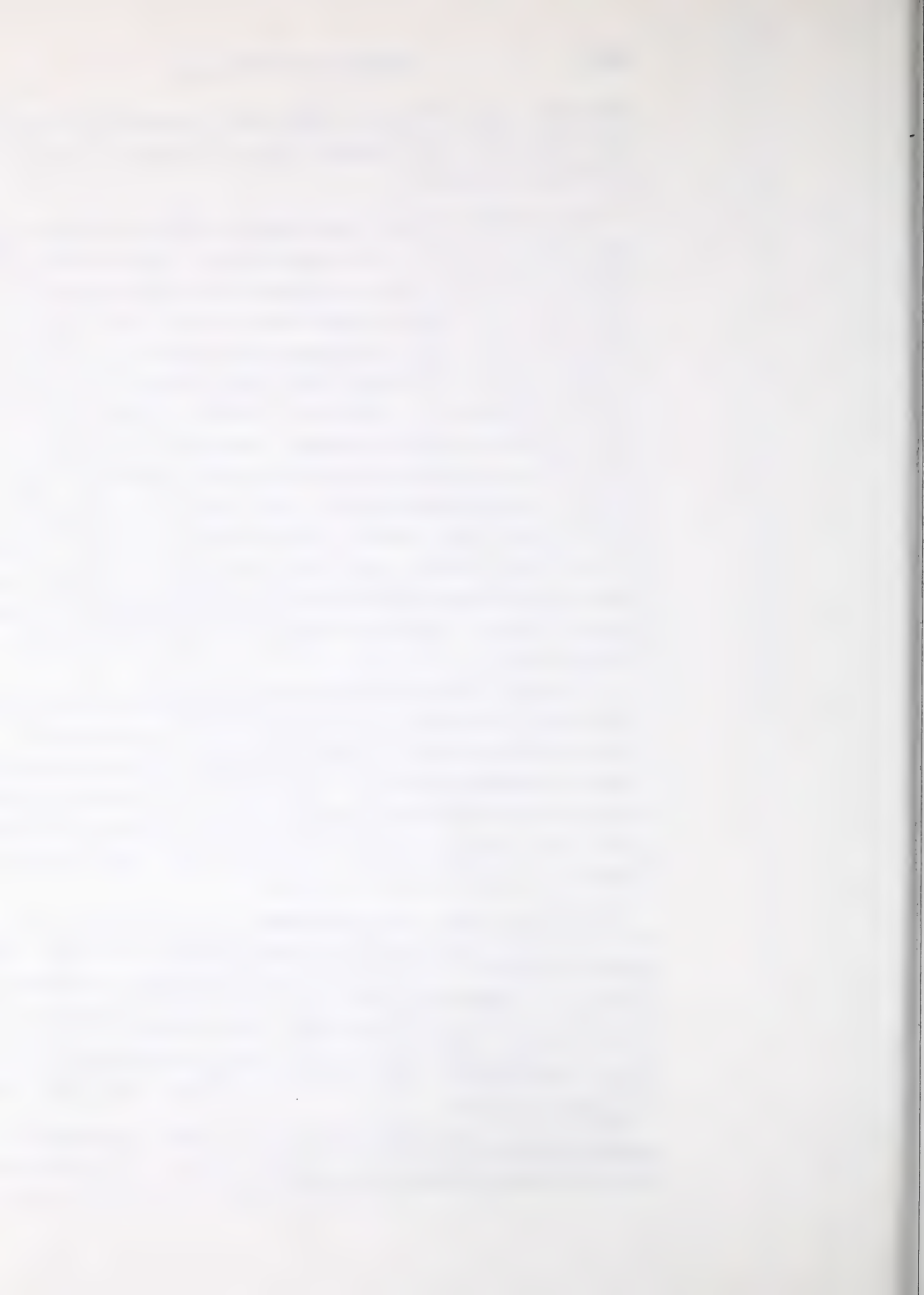
beginning. In 1899 all the rights and properties of the corporation were sold to the Plymouth Village Fire District, and the corporation was dissolved.

THE PLYMOUTH FAIR ASSOCIATION. — This is a local corporation and the successor of older organizations. The New Hampshire Agricultural Society was incorporated in 1812 and reorganized in 1850. The Grafton Agricultural Society was incorporated June 23, 1818. The incorporators were Jonathan Wilcox, Dan Young, John B. Wheeler, John Ford, Thomas H. Pettingill, Thomas Whipple, Jr., Benjamin A. Gilbert, George Woodward, Augustus Storrs, and John Dame. Nearly all of these were residents of the towns in the Connecticut valley, and there many of the early annual fairs were held. At a date not certainly known, but soon after 1820, one fair, or cattle show, under the auspices of the County Society, was held in Plymouth. The tents and pens for cattle were on the interval immediately south of the Pemigewasset House. The annual address was delivered by Moses P. Payson of Bath.

In a record of Plymouth the number and locations of the annual fairs held in the western part of the county is not material. In 1858 the fair was called the Eleventh Annual Fair of the Grafton County Agricultural Society. It was held in Plymouth, with the pens and some of the tents on the east side of the river in Holderness. The following account is found in the New Hampshire Statesman of Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858:—

The eleventh annual fair of the Grafton County Agricultural Society was held near Plymouth on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The grounds selected for the exhibition were an interval tract on the easterly side of the Pemigewasset, owned by Mr. N. J. Bond, being part of the fine farm of the late J. M. Whiton, Esq. The enclosure embraced some thirty-five acres, around which a secure fence was constructed, and the interior arrangement of pens, booths, racecourse, and tents was very advantageously made.

In some of the departments the collection, whether considered as to quantity or quality, was above the average standard of New Hampshire counties; in others, below, and among the latter were the horses, some





disappointment being felt that so few good animals were presented. In the more remote towns of the county little interest seems to have been felt, if one may judge by what they contributed to the material of the fair.

The first day (Monday) was cool, with an easterly wind and signs of rain. The usual episode of a runaway horse was introduced about four o'clock. Nobody was harmed, and the performance was greatly admired.

A very eloquent gentleman, in a gig wagon, devoted his powers of mind and body to the sale of copying material, whose merits he felt sure were of a very high order. A younger gentleman in his audience, who wore a red shirt with forty-five bone buttons arranged in a diamond form on each side of the front, insinuated that the eloquent gentleman was a humbug. Eloquence said he was no such man. Red Shirt would not retract. Eloquence therefore said he was a "wolverine," and if they had steel traps where he resided he would never have come to the fair. This was considered a personality by the wearer of the buttons, and hostilities seemed impending, but the affair was happily arranged without a sacrifice of honor by either party.

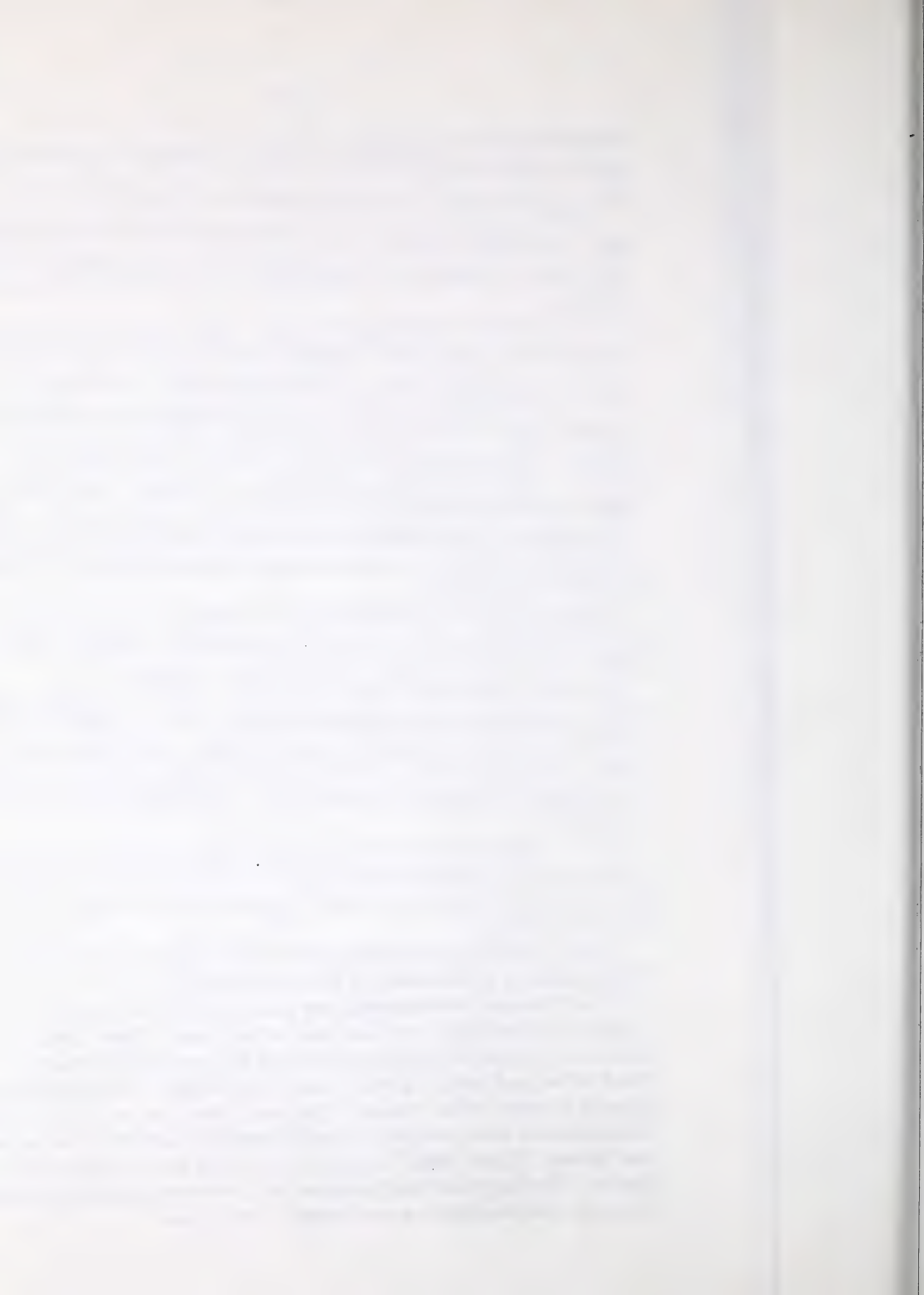
Tuesday was a clear, beautiful day, and after the sun had lifted the fog clouds from the vale of the Pemigewasset the borderers began to gather, and soon the crowd exceeded that of Monday.

The circle around the pleasant, morning fire of the Pemigewasset House, including its jovial landlord, Burnham, were considerably exercised to learn that a mishap had befallen the flag, which hung across the square, the day previous. It was owned by the Fremont folk, and that was, perhaps, the cause of its abstraction. Breakfast enabled us to bear the disaster.

At 10 o'clock the horses were exercised on the track, the fastest mile being made by the horse owned by Geo. L. Batchelder in 3:07. At half past 11 the address to the Society was delivered by Samuel Herbert, Esq., the President.

Among the distinguished strangers on the ground we noticed Daniel Flagg, formerly of Pembroke, in his usual costume.

An exhibition of horsemanship was made by Col. Ira Coffin, Dr. J. A. Dana, and three ladies, who each rode a bay horse. These ladies were Mrs. A. L. Carson of Holderness, dressed in green thibet trimmed with black velvet, and velvet cap with plume; Miss Martha J. Dana of Holderness, in crimson bodice, trimmed with black, blue skirt, and brown hat; Miss Martha J. Kenniston of Plymouth, dressed in black velvet, velvet cap and plume. These female equestrians rode well and attracted much attention. The judges declined to express any preference, but complimented them all, and rewarded the merit without distinction.



The fair was regarded as a success, to be repeated in succeeding years. Excellent music was furnished by the Holderness and the Plymouth bands. Although the last named was organized only six months ago, its performances were highly creditable, and gave promise of high attainment in their indispensable profession.

The address of Samuel Herbert, delivered on this occasion, was printed. It is a pamphlet of twenty pages, and several copies are preserved in Plymouth. In 1859 and 1860 the fair was held in Littleton. To secure a proportion of the fairs in Plymouth it became necessary to lease or purchase suitable grounds for the meetings. In 1871 Alfred Cook leased to Joseph A. Dodge, trustee for the Grafton County Agricultural Society, the land since known as the Fair Grounds. A fence, trotting track, and the buildings usual in such grounds were erected, and have been maintained to the present time. In these proceedings Joseph A. Dodge and other officers of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad rendered an efficient service. With few exceptions fairs have been held annually. In 1896 the incorporators of the Plymouth Fair Association, which succeeded the earlier organizations, were Rodney E. Smythe, Loren Webster, Joseph P. Huckins, Chauncey A. Fellows, George H. Adams, Jason F. Draper, William M. Peppard, and others. William M. Peppard was elected president, William D. Baker, secretary, Rodney E. Smythe, treasurer, and Joseph P. Huckins and Charles A. Holden, directors. Later, Charles C. Wright was the secretary, and Chauncey A. Fellows was added to the board of directors. The management was efficient, and all the premiums were promptly paid. In 1902 the corporation was dissolved, and the capital stock was paid in full to the stockholders. Under this organization fairs were held each year from 1896 to 1902. The horses owned in Plymouth which are best remembered were "Camors," owned by Charles H. Bowles, "Lady Mar" and "Yankee Boy," by Captain Little, "Almont X," by William G. Flanders, and "Dandy Boy," by Emerson O. Gitchell.

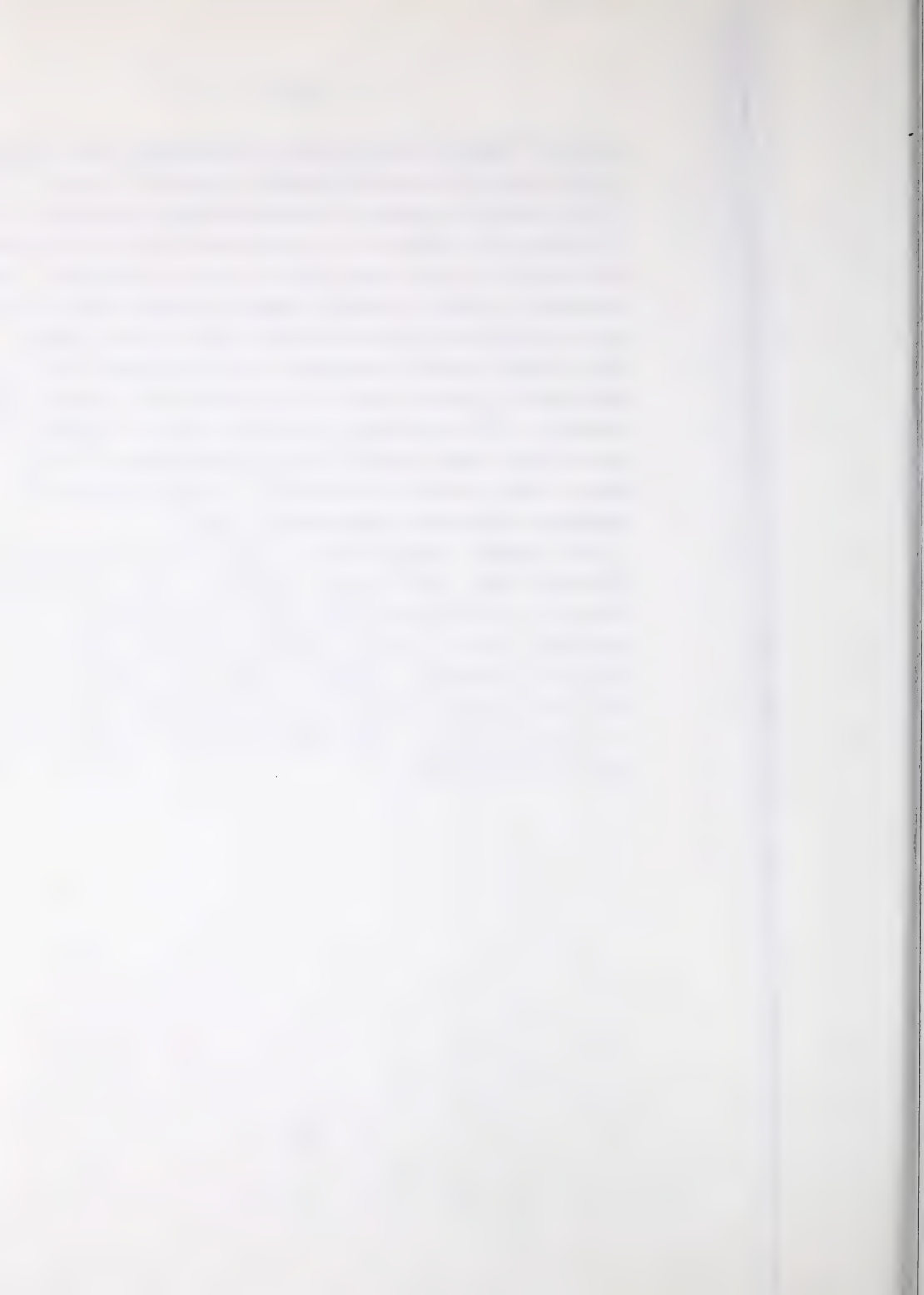
THE EMILY BALCH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION. — This useful institution was established through the intelligent and benevolent



effort of Catherine Holme Balch of Holderness, aided and generously supported by the philanthropic women of Plymouth. J. R. Coolidge and other generous friends contributed liberally to a fund for this worthy object, and as a preliminary work several patients were cared for at the home of Mrs. Ames in Holderness. In the meantime the effort to found a permanent hospital was continued, and the funds were increased to nearly two thousand dollars. The Emily Balch Hospital Association was incorporated July 3, 1899, and received a name in honor of the mother of the foremost of the promoters. The association purchased a house on Highland Street in 1899, and fitted rooms for the accommodation of the sick and others seeking medical attendance. An experienced nurse with competent assistants is permanently employed.

The church organizations of Plymouth, the Pemigewasset Woman's Club, the Woman's Auxiliary, and the Neighbors' Friendly societies have loyally supported the hospital, and many charitable persons, men and women, have made timely and substantial contributions. During the fifth year, which ended June 30, 1905, fifty-four patients were admitted and received medical or surgical treatment. The receipts and the expenses exceeded twelve hundred dollars.





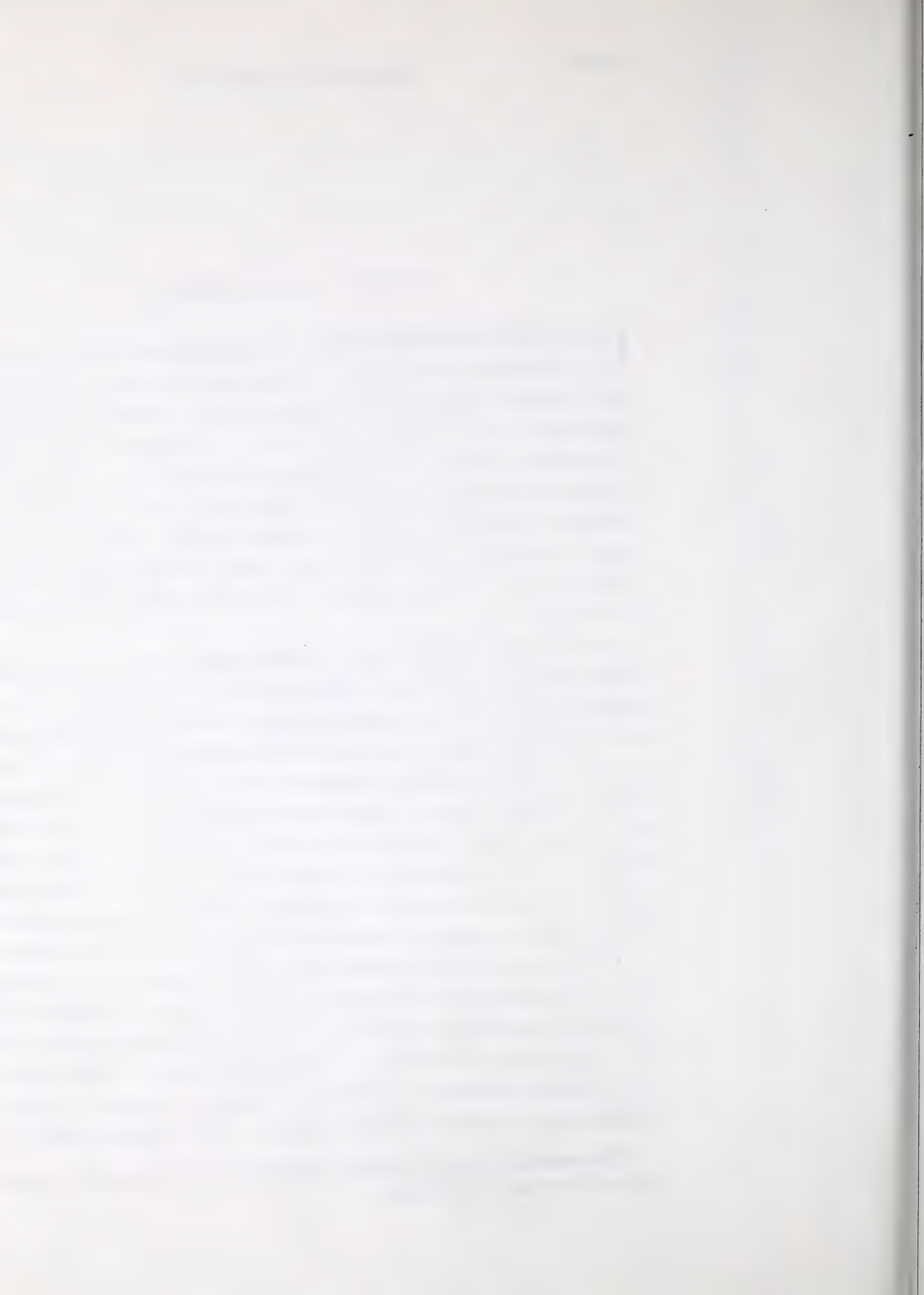
## XXVIII. BIOGRAPHY.

COL. DAVID WEBSTER.<sup>1</sup> — The stock from which our Revolutionary colonel, David Webster, sprang passed from Scotland, through England and Massachusetts, into New Hampshire. From the arrival in America it can be followed in the records of church and town. The lonely graveyards on the hillsides or in the fence corners of the old farms hide their forgotten dust. The old slate headstones are mouldered away. Yet, on many of those headstones might truly have been inscribed the epitaph, "*Siste viator! Heroem calcas!*" Stop, traveller! Thou treadest on a hero!

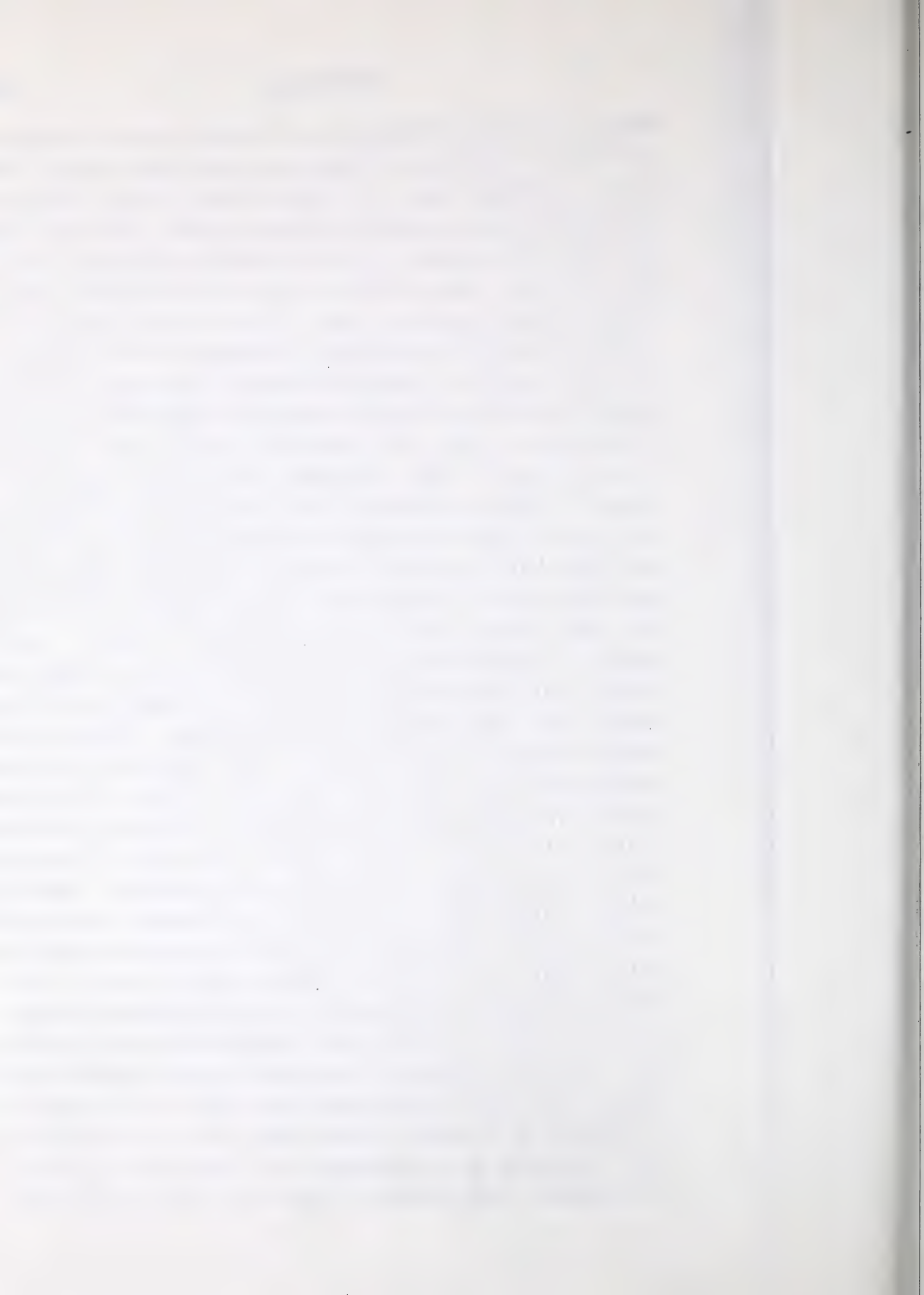
"It is not in Indian wars," said Fisher Ames, "that heroes become celebrated, but it is there that they are formed." It can hardly be said which menaced the infant frontier settlements most, the inexorable forces of nature in that wilderness or the red savages, set on by the French from the country of the St. Lawrence. The traditional hatred of the French and English had been transferred from the old world to the primeval solitudes of the new continent. The former had established a chain of posts from Quebec, through the region of the lakes, to New Orleans, and their eastern camps constantly threatened the peninsula of New England.

The birth of Colonel Webster occurred a quarter of a century before the peace of 1763, which terminated the old French War, commonly so-called, in which, as a youth, he was to take part. He was born in Chester, in 1738, December 12. His father was Stephen Webster, a substantial pioneer, trained in border warfare, who married Rachel Stevens. The father of Stephen

<sup>1</sup> This sketch of Colonel Webster is contributed by Alfred Russell, a descendant, and a loyal son of Plymouth.



Webster was Nathan Webster, one of the first settlers of the town of Chester. The father of Nathan was also named Nathan, and lived in Bradford, Mass. His father, John Webster, emigrated from Ipswich, Eng., to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. David was the first child of his parents. The town records of Chester contain the names and dates of birth of their five children: David, Stephen, Lydia, Sarah, and Amos. The latter was born Jan. 5, 1748, and took part in the battle of Saratoga in 1777, where he fell at the head of the company of which he was captain. David enjoyed the training of good parents and acquired the elements of education in what was called the district school. George Ticknor, a son of New Hampshire, the eminent author of a History of Spanish Literature, wrote that, "in New England, ever since the first free school was established amidst the woods that covered the peninsula of Boston in 1636, the schoolmaster has been found on the border-line between savage and civilized life; often, indeed, with an axe to open his own path." Great equality of condition then prevailed, but it was the equality of poverty. At the same time, amid all the struggle, there was sincerity and valor, contentment and happiness. Religion and education were not unprovided for. The schoolhouse and the meeting-house were there. Not long after Webster's birth, the apostolic Wheelock built the foundations of Dartmouth College in the wilderness and laid live coals on the altar of learning while yet the fire hardly flamed on his own hearthstone. Stephen Webster, David's father, was himself a schoolmaster, and taught the first school in Plymouth. But David's tastes were rather for athletic sports and hunting and fishing than for books. Of a robust constitution, and endowed with great physical strength, he became popular with his fellows in the little border community, and by his courage and manliness won the respect of his elders. When David was seventeen years old, in 1755, there was an incursion of Canadian Indians, who came as far south into New Hampshire as the confluence of Baker's River with the Pemigewasset, — the very spot where David was to establish his



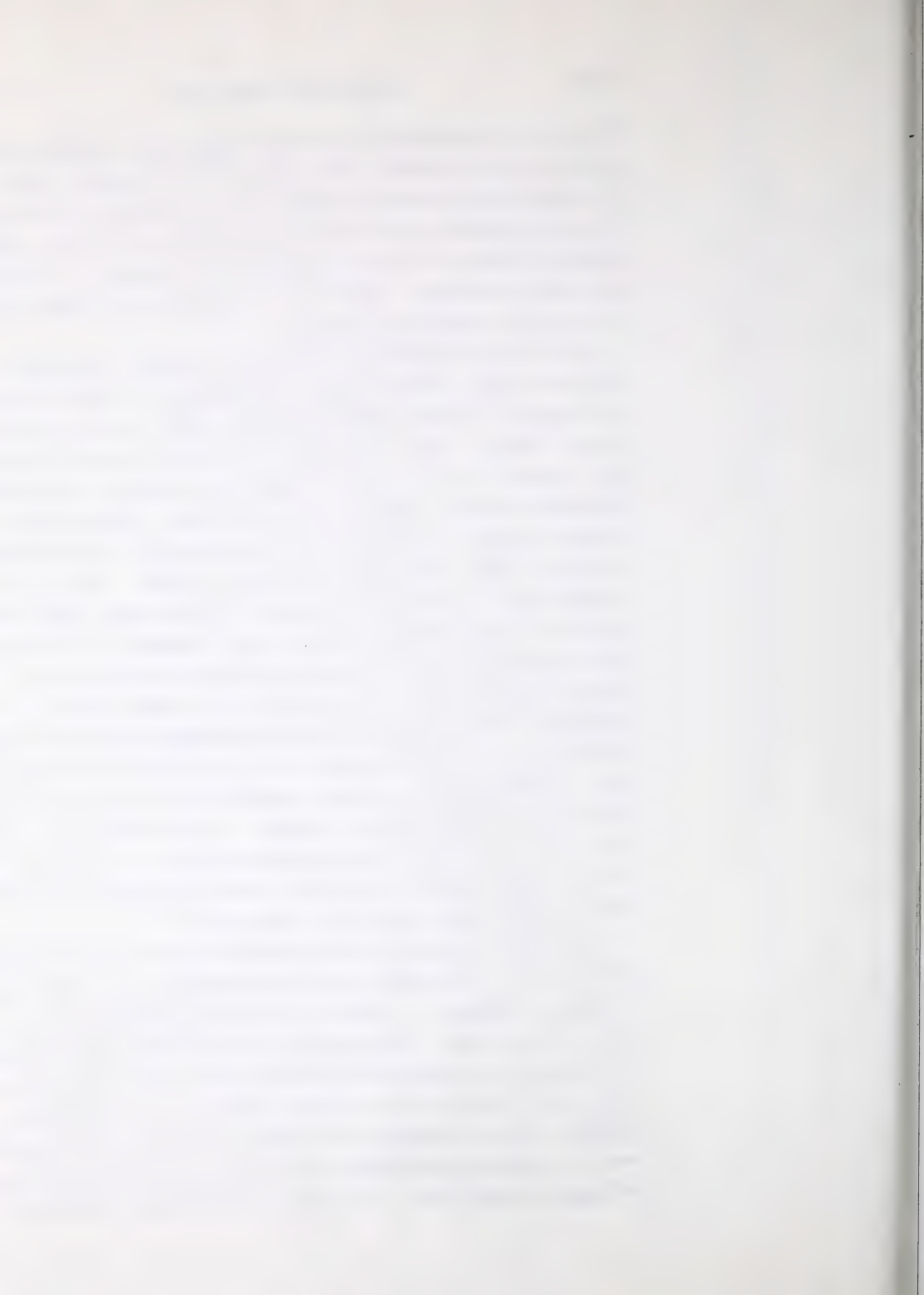


home years afterwards, — and there they made a prisoner of the celebrated John Stark, whose statue New Hampshire has contributed to our National Statuary Hall at Washington, and carried him into Canada and sold him to the French for forty pounds. General Stark, in his old age, when the property of neighbors was being canvassed, said that if a thing is worth what it will fetch he was worth forty pounds.

In 1757 Stark, who had escaped from Canada, co-operated with the famous Maj. Robert Rogers in forming his historic Regiment of Rangers. The first young man they picked out in Chester was David Webster. He was enlisted in Captain Hazen's company, and received the warrant of sergeant at the age of nineteen. Ebenezer Webster, father of the great Daniel, also went out with Rogers's Rangers. David served thenceforward in the old French or Seven Years' War until its close in 1763. He went with Majors Stark and Rogers in pursuit of the enemy from Ticonderoga to Crown Point, Chambly, and Montreal. In 1760, at the age of twenty-two, he commanded the advance guard in dislodging the enemy at Isle aux Noix, the night before it was abandoned. He took part in the final engagement of the war at Chambly, and was at Montreal when the forces of General Amherst and Sir William Johnson obtained the final surrender of all Canada to his Britannic majesty. I may here observe, considering the youth of Webster at nineteen, that a majority of the soldiers who won the war for the Union a hundred years later, 1861 to 1865, were not above twenty-three.

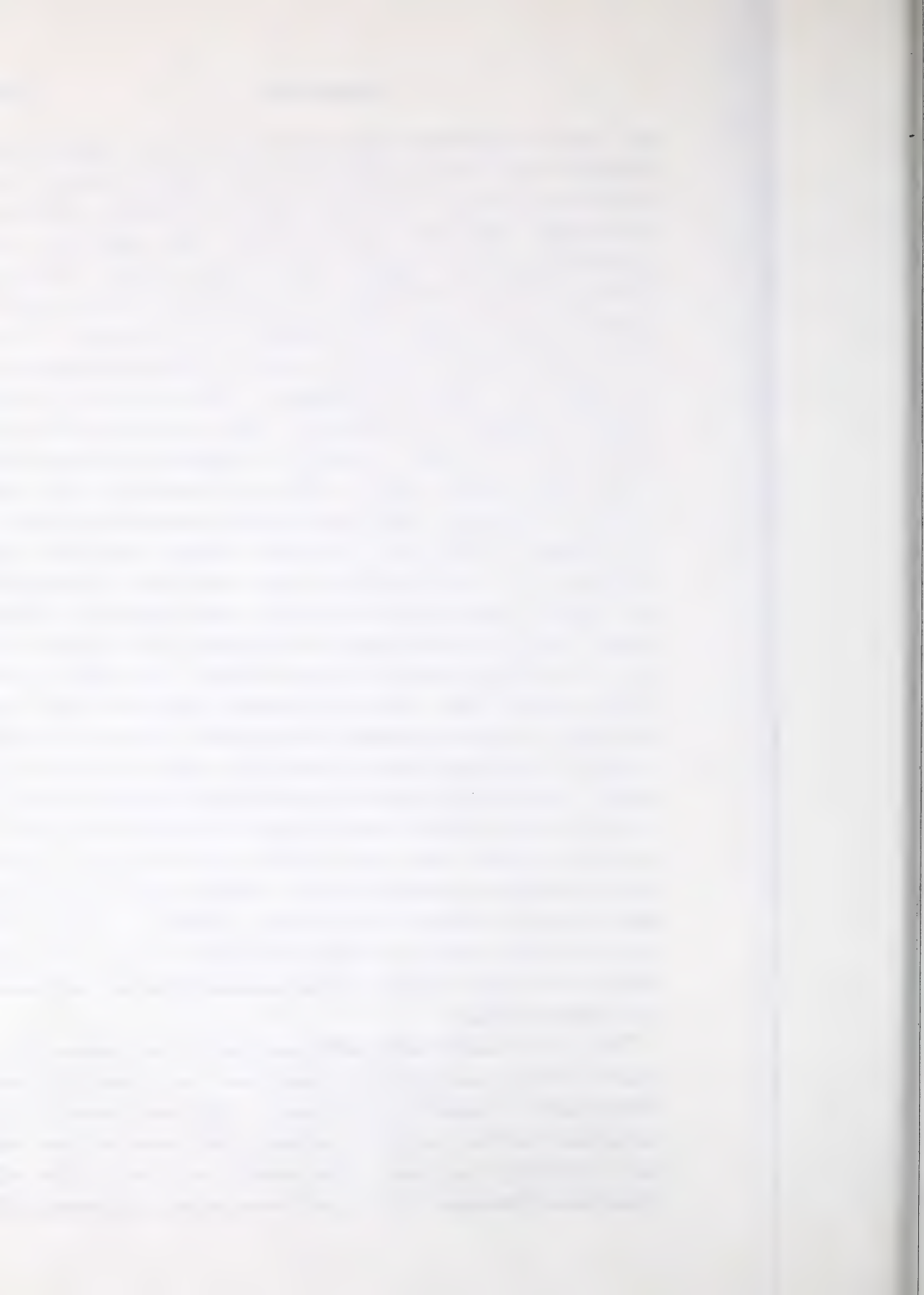
Peace being restored, Webster returned to his home at Chester, and April 20, 1761, at the age of twenty-three, married Elizabeth Clough of Kingston. Eleven sons and one daughter were the fruit of that union. The daughter married Hon. Moor Russell of Plymouth, for many years a State senator of New Hampshire.

As Mr. Batchellor has recently shown in his Notes on the Militia of New Hampshire, the military system of the province was in a state of marked efficiency at the close of the old French or Seven Years' War. It was, he says, definitely established by



law, and the different organizations were well equipped and efficient. The military experience of the previous century had shown the necessity of constant readiness for hostile outbreaks. Accordingly, when the northern counties were organized, two additional provincial regiments were created, one, the eleventh, with headquarters at Plymouth, with John Fenton, colonel; David Hobart, lieutenant-colonel, and Jonathan M. Sewall, major. Webster afterwards became captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of this regiment. Samuel Cummings of Hollis was one of the original proprietors of Plymouth. He was brother-in-law to Webster, and the latter, through Mr. Cummings's influence, removed from Chester, first to Hollis, in November, 1763, and secondly to Plymouth, after exploring the new settlement there. He returned to Hollis for the coming winter's provisions and furniture, and, in the fall of 1764, drove an ox-team to Plymouth and cleared a place for a cabin on the spot where the Pemigewasset hotel now stands, about a mile south of the junction of the river of that name with Baker's River. In October Mrs. Webster started from Hollis on horseback, with her boy, two years old, to join her husband at Plymouth. There were only a footpath and spotted trees to guide her as she came near Plymouth. Evening was drawing in, and clouds obscured the moon. A ledge is now shown to visitors where she hitched her horse to a tree and crawled into a sort of cave to pass the night. Later, the moon came out, and she espied an Indian camp on top of the ledge, where the savages were holding a powwow. At daybreak she renewed her journey, undiscovered by the red men. I doubt whether the "new woman" of the nineteenth century surpasses that pioneer woman.

The life of these frontiersmen was not by any means unattractive. They were physically strong, and had a resulting zest of life which is denied to feeble people. The woods were full of moose and the river was full of salmon, which ascended from the sea, stopped by no dams. The present countless spindles of Manchester, Lawrence, and Lowell were, as yet, undreamed of.



The glorious hills uplifted the souls of the settlers and imparted something of their own loftiness.

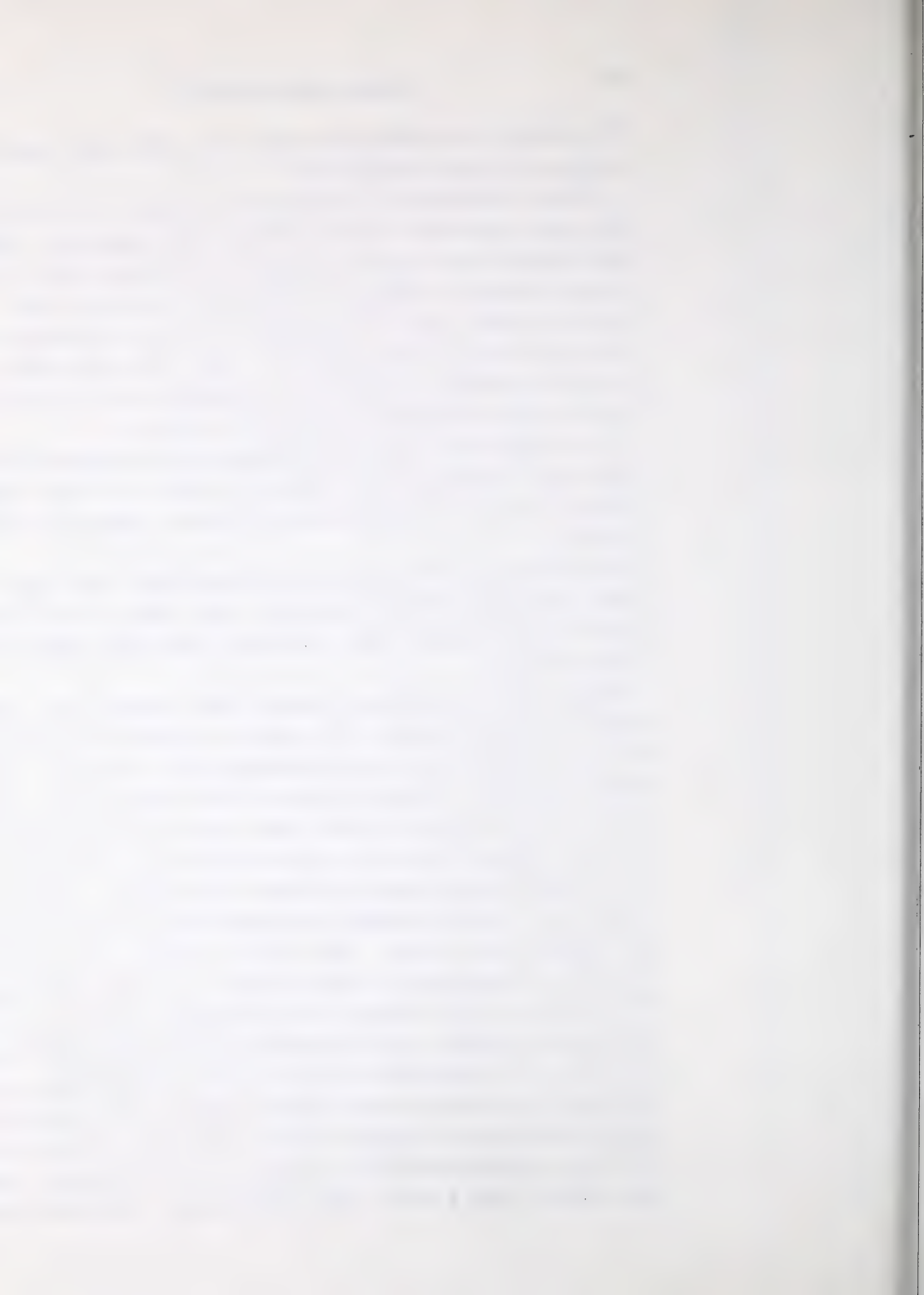
Webster was placed on committees for building roads, bridges, mills, etc., connected with the settling of the proprietary lands, and displayed activity and good judgment. The next year, 1765, he was engaged in raising an independent company of foot for the royal service, and was commissioned by the captain-general of the province, as ensign, May 24, 1765. The commission is now in the possession of David M. Webster, Esq., of Bridgewater, with the other commissions hereinafter referred to.

This independent company was subsequently incorporated into the eleventh regiment, above mentioned, and in 1773 the royal governor of the province appointed Webster a captain in that regiment.

The next year, 1774, being the fourteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, Webster was made major of the same regiment, the Eleventh New Hampshire Provincial Regiment, Colonel Fenton.

Major Webster now found himself living among scenes and events of stirring interest. The divisions between the colonies and the mother country were increasing and widening. The inhabitants of New Hampshire (as of all the colonies) were not a unit. Many insisted on loyalty to the crown, and party feeling ran high. Major Webster had now reached the age of thirty-five and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all parties. Without hesitation he declared himself for independence, and his words and example were potent. The British ministry made orders forbidding the sending of military stores to America, and Maj. John Sullivan, of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, with other patriots, on Dec. 14, 1774, attacked the royal Fort William and Mary at Portsmouth, hauled down the English flag, and captured the powder, guns, and munitions of war. This occurred several months before Lexington and Concord, and is believed to have been the first hostile demonstration of the Revolution. In vain did the royal governor issue proclamations. He was soon





compelled to flee from the province, and an independent colonial government was established for New Hampshire with a legislature called a congress. In September, 1775, the congress of the colony of New Hampshire appointed Major Webster to be lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment, and the following is a copy of his congressional commission, signed by Matthew Thornton, president of the congress of New Hampshire, and later a signer of the Declaration of Independence:—

Colony of New Hampshire  
(seal)

The Congress of the Colony of New Hampshire

To David Webster, Esquire, Greeting.

We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Fidelity, Courage and good Conduct, Do by these Presents constitute and appoint you the said David Webster, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Militia within the said Colony of New Hampshire.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a Lieutenant-Colonel in leading, ordering and exercising said Regiment in Arms, both Inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you as their Lieutenant-Colonel, and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from Time to Time receive from the Congress of said Colony for the Time being, or (in recess of Congress) from the Committee of Safety, or any your Superior Officers for the Service of said Colony, according to Military Rules and Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in You.

By order of the Congress :

(signed) Matthew Thornton, President.

Exeter, the fifth day of September, A. D. 1775.

(signed) E. Thompson, Secretary.

About this time Hon. Samuel Livermore, the eminent lawyer of Portsmouth, with whom General Sullivan had studied his profession, and who was afterwards chief justice and senator in congress, removed to the town of Holderness, across the river from Plymouth, and occupied the beautiful farm, the site of Trinity church and churchyard, and where, at present, the Holderness School for Boys is established, and the residence of the



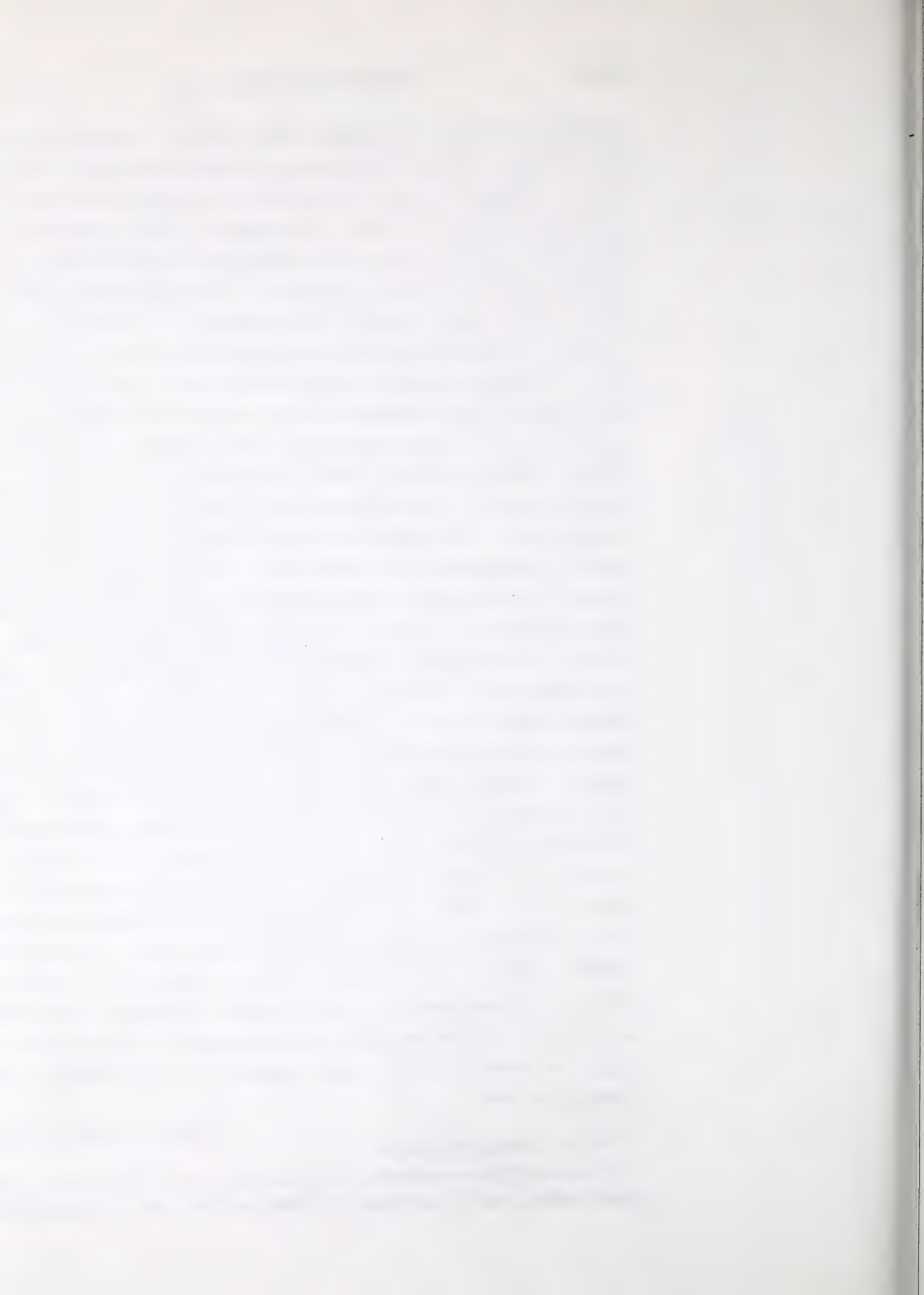
family of the late Archdeacon Balch stands. Between Livermore and Webster a friendship sprang up which ceased only with their lives. Arthur, the son of Samuel, was afterwards on the bench, and the grandson of Samuel, the present Arthur Livermore, has furnished me with some reminiscences of Colonel Webster in his later years, which I print further on. The change from the cultivated circles and beautiful old mansions of Portsmouth to the forests of Grafton County was a sharp one for Judge Livermore. But he helped make the wilderness blossom as the rose, built a fine homestead, and elevated the tone of the new community.

In June, 1777, upon the retreat from Ticonderoga, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster marched from Plymouth with a detachment, collected there and in the adjacent towns, but did not arrive in time to take part. The retreat of the Americans from Ticonderoga greatly disheartened the people, but resulted in spurring them to renewed exertions and increased enlistments. Col. John Stark, whose name was a tower of strength, took command of the new levies, at Charlestown, and marched for Bennington, Vt., where the British were moving to capture our military stores. Stark's famous victory in the ensuing battle, at that place, filled the country with hope and led to a determination to take the offensive against General Burgoyne. Stark found that Burgoyne would try to retreat to Canada and moved in his rear, capturing Fort Edward, to cut off retreat. General Burgoyne's plan of campaign had been ably formed, but after the battle of Bennington he was placed on the defensive. Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, commanding a detachment, hastened to join the main army of the American General Gates. Capt. Amos Webster, brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, took part in the battle of Stillwater, and wrote a letter to his brother giving some account of that battle. I copy the letter which is still extant, in the possession of a descendant:—

STILLWATER, Sept. 29, 1777.

To you, loving brother,—

I embrace this opportunity to write you, to let you know I am in good health, and I hope this will find you the same. I would inform





you that on the 19th instant we had a fight with the enemy. We, with two thousand men, fought Burgoyne's whole army; the battle lasted about seven hours; a steady fire. I, with my company, was in the warmest part of the fire, but, through the goodness of God, I escaped, and am well. Our killed was seventy-three, and one hundred and fifty wounded; by the last account of the enemy, there were one thousand dead, taken and wounded the same. The enemy are a mile, or thereabouts, off. We hear that General Burgoyne is mortally wounded. Time being short, I shall write no more, but I remain, your loving brother,

AMOS WEBSTER.

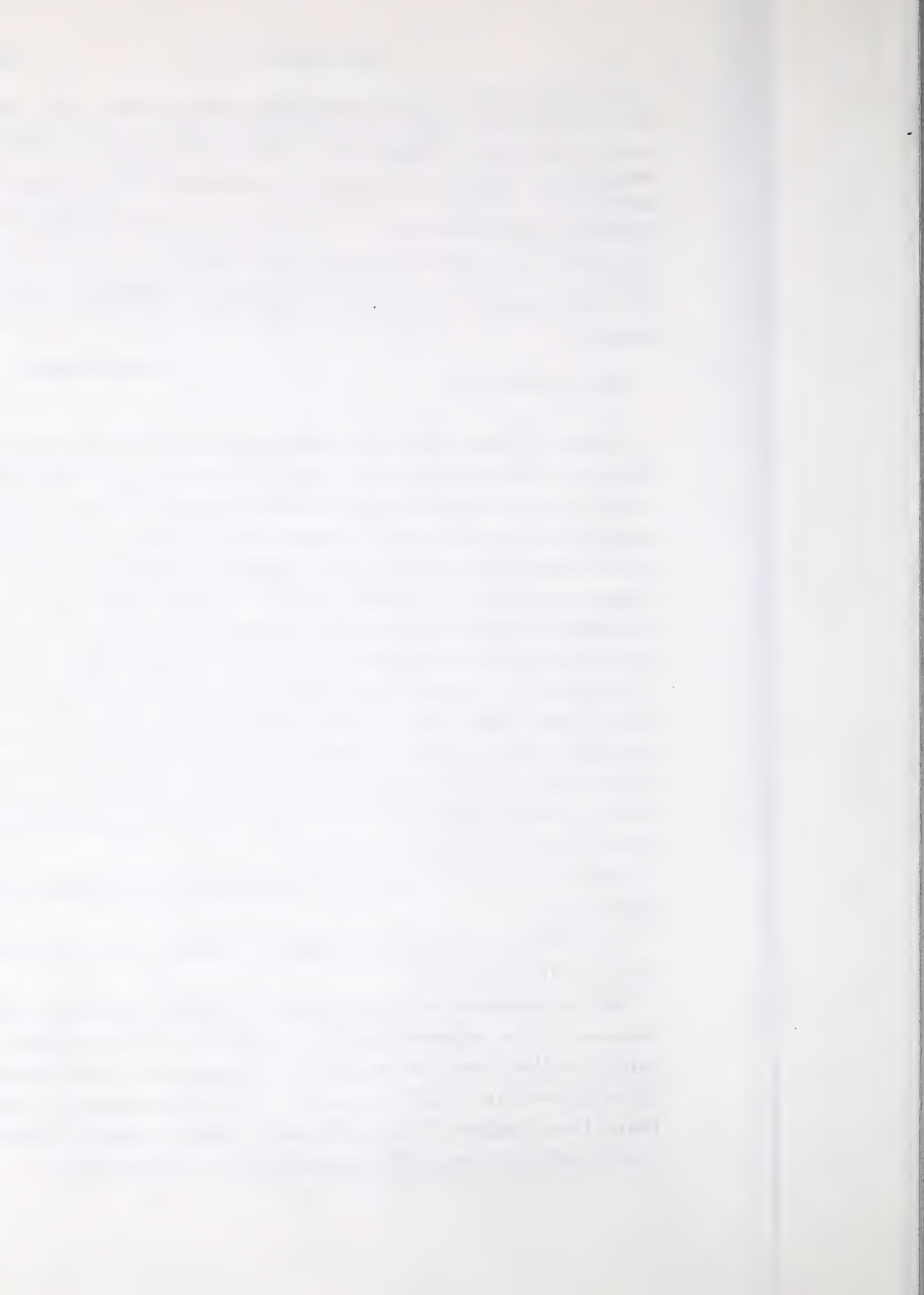
Col. David Webster.

Captain Webster, as he wrote, escaped at Stillwater, but fell at Saratoga shortly after, at the head of his company. His last words were, that victory gained, he died content. General Burgoyne fell back on Saratoga, and here took place the decisive battle of the Revolution, resulting in the surrender of the entire British army as prisoners of war Oct. 1777. At that battle the New Hampshire troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, and Colonels Bellows and Chase. No State could exhibit a nobler roll of colonels than New Hampshire with these, and Cilley, Reid, Bedel, Hale, Adams, Poor, and Scammell. Colonel Webster's joy as a patriot was dimmed by the loss of his brother, as stated above, the captain, next younger than himself. Captain Amos had been lieutenant in the Third New Hampshire Continental Regiment the previous year.

On the day after the surrender Webster and his regiment were discharged.

David Hobart resigned the office of colonel of the eleventh regiment June 14, 1779.

For the remainder of the war Colonel Webster succeeded to the command of the regiment and was a member of the committee of safety, and had charge of supplies for the army and raising troops by enlistment and draft. June 16, 1780, the president of the State, Hon. Meshech Weare, addressed Webster a letter, of which the following is a copy, the original held by a descendant:—



June 16th, 1780.

Sir: On receipt thereof, you are, without a moments delay, to give the necessary orders for raising the quota or proportion of men from your regiment, which you will find in the acts herewith sent you. Your men must rendezvous at Amherst by the 4th of July next, and you will take care that a trusty person or persons, conduct them to that place, where a muster-master will attend, to muster and pay them travel money from their homes to the place where they will draw provisions, and a Continental officer to give them further directions. A number of acts are sent you that each of your companies may have one, and, in case you do not procure the men by the first draft, you will understand that by the act you are to proceed in drafting until the number is completed.

(signed) M. WEARE, President.

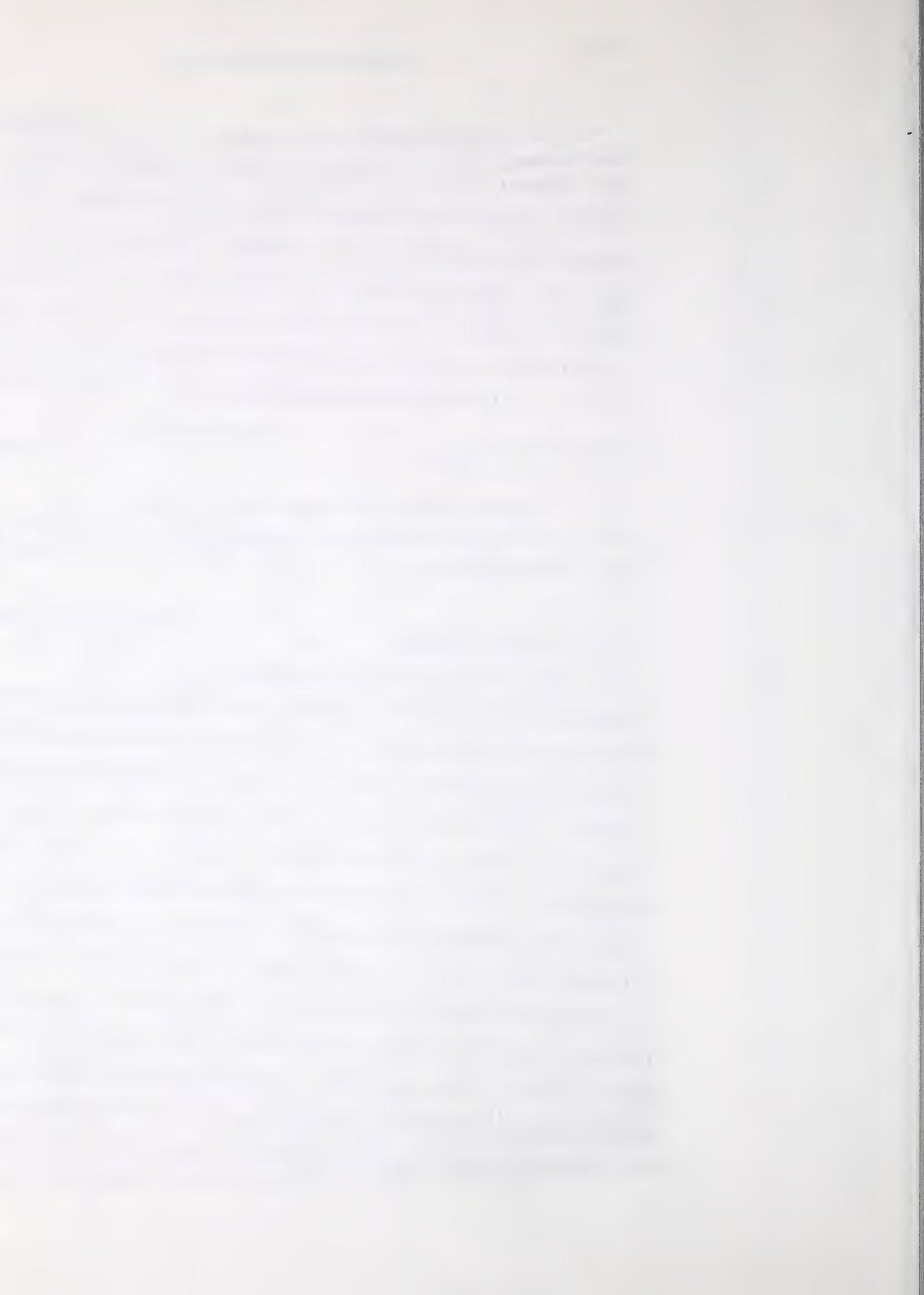
Colo. David Webster.

The following letter of Colonel Morey to Webster shows the need of activity in raising men, particularly for the defence of the Vermont towns: —

ORFORD, 17th Oct., 1780.  
9 o'clock Evening.

To Colo. David Webster.

Sir: By certain accounts we learn that the enemy made their appearance in Royalton and Sharon yesterday, that the former of said towns is entirely destroyed, and a part of the latter, the inhabitants taken prisoners and continued as such, except the women and small children, who are released. The party is said to be about two hundred, and, by the last account, which has just come by Major Child, are making a stand in Royalton; by one of the inhabitants that was taken and has since made his escape, we learn they shortly expect a reinforcement of about one thousand. Our men are pushing on in different quarters, but, as it is uncertain what the enemy's plan of operation may be, we think it prudent to call on our neighbors for assistance. I hope you will exert yourself to rally what men you can, and send them as soon as possible. Major Whitecomb with a party of about 160 set off today morning at daybreak by way of Onion River road, with designs to cut off the enemy's retreat, thereby I fear Coos is left too naked as to men, and perhaps a party on Onion River is too powerful for him. Major Child gives us further intelligence that Colo. Warner with his Regiment is entirely cut off and Fort George taken. It seems the enemy take different routes, and use their utmost to divide our force. You will, from the accounts I have given you, forward your men that way it may seem most conducive to our



safety. Hope you will take care to notify the regiment below you of our circumstances. From yours, in haste,

Your most obt. and very humble servant,

ISRAEL MOREY.

Colo. Webster.

Dec. 25, 1784, Webster was made colonel of the fourteenth regiment. His commission is preserved, and the following is a copy: —

The State of New Hampshire.

State of New Hampshire

(seal)

To David Webster, Esquire,

Greeting:

We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Fidelity, Courage, and good Conduct, Do, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you, the said David Webster, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Militia, in the said State of New Hampshire. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a Colonel in leading, ordering and exercising said Regiment in Arms, both inferior officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you as their Colonel, and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from Time to Time receive from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Military Forces of said State for the Time being, or any your Superior Officers for the Service of said State, according to Military Rules and Discipline pursuant to the Trust reposed in you, and to hold said Office during good Behaviour.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the Seal of said State to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Meshech Weare, Esq., President of our said State, at Exeter, the twenty-fifth day of December, Anno Domini, 1784, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America, the ninth.

M. WEARE.

By His Excellency's command:

E. Thompson, Secretary.

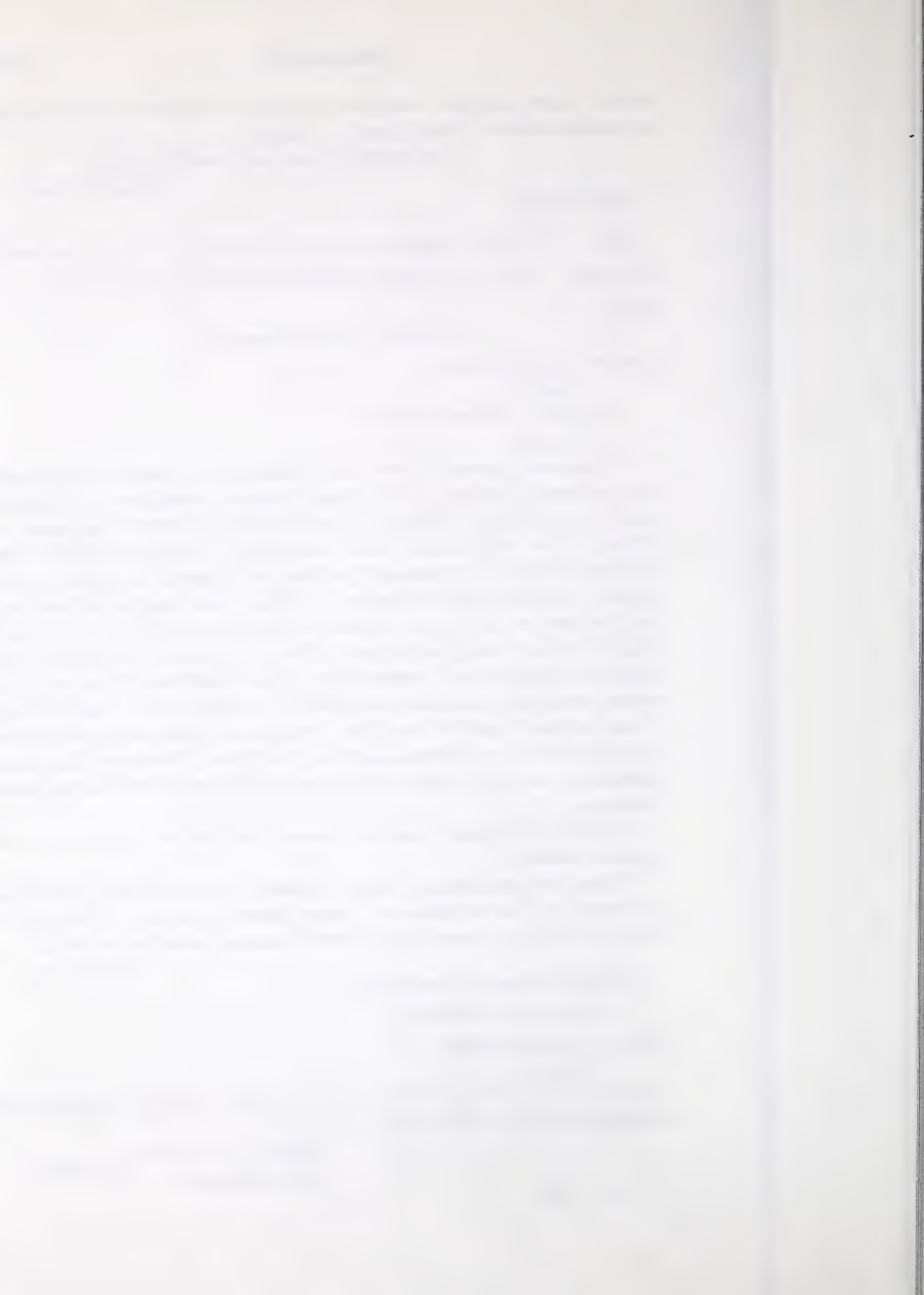
State of New Hampshire,

Grafton, ss.

David Webster, Esq., within named, took and subscribed the oath of office agreeable to the law and Constitution.

SAMUEL LIVERMORE }  
SAML EMERSON } Comissn.





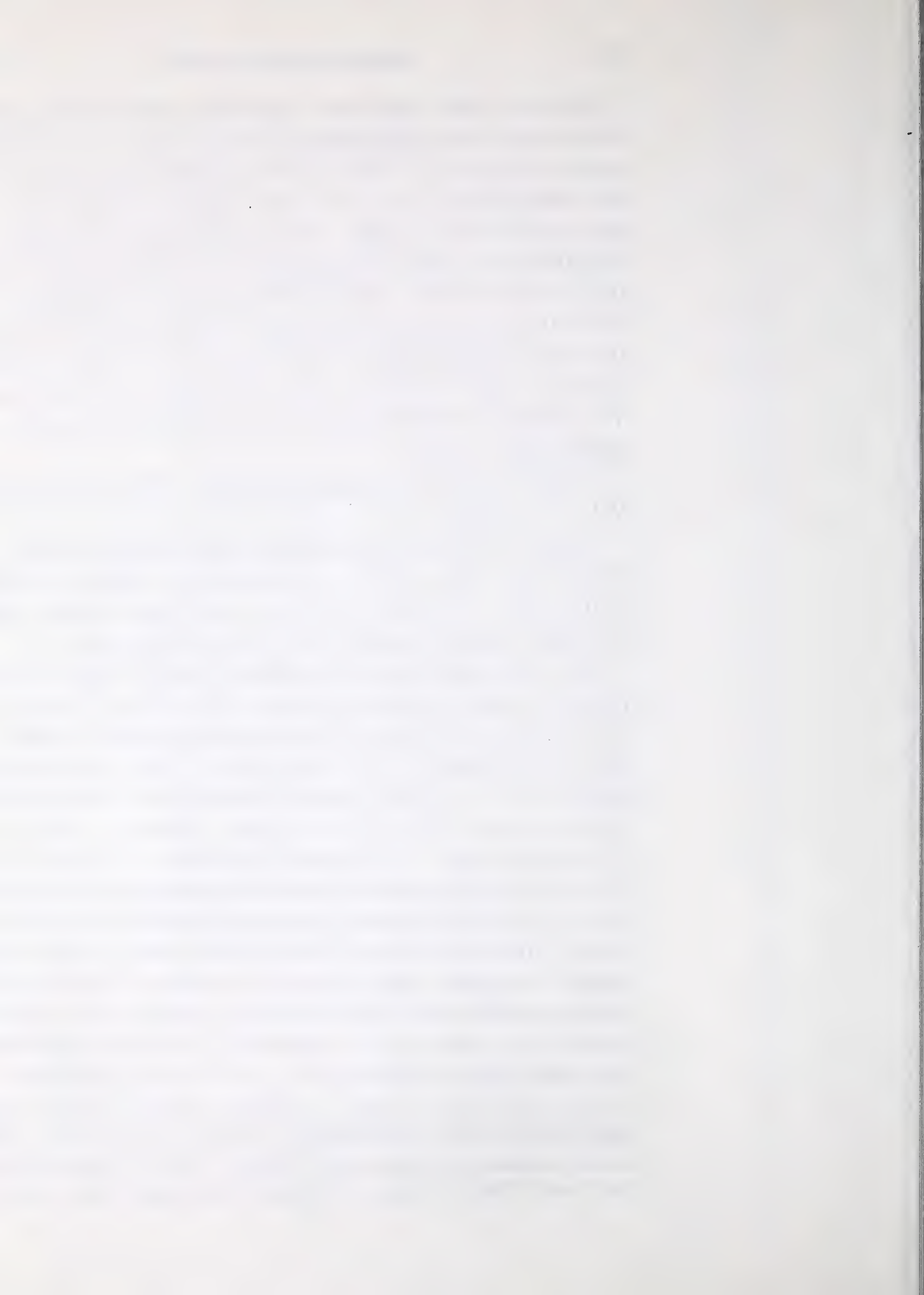
When the time came for considering the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Webster stood with his friend, Samuel Livermore, in favor of the proposed new government. The feeling of the people was about equally divided, and Webster's influence was of great value. Chief Justice Livermore was undoubtedly the ablest in argument of any man on the floor of the Exeter convention. Out of 100 members 70 were against and 30 for the proposed new government. An adjournment was taken, the friends of the change went to work, and, on the assembling again, the vote was 57 to 47 for the United States constitution. The adoption by New Hampshire, as the ninth state, set the new government in motion.

Elected sheriff by the assembly, Aug. 3, 1779, State Papers, Vol. VIII, p. 826.

Webster was appointed sheriff of Grafton County in 1779, and retained the office until his resignation, in 1809, a period of thirty years. The red coat, drawn sword, and cocked hat of that officer are still matters of tradition in the county.

After his resignation of the office of sheriff, Colonel Webster passed his time in rest and quietness. He did not listen to the rude alarms of the War of 1812, but many of his kinsfolk took part in that struggle. After the peace of 1815, the old patriot continued to be a rugged figure in northern New Hampshire, as well known as "The Old Man of the Mountain" itself,—the "Great Stone Face" of Nathaniel Hawthorne. I am able to lay before my readers a sketch of Colonel Webster, as he then appeared, from the facile and accomplished pen of the Hon. Arthur Livermore, a grandson of Colonel Webster's fast friend, Chief Justice Samuel Livermore. Mr. Livermore is a native of Holderness, of the Dartmouth class of 1829, formerly a member of the Grafton County Bar, but now an octogenarian, living in retirement at Broughton House, Manchester, Eng. He writes me as follows:—

It must have been as early as 1818 that I, with a younger brother, had crossed the river from Holderness to Plymouth under the care of a maid servant or our governess. We were within a hundred yards of Col. David Webster's house, which was then opposite the site of the



present Pemigewasset House, and we were proceeding in that direction when we overtook Col. Webster. I perfectly knew his form, for I had often seen him. But a sort of awe, with the bashfulness of childhood, made me averse to contact with him; and I resolved upon a flank movement for avoiding it. But the old man saw me, of course, and hailed me and asked me for my name in the harsh voice, which converted into terror the vague awe the sight of him had created, and confirmed my purpose of avoiding him. I had not the wit to pass on silently, pretending not to have heard his question, but, resolutely pursuing my course, I irresolutely replied, "I cannot tell." The rear of my party soon came up while I was still near enough to hear him say to them, "There is a boy who says that he cannot tell his name."

Col. Webster was fully up to the average stature and was not corpulent, but was portly. His walk was slow, and he supported himself by two very long canes, in the use of which his arms were extended nearly on the level of his shoulders. He wore what I am led, by a process of negative induction, to pronounce to have been a three cocked hat — I feel sure only that it was not a hat of any other sort known to me. It is moreover certain that three cocked hats were not unknown to conservative heads at a time a little anterior; for Mr. Austin, father of the victim of Selfridge's pistol, and who subscribed "Honestus" to his political lampoons, was in his turn satirized by Robert Treat Paine:

Old Honestus's three cocked hat,  
Cover for wisdom and fat and fat.

Austin, in fact, was a remarkably lean old man.

Never was childish fear or aversion more misplaced than was mine on the occasion described; for the old man, who asked me for my name, knew perfectly who I was and would have given me both his canes to do me a pleasure. . . . Col. David Webster was sheriff of the County of Grafton, 1779 to 1809, when he gave place to William Tarlton. The change was caused by the shifting political humor of the day, whatever may have been the color of the alleged motives. But it may not be impertinent to mind the undeniable fact that the sheriff had determined, from the beginning of his incumbency, upon a wise economy of its emoluments for the benefit of his own family during the whole term; four, at least, of his sons were his deputies. One who knew them cannot without a disposition to mirth try to imagine a quiet cultivation of a mountain farm in Holderness, armed with a capias, and conveying his neighbor to Haverhill jail for a debt of \$6.67. Days of small things. The early training of Col. Webster campaigning and scouting may account fairly for a military habit of his mind, and for the careful





preservation of the red dress coat that kept alive the memories of his youth. . . .

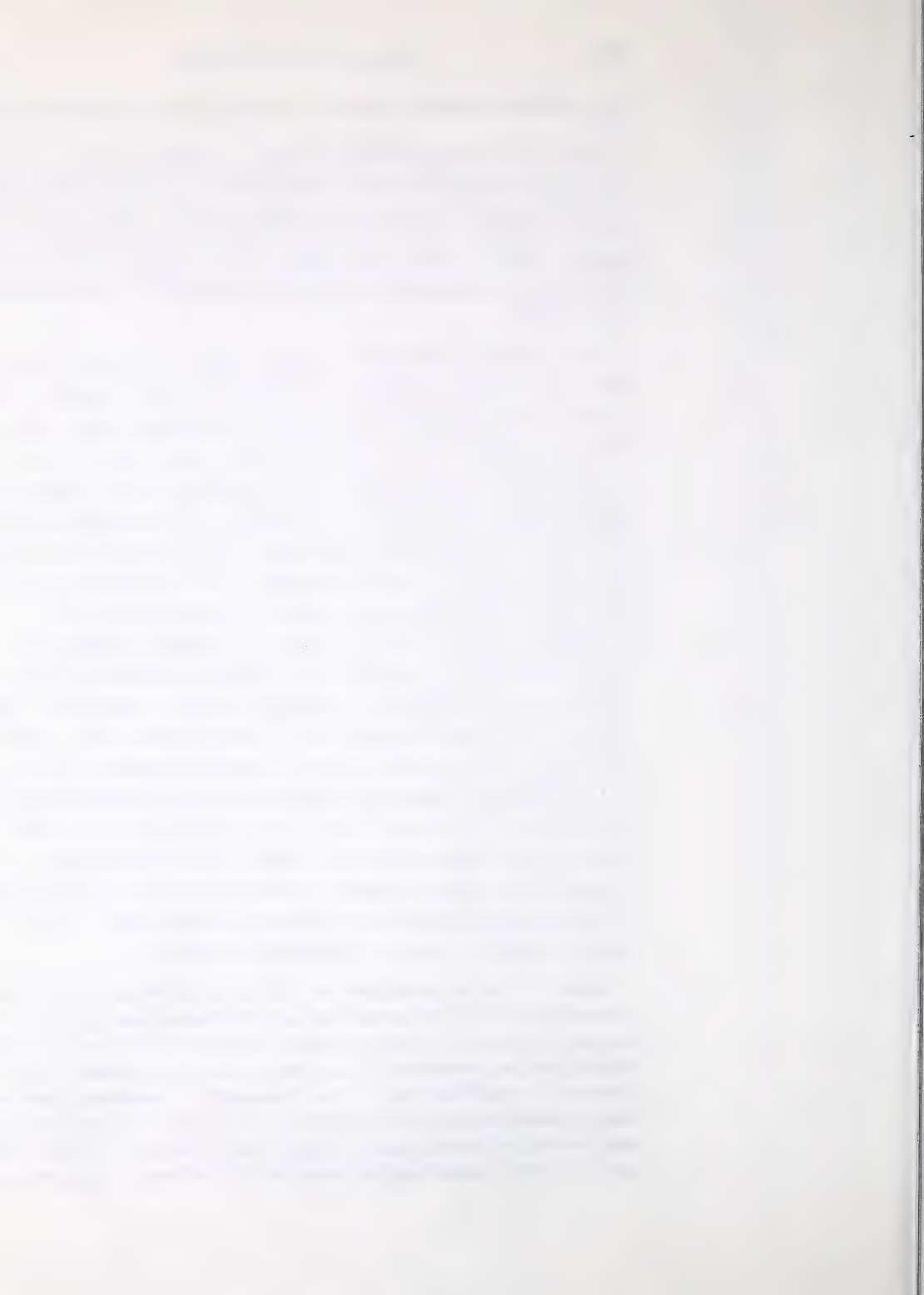
Among his contemporaries in the office of sheriff are found the names of Thomas Bellows of Walpole, Oliver Peabody of Exeter, Moses Kelley of Hopkinton, and James Carr of Somersworth. With some of these names is connected the tradition of the highest personal worth and social position. To have been chosen into such a peerage creates a prestige that cannot be disregarded in forming an estimate of the character of Col. Webster.

One of Colonel Webster's contemporaries wrote concerning him that "he became proprietor of valuable intervale lands, which, as the settlements increased, grew to a handsome estate. He was an enterprising, brave, liberal, honest, and useful man. He possessed the resolute spirit, and had the powerful constitution necessary and peculiar to the early settlers. He retained a remarkable degree of vigor and health until very near the close of his long life. He had survived nearly all his fellow-settlers, and passed his later years in the midst of a new generation."

Colonel Webster died in 1824, at the age of eighty-six, and was buried in the churchyard of Trinity Episcopal Church in Holderness. Near by are the tombs of Samuel and Arthur Livermore, his old and distinguished friends, whose public services, valuable as they were, have passed from the memories of men.

It is historical that slavery existed in New Hampshire, by law, in the time of Colonel Webster, and he was the owner of two slaves, whose bodies are buried beside that of their master. The original bill of sale of those two slaves is now in the possession of a great-granddaughter of Colonel Webster, and I copy it, in full, on account of its rare and curious interest:—

Know all Men by these Presents, that I, Jacob Whittier, of Methuen in the County of Essex, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, Yeoman, in consideration of the sum of Sixty pounds, lawful money, paid me, or secured by a note of hand, from David Webster, of Plymouth, in the Province of New Hampshire, Gentleman, have sold, and by these presents, do sell, unto the said David Webster, one negro-man, named "Ciscow," and one negro-woman, named "Dinah," wife of said "Ciscow," both being servants for life, and now in my possession;



To Have and To Hold the said negroes, during the natural life of each of them respectively, to the said David Webster, his heirs and assigns, according to common usage, and the laws of said Province.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the thirteenth of December, Anno Domini, 1769, in the tenth year of his Majesty's reign.

(signed) JACOB WHITTIER (seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

Ebenr Barker

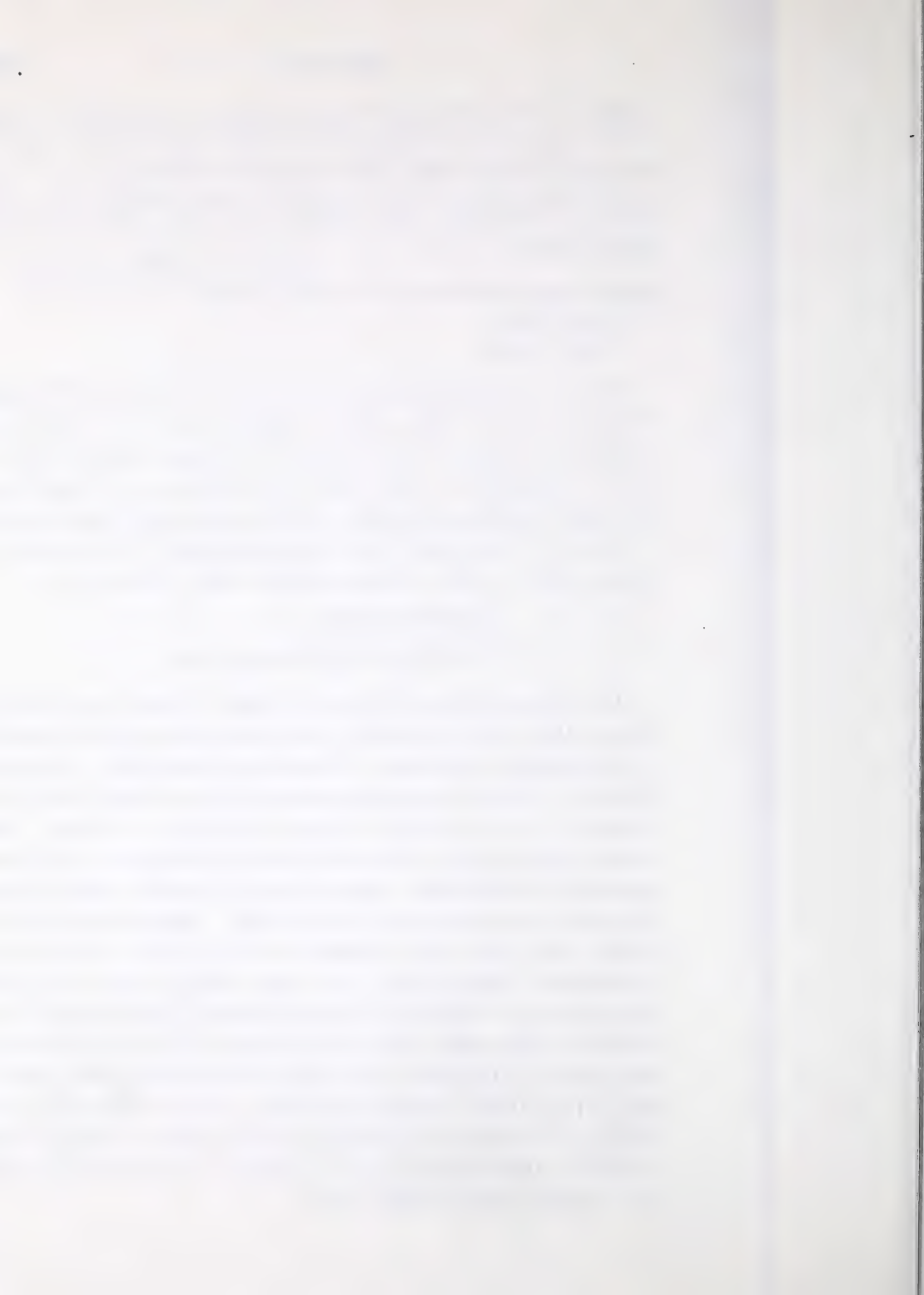
Abigail Barker.

We have now finished our review of the life of Colonel Webster. He was a type of a class, — that wonderful race of men who were produced between 1640 and 1790 in New England, from the stock of the British Isles. They had that strain of governing blood that seems wanting in the Latin and Slavonian and African races.

Colonel Webster served well his generation and "fell on sleep." We may apply to him and his compatriots the old verse: —

Their bones are dust:  
 Their good swords rust;  
 Their souls are with the Saints, I trust.

DAVID HOBART, son of Peter and Sarah Hobart, was born in Groton, Mass., Aug. 21, 1722. In the date of his birth in Volume II, April should read August. He was a grandson of Rev. Gershom Hobart of Groton, and great-grandson of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham. In 1744 David Hobart was styled of Groton. He removed before 1747 to Dunstable, living in the part of the town called the One Pine Hill. This part of the town was severed from Dunstable and annexed to Hollis in 1763. Among the residents of One Pine Hill, and neighbors of David Hobart, were John Willoughby, James Hobart, and Amos Phillips, who were also his neighbors in Plymouth. The inhabitants of this part of Dunstable were dissatisfied with the settlement of Rev. Samuel Bird, the minister of Dunstable, and many of them attended the preaching of Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis. In the controversy concerning the minister, and in the contested measure of annexation to Hollis, David Hobart and his brother, Col. Samuel Hobart, were leading and controlling men.



During the controversy concerning the annexation of this part of Dunstable to Hollis, which was warmly waged from 1746 to 1763, the inhabitants of the One Pine Hill section, in church and social relations and in all particulars except a legal consummation, were a part of Hollis. The births of their children were recorded in Hollis. The statement that the families living in this district immediately previous to 1763 were inhabitants of Hollis is often met and is mainly correct.

David Hobart was one of the grantees or original proprietors of Plymouth. In a series of meetings the proprietors ordered a division of a considerable part of the township into lots or farms, directed the construction of roads, the building of mills, the settlement of a minister, and adopted many measures to forward the settlement. In all of these proceedings he was a potent and influential factor.

Among the gracious measures fostered by Gov. John Wentworth was the construction of a road from Wolfeborough to Hanover. In 1771, after repeated solicitation, he persuaded the council and assembly to pass an act for the construction of passable road three rods wide "from the Governor's house in Wolfeborough, through Tuftonborough, Moultonborough, Holderness, and Plymouth, and from thence on the straightest and best course to Dartmouth College in Hanover."

In the body of the act John House and Jonathan Freeman of Hanover and David Hobart of Plymouth were created a committee to locate the road from the Pemigewasset River to the college. The report of this committee appears among miscellaneous papers near the close of this volume.

Until the organization of the town in 1766, the proprietors exercised all the functions of local government and prosecuted many measures to forward the settlement. In these proceedings the capacity of David Hobart is clearly discerned and his future honors are foretold. Of the twenty-two committees chosen previous to July, 1766, he was appointed on fourteen, and of nearly all he was the chairman, and especially was he selected if the



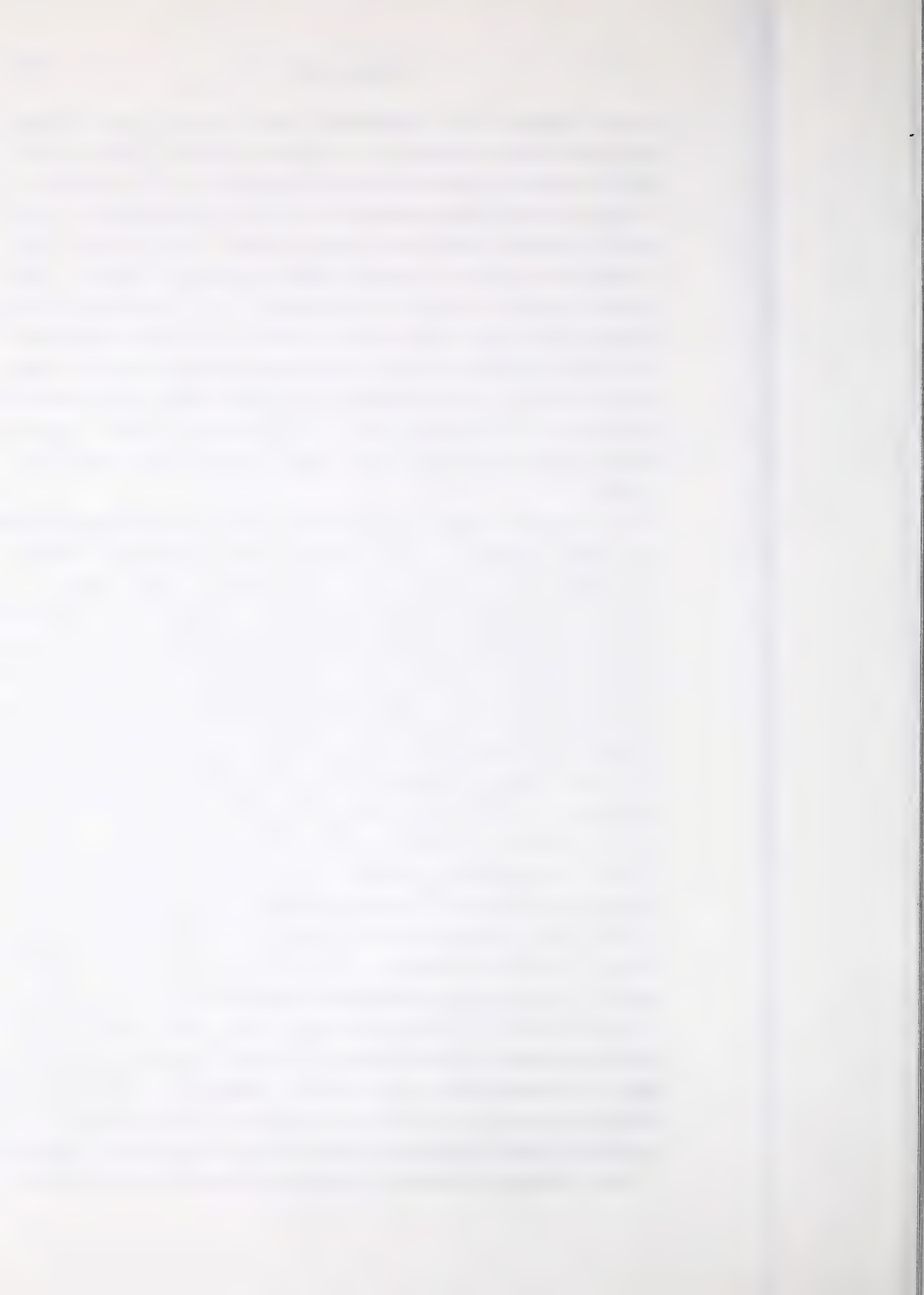


business referred to a committee was of more than ordinary importance. One incident in the career of David Hobart is eloquently expressive of the esteem of his associates. The proprietors of Plymouth were gathered around the box containing the numbers of the farms which had been surveyed, and each was about to trust the goddess of chance while drawing a number which should designate a future homestead. At a moment of the keenest interest and excitement, the wheel of fortune was stayed until David Hobart and two others had selected farms for themselves. It was an honor delicately expressed, and a fitting reward for eminent and faithful service. He selected lot No. 1 on the Pemigewasset and lot No. 30 on Baker's River. Both were interval lots.

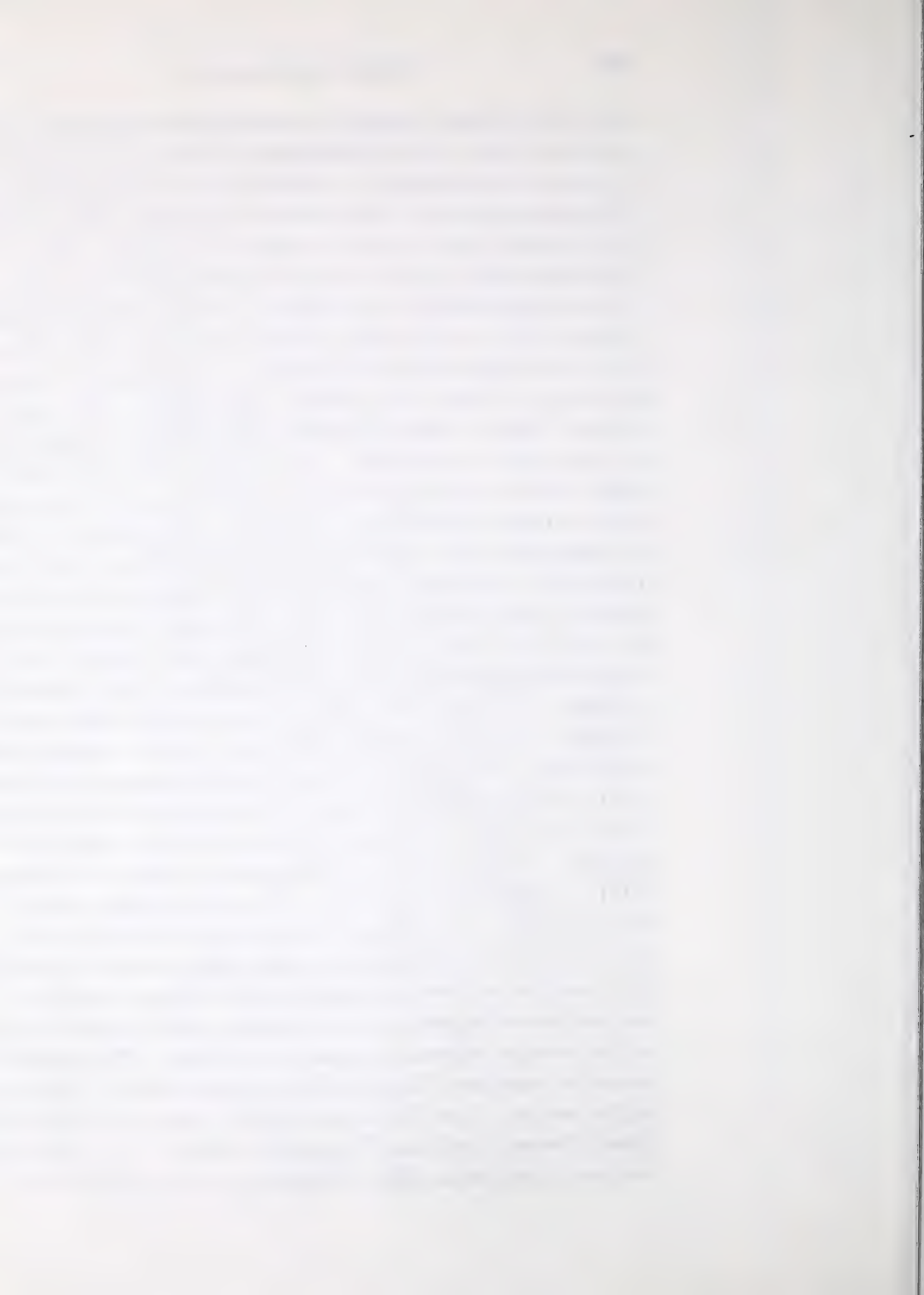
He removed to Plymouth in 1765. He was a selectman of the town, 1767 and 1768. At a meeting of the proprietors, July 20, 1772, Samuel Livermore and David Hobart were chosen "a committee or agents for the proprietors of Plymouth to wait on His Excellency the Governor in order to procure a new charter of the township of Plymouth." The object of this procedure was a better definition of the western boundaries and an incidental enlargement of territory. The petition was presented Nov. 28, 1772, and after a hearing, March 23, 1773, it was graciously dismissed. In 1773 the county of Grafton was organized, and a new regiment was added to the militia of the colony. David Hobart was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment, of which John Fenton was the colonel, and David Webster captain, of the Plymouth company. The following year David Webster was promoted to major, succeeding Jonathan M. Sewall, resigned.

In 1774 David Hobart was one of the many signers of the petitions praying that the town of Plymouth be granted the privilege of representation in the colonial assembly, and during the same year he was one of the men who joined in the payment of the expenses of Abel Webster, a delegate to the first provincial congress.

John Fenton, the colonel of the regiment and the representative-



elect to the colonial assembly in education and association was a spontaneous Tory. David Hobart and the other men of Plymouth as naturally were patriots. At the outbreak of the Revolution the supreme service of David Hobart was begun. His devotion and patriotism are frequently noted in the history of the town during the earlier years of the war, and Chapters VIII, IX, and X should be included in this biography. The provincial congress, which in 1775 was the only governmental body in New Hampshire, 'had neither time nor authority to promulgate a system of laws or to create new military organizations. The congress assumed that the existing statutes, which did not interfere with the new plan of government, were still in force, and that the militia system created by the colony, with some imperative changes, could be utilized by the new government. The congress assumed the regiments as the colonial government left them. The Tories voluntarily vacated their commissions, the lukewarm were superseded by men of approved fibre. Thus the army of a colony became the army of a State. New commissions were issued, and the seat of government and command was removed from Portsmouth to Exeter. In June, 1775, there was no colonel of the eleventh regiment, and the remaining field officers had not received new commissions. The congress directed the eight towns in the regiment to choose delegates to meet at the courthouse in Plymouth, and to select and recommend suitable men for the officers of the regiment. This convention of delegates, as stated in Chapter VIII, assembled June 23, 1775. There is no existing record of the proceedings, but without doubt the choice of the delegates is made known by the subsequent action of the provincial congress. The selection of David Hobart for this important trust was a natural proceeding and, to one acquainted with the early annals of the towns in interest, an expected conclusion. The assembled delegates remembered that in 1755 he had served, a sergeant, in the company from Hollis and vicinity, commanded by Capt. Peter Powers in Colonel Blanchard's regiment. In the same company was Deacon John Willoughby, and possibly he was a



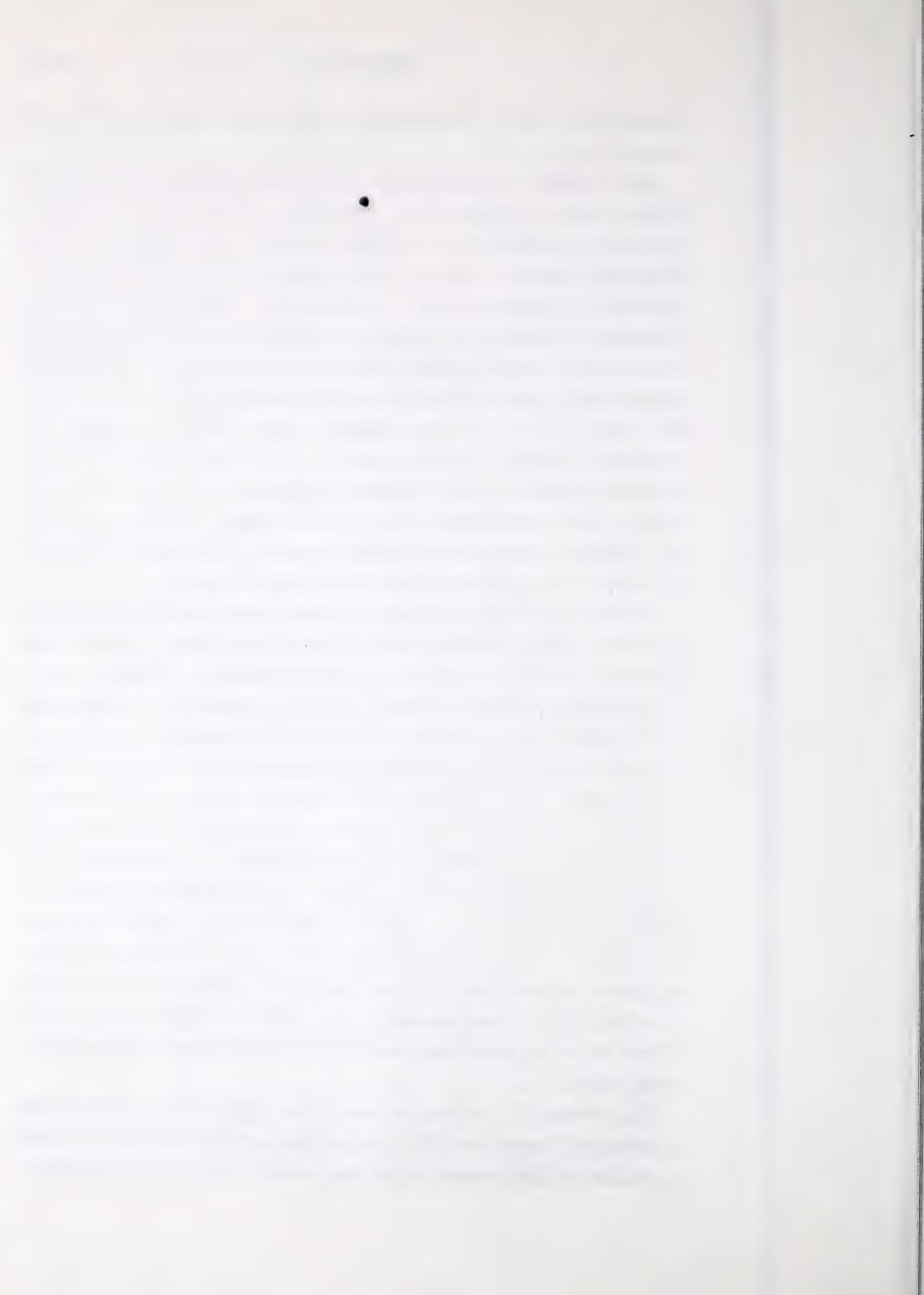
delegate and proud to commend a comrade in the French and Indian War.

David Hobart was an ensign of the Hollis company of colonial militia when he removed to Plymouth. Subsequently he demonstrated his capacity in military service as a captain of the Plymouth company and as a lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment of colonial militia. At this date, Colonel Fenton being eliminated, he was the superior in military rank of any person living within the territorial limits of the regiment. For similar reasons Maj. David Webster was recommended for promotion at this time. The provincial congress, Aug. 24, 1775, appointed Lieut.-Col. David Hobart colonel, and Maj. David Webster lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment of the reorganized militia. The commissions were dated Sept. 5, 1775, and soon after Samuel Shepard of Holderness and Alexander Craig of Rumney were appointed and commissioned majors.

In the revolutionary period the State was divided into fifteen and later eighteen military districts, called regiments. Every man liable by law to military duty, living within a district, was a constituent part of the regiment. In any mention of the regiments of Colonel Cilley or Colonel Scammell, reference is made to a collected number of organized companies under arms constituting a regiment. The regiments of Colonel Hobart and the other colonels of the same class were the aggregation of a number of citizens liable to military duty and enrolled in companies. In such connection the term regiment was sometimes employed to designate a territory or section of the State to which reference was made. The statement that men out of Colonel Hobart's regiment enlisted into Colonel Scammell's regiment finds many parallels in the Revolutionary War rolls to designate the section of the State in which the recruits of Colonel Scammell's regiment were raised.

The duties of a colonel of one of the regiments of militia were onerous and exacting. He directed the organization and military exercises of the companies in the several towns of his regiment,

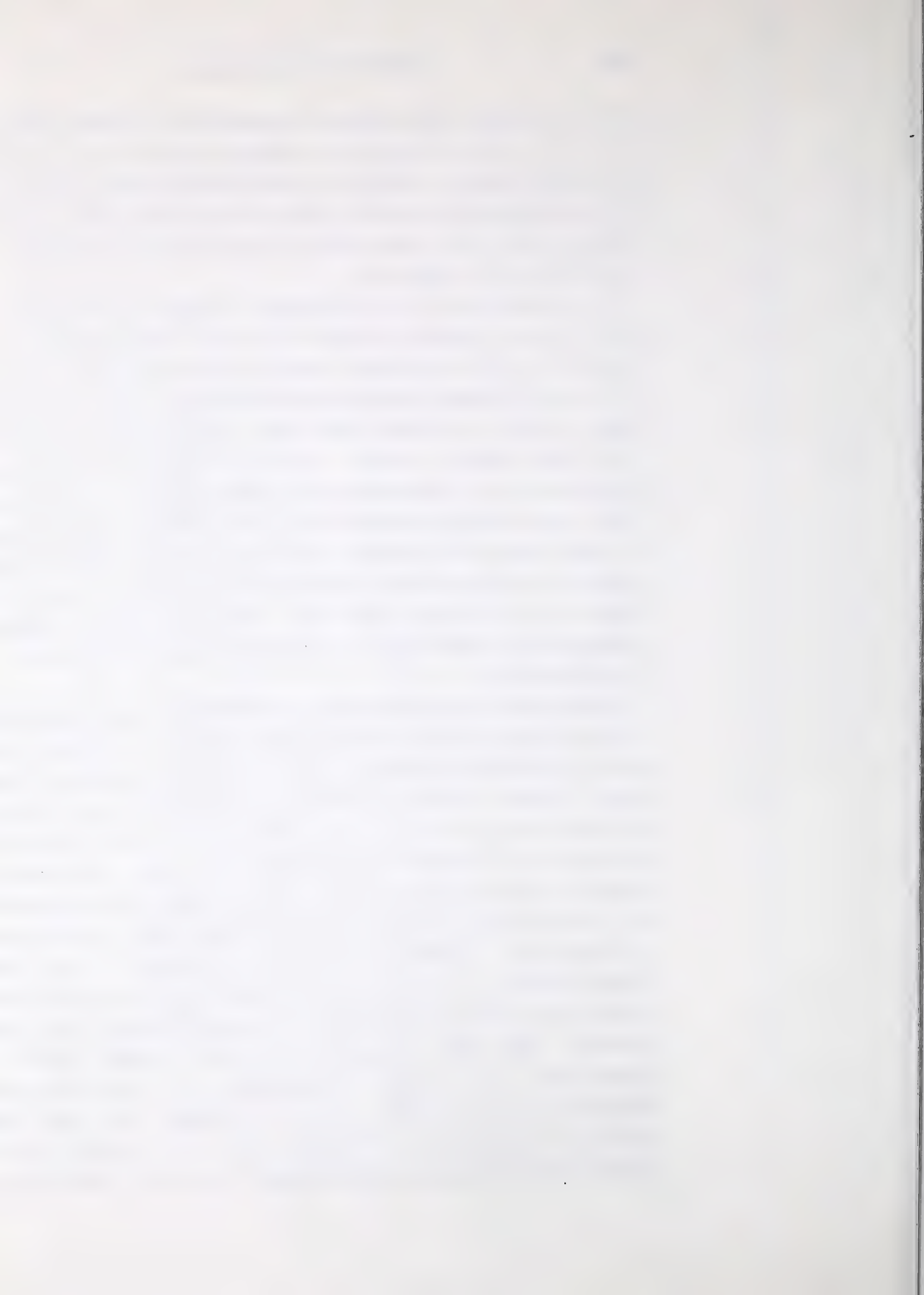




and was charged with a general supervision of military affairs. In a call for men the quota was assessed upon the regiment, and the colonel made a division of the demand among the towns. He promulgated the military orders issued by the State government, and was held responsible for the attitude and efficiency of the militia of his regiment.

The public men of the Revolution, the generals, the judicial, executive, and legislative leaders were beset with problems and perplexities. The conditions were new and constantly changing. The untested fibres of government were loosely woven, and every leader in civil or military affairs was a pilot, without a written chart, upon unknown waters. The weak fell by the wayside, and only the wise and the strong were enduring factors. Col. David Hobart survived the exacting ordeal. As told in another chapter of this volume, he promptly filled every quota and faithfully responded to every demand of the government and every call for help from the northern frontiers. The record of the eleventh regiment in the Revolution is a completed page in the annals of New Hampshire.

In the spring and early summer of 1777 there were imperative calls for men to check the progress of the enemy, to reinforce and save, if possible, Ticonderoga, and to resist an invasion of Vermont. Added to these requisitions was the call for men enlisted for three years or for the war to fill the continental regiments. The manner in which Colonel Hobart met these accumulating demands was an exacting measure of his capacity and resources. His ability and his successful labors in these efforts are disclosed in Chapter X. In this connection it is necessary to repeat that Colonel Hobart was selected to command the companies raised in his own and in the regiments of Colonels Morey, Chase, and Bellows. With these companies he joined General Stark at Charlestown and marched to Bennington. In the battle that ensued he proved himself a brave man among brave men, and won the commendation of General Stark. In General Stark's report of the battle he is called Colonel "Hubbard," and Belknap

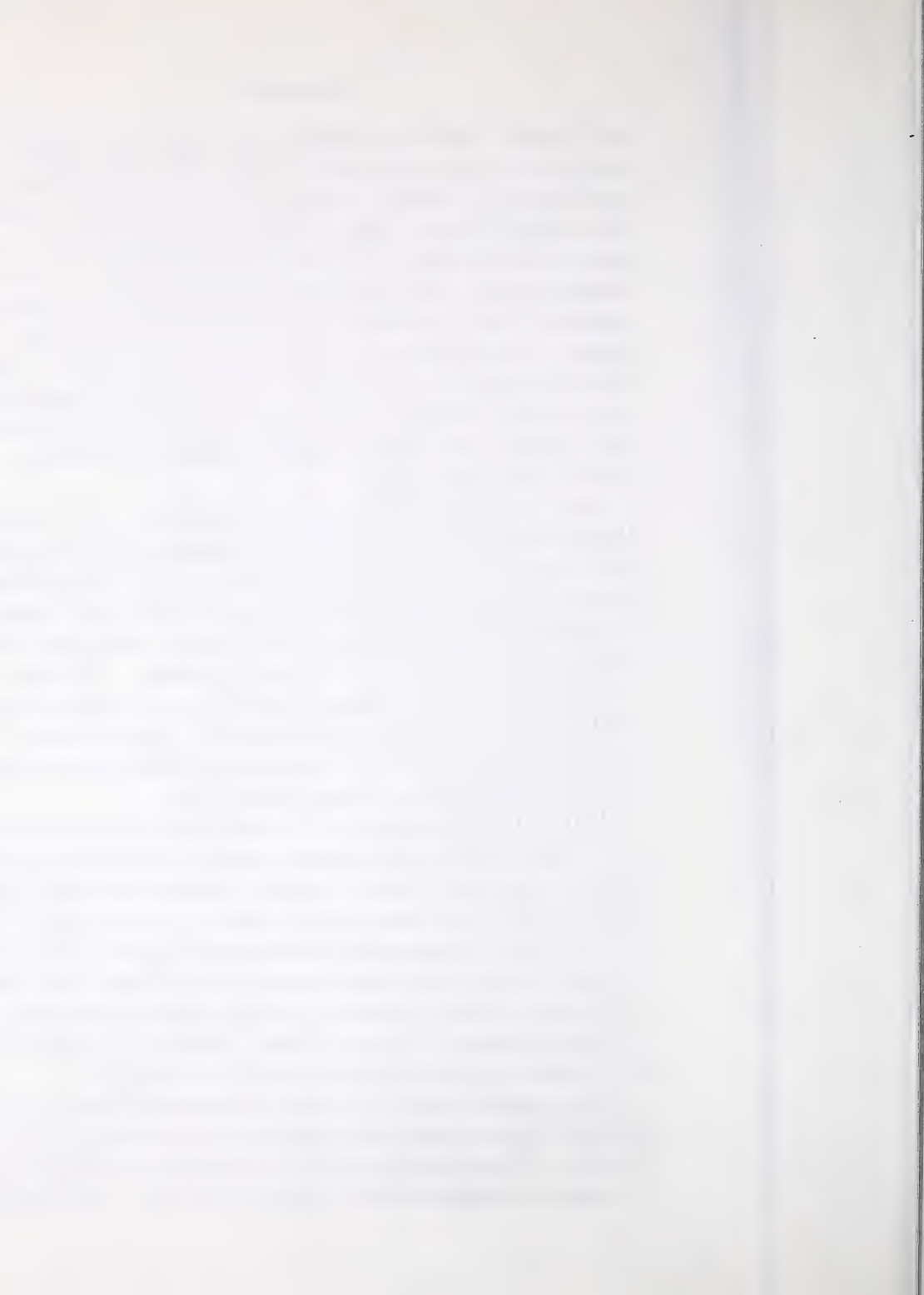


and Barstow and other historians have incorrectly written the name, but no error can lessen the fame of Colonel Hobart. Of him Chandler E. Potter, in *Military History of New Hampshire*, has written "Colonel Hobart fought with great bravery in the battle of Bennington, and received due credit from his general on that occasion. He, with Colonel Stickney, led the detachment against the Tory breastwork, where there was the most desperate fighting. The Tories expected no quarter, and gave none — fighting to the last like tigers. They were completely surrounded within their fortifications, and the work of death was finished with bayonets and clubbed muskets. Hobart and Stickney saw the work thoroughly done."

After his return to Plymouth in September, 1777, Colonel Hobart continued in command of the regiment nearly two years. His influence without doubt was increased, and his efficiency was not lessened. He continued to be aided by the loyal support of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, whose vigorous mind and active temperament rendered him an efficient co-laborer. The wife of Colonel Hobart died in Plymouth in 1778. At this time his four children were married and settled in life. At the time of his second marriage, in 1779, he removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he lived in retirement until his death in 1799.

Many of the contemporaries of Colonel Hobart who were similarly connected with public affairs have left a voluminous correspondence and ample files of original documents reflecting light upon the labor and character of the writer. It is a singular fact, and striking in contrast, that the letters and reports of this able man and ardent patriot now preserved in the town and State archives are so small in number. In this fact there is no inference of disparagement. Success is silent. Failures, investigations, and reprimands present ampler material for biography.

In the peaceful days of the colony David Hobart was a plain, estimable citizen, meeting the problems of life with courage and fortitude. With advancing years he lived in an age that developed character and educated leaders for troublous times. He marched





forward with the procession of events. A farmer, a judge, and a general,—in all he maintained a quiet dignity, with ample resources to meet the increasing demands upon his wisdom and ability. After four years of service and accumulating sacrifice, laying aside his sword and commission, he tenders his resignation in language conspicuous in brevity and in freedom from ostentation.

To the Honorable General Court for the State of New Hampshire.  
Gentlemen—

I have been Honored with the Command of the Eleventh Regiment of Militia in this State for some years past, which trust I have Discharged according to the best of my capacity—and by change of circumstances it will be inconvenient for me to serve in this station any longer—Wherefore I beg leave to resign this public trust & accordingly Do resign this command, & beg the Honorable Court to accept the same

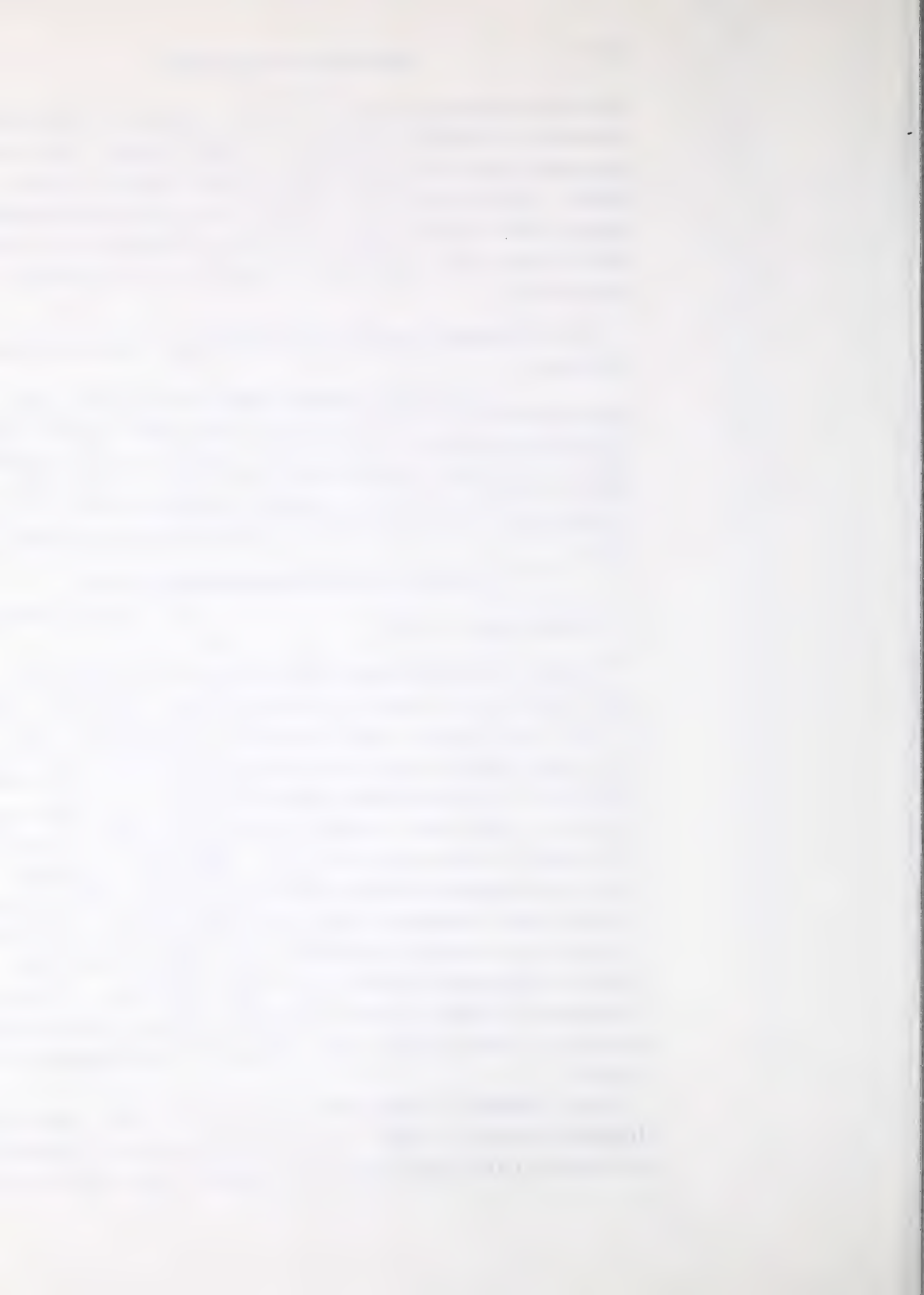
I am Gentlemen your most obedient Humble Servant

DAVID HOBART

Plymouth June 14<sup>th</sup> 1779

FRANCIS WORCESTER, son of Rev. Francis and Abigail (Carleton) Worcester, was born in Bradford, Mass., March 30, 1721, and died in Plymouth, Oct. 19, 1800. He settled in Hollis in 1744, and resided in that town twenty-four years. He was a selectman of Hollis six years, moderator of the annual town meeting eleven years, town treasurer twenty years, and a deacon of the church in Hollis fourteen years. With such credentials of esteem and confidence he removed to Plymouth in 1768, and here renewed many friendships among the former residents of Hollis. He settled on the Lower Intervale, and within a few years he erected a substantial dwelling and farm buildings. He was a selectman of Plymouth, 1769, a moderator of many town meetings, auditor of town accounts, and a deacon of the Congregational church.

In the conduct of town affairs many in this town were more frequently elected to office; but in shaping policies, in directing the action of the town upon the momentous issues of his time,

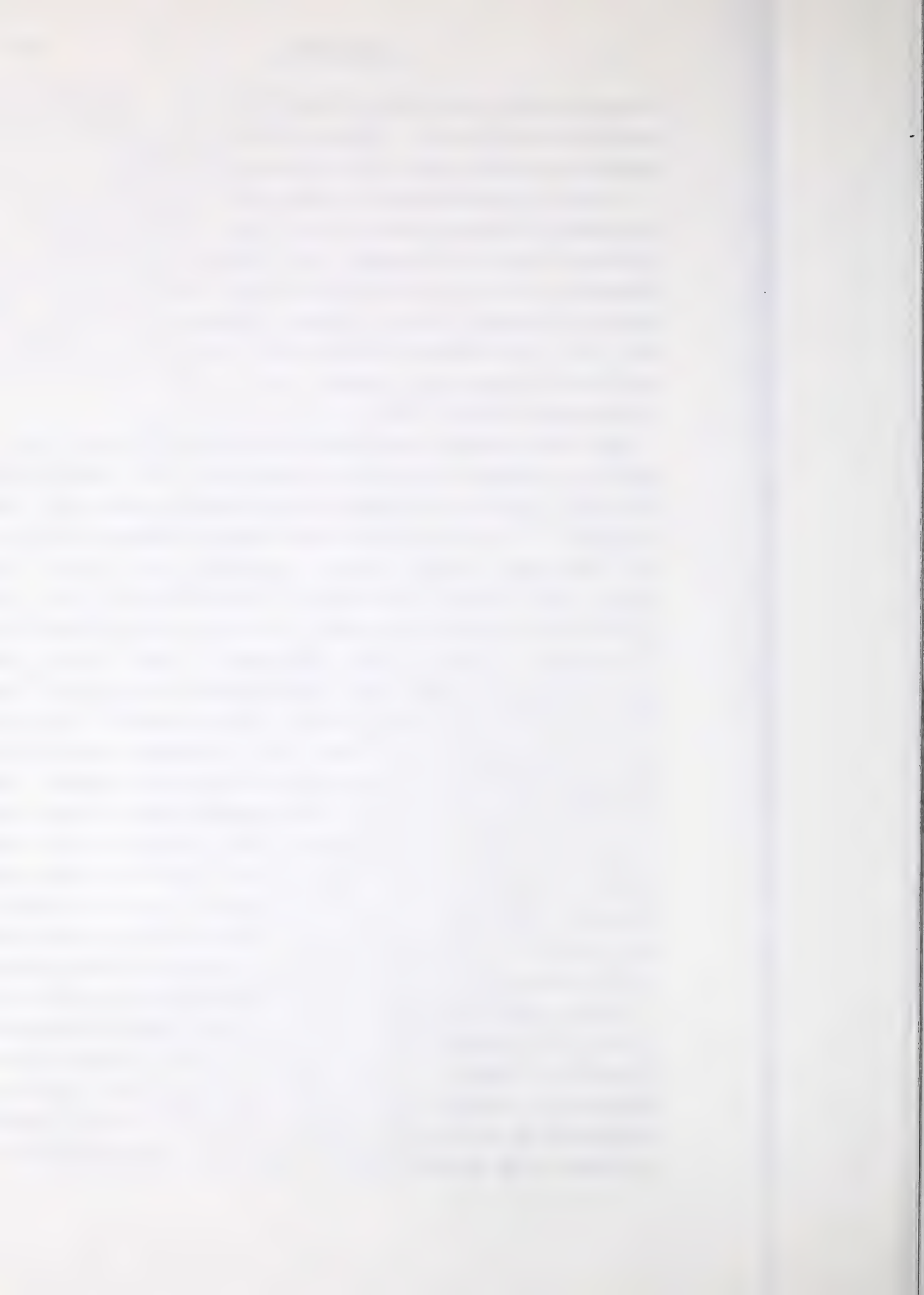


no one was more potent than Francis Worcester. His field was not limited to Plymouth. He was a leader in the county and an esteemed and useful factor in the councils of the State.

In 1776 he was appointed a coroner for Grafton County. In the autumn of the same year he was chosen a representative from the classed towns, — Plymouth, New Chester, Cockermouth, and Alexandria. The district as then constituted included the present towns of Plymouth, Groton, Hebron, Bridgewater, Bristol, and Hill. He was re-elected in 1777 and 1778. The first of these three annual legislatures convened Dec. 18, 1776, and the third was dissolved Nov. 19, 1779.

These were eventful years, and grave responsibility was thrust upon the humblest member of the legislature. The constitution vested the council and assembly with executive power, and the exigencies of the times made every member a minister of war. The abbreviated journals and the few letters which estimate his service afford evidence that Francis Worcester was an able supporter of the measures and policy which gave New Hampshire an honorable position in the Revolution. This service was approved by the people. The following year he was elected by the voters of Grafton County to the council or senate. The legislative year began Dec. 15, 1779. The following year Charles Johnston of Haverhill represented the county in the council, but Mr. Worcester was a member of this dignified body the two succeeding years, and a representative in the legislature which convened in December, 1783, being the last legislature under the temporary constitution. After the adoption of a permanent State constitution he was a State senator 1785 and 1788 — thus completing five terms of service in the upper branch of the legislature.

In the council and senate Francis Worcester was associated in service with Meshech Weare, Josiah Bartlett, Matthew Thornton, Woodbury Langdon, Ebenezer Webster, and other leaders in the Revolution. In such surroundings he maintained an established reputation for wisdom and ability in the solution of the gravest problems of an exacting period. He was a constant friend of

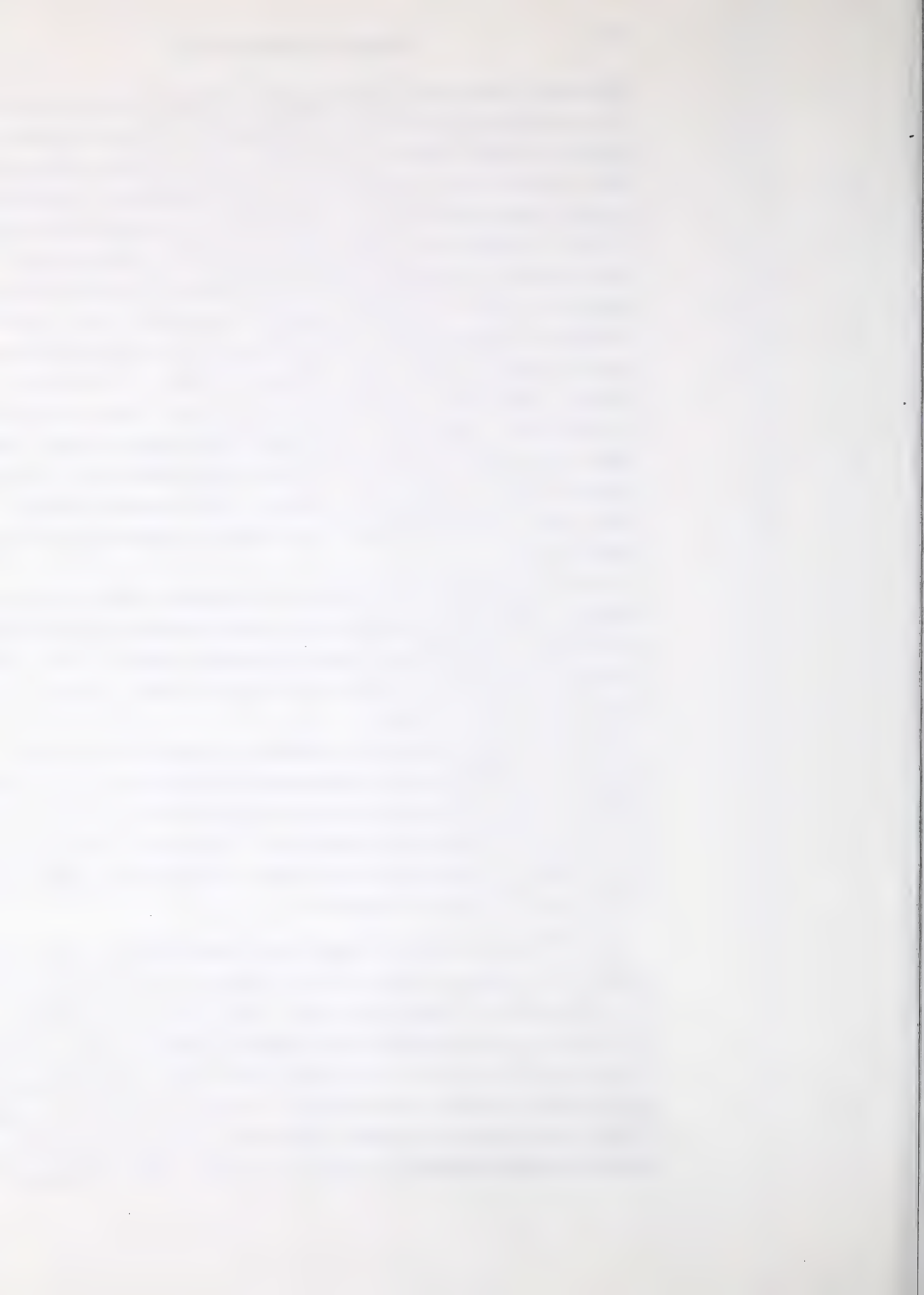


Meshech Weare and a loyal supporter of the Exeter government. It is apparent that he was not in sympathy with the attitude of a majority of the towns in the western part of the county and in their refusal to be represented in the legislature. In effecting a more harmonious sentiment, the pacific and conservative qualities of Mr. Worcester were constantly in exercise. How far he was instrumental in electing Charles Johnston to the council in the autumn of 1778 and 1780 cannot be accurately stated. At the election of a legislature in the autumn of 1782, although elected to the council, he was not a willing candidate. To lead the dissatisfied towns into closer relations with the State government, he urged the election of a candidate from that section. With this understanding he was elected a representative, and, when it appeared that he had been elected to the council against his own advice, Edward Everett was elected a representative on a second ballot.

The service of Mr. Worcester as a delegate to the conventions to frame a State constitution, and to the convention which ratified the Federal constitution, is stated in another chapter. He was a member of the town committee of safety and was a justice of the peace from 1784 to 1800.

He was a man of superior education, gentle and cultivated in manner, and deliberate and conscientious in the discharge of duty. If he was not a dictator he was an advisory leader of men. In the days of the Revolution there was an abundance of enthusiasm and courage. Public sentiment needed contact with pacific men of the type of Francis Worcester.

ABEL WEBSTER, son of Nathan and Martha Webster, was born in Bradford, Mass., July 2, 1726. Nathan, the father, removed from Bradford to Chester in 1738. Abel, the son, was reared in Chester among an intelligent and vigorous race of men. In the progress of the French and Indian War there were not many young men who did not serve one or more campaigns. Abel Webster was not an exception, and in the campaign of 1758 he served in Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company of Col. John Hart's





regiment, of which Josiah Brown was the ensign. At this date he was a resident of Hollis, where he continued to reside until he removed to this town. The most casual study of the lifework of Abel Webster reveals the fact that he was a man of superior ability and one who had enjoyed more liberal educational advantages than had a majority of his associates. He wrote a fair hand, and his composition is compact and perspicuous.

He was a grantee of Plymouth, and in the proceedings of the organization of proprietors he was associated with several able men who were honored in life and are conspicuous in the annals of their time. In such surroundings Abel Webster was honored by preferment and maintained a prominent position. He was frequently invited by his associates to serve on committees, and he was the clerk of the organization from the first meeting, in 1763, until 1779. In 1764, while Rev. Nathan Ward was at Hollis in conference with the proprietors concerning his future ministry in Plymouth, he was entertained at the home of Abel Webster.

In 1761 he was one of the selectmen of Hollis, and he was taxed in that town to and including 1765. Later in 1765 or early in 1766 he removed with his family to Plymouth. He was present at the first town meeting in July, 1766, and was elected an auditor of accounts; and beginning 1768 he was town clerk twelve consecutive years.

If he had remained through life in Hollis, and if peace and the government of the colony had not been overthrown, it is certain that Abel Webster would have met with honor the duties of life, but would not have attracted the notice of the present generation of men. During the years of his active life a town was founded, and through revolution a State was founded upon the dismembered fragments of a colony. In such eras weak men, like spinning plants, are weeded from the rows and only the strong survive. In the early affairs of Plymouth he was a counsellor and a leader, and in the Revolution he was a bold and fearless patriot. Beginning several months previous to the dissolution of the colonial



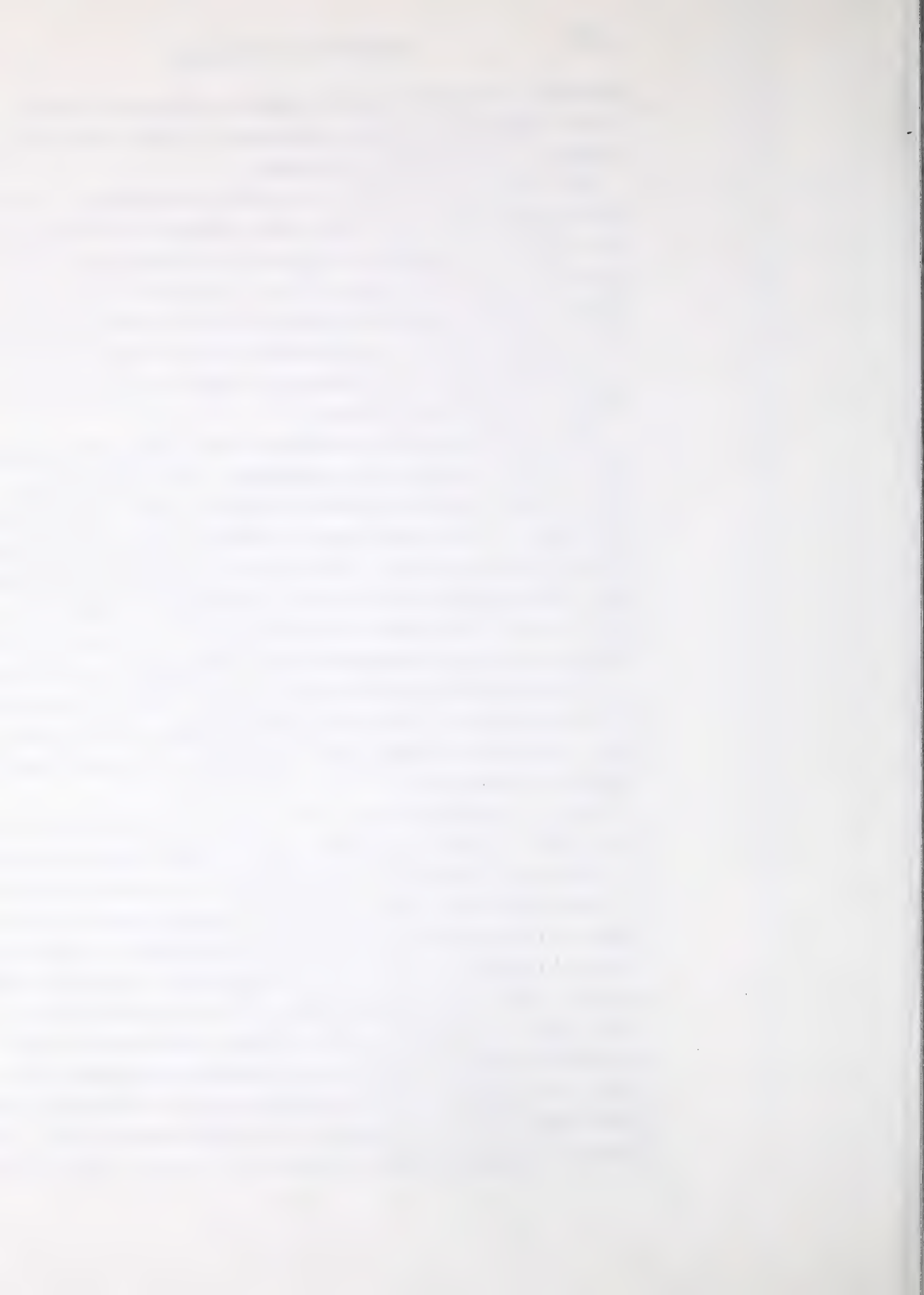
assembly and council and the departure from the State of Governor Wentworth, the real government of New Hampshire was vested in four provincial congresses.

The fifth congress established a State government. As stated in Chapter VIII, Abel Webster was a delegate from Plymouth to the first four congresses which met and surmounted the emergencies of the eventful year 1775. Of the first and second congresses, which assembled at Exeter, July 21, 1774, and Jan. 25, 1775, the journals are not preserved, but it is certain that he was in attendance, and it is reasonably certain that he was the only delegate from Grafton County.

The proceedings of the congresses were progressive, gradually assuming the functions of a government. Abel Webster was permitted to join with his patriotic associates in the organization of regiments, in the appointment of officers, and in the adoption of vigorous war measures. The most momentous problem demanding serious consideration was the formulation of a plan of civil government. The delegate from Plymouth was honored with an appointment on the committee to which the subject was referred.

In the succeeding years of the war, and while he remained a citizen of this town, he was an ardent patriot, serving upon the town committee of safety and maintaining an honored position among his fellow-men.

There is ample evidence in the records for the conclusion that until 1776 he was in sympathy and harmony with the churches in Hollis and Plymouth. He was one of the committee selected to wait upon Rev. Nathan Ward and communicate to him the desire of the proprietors that he accept the extended call to dwell with and minister to them. On later occasions he was repeatedly elected by the town in parish affairs. In 1777 Abel Webster and a few others, as stated in another chapter, dissented to a vote to continue the salary of the pastor, alleging that they were Baptists and not in sympathy with the prevailing creed. He removed from Plymouth in 1783. The remainder of his life was uneventful. He lived in Kingston and with his sons in Vermont. Later he had



a home with his youngest daughter in Chester, where he died Feb. 14, 1801.

JOSIAH BROWN, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Brown, was born in Byfield Parish in Rowley, Mass., May 3, 1720. His parents removed from Rowley to Littleton, Mass., in 1729, and there he grew to manhood, removing to Hollis in 1743. He was one of the petitioners in 1744 for a garrison in that town and was a town officer in 1747 and 1748. Joseph Blanchard, Jr., a well-known surveyor, with several assistants established the exterior line of the Masonian patent in 1751. It was a curved line extending from near the town of Rindge on the State line through Sunapee Lake and Newfound Lake and onward to Conway. This line, as then surveyed and established, was the northern line of New Chester, which then included Bridgewater. Plymouth at that date was ungranted land. Josiah Brown was one of the assistants of Joseph Blanchard, Jr., in this survey, and together they traversed the line that now divides Plymouth and Bridgewater.

Among those who became residents of Plymouth, Josiah Brown, in his visit in 1751, so far as known, was the first to approach the locality. The surveying party passed through wooded uplands into the beautiful valley of the Pemigewasset. They chanced upon an ungranted and untenanted tract inviting settlement. It is safe to assume that Blanchard and Brown carried to their homes fairy tales of the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the surroundings. Not long after both were grantees of the township, and Mr. Brown became a permanent resident. Josiah Brown, in 1745, served five weeks and four days in Captain Goffe's company in scouting between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers.

In the progress of the French and Indian War, which delayed charters and suspended settlements of new towns, he was commissioned by Gov. Benning Wentworth an ensign in the company of Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell in Colonel Hart's regiment. His commission was dated April 9, 1758, and he was in service until the following December.



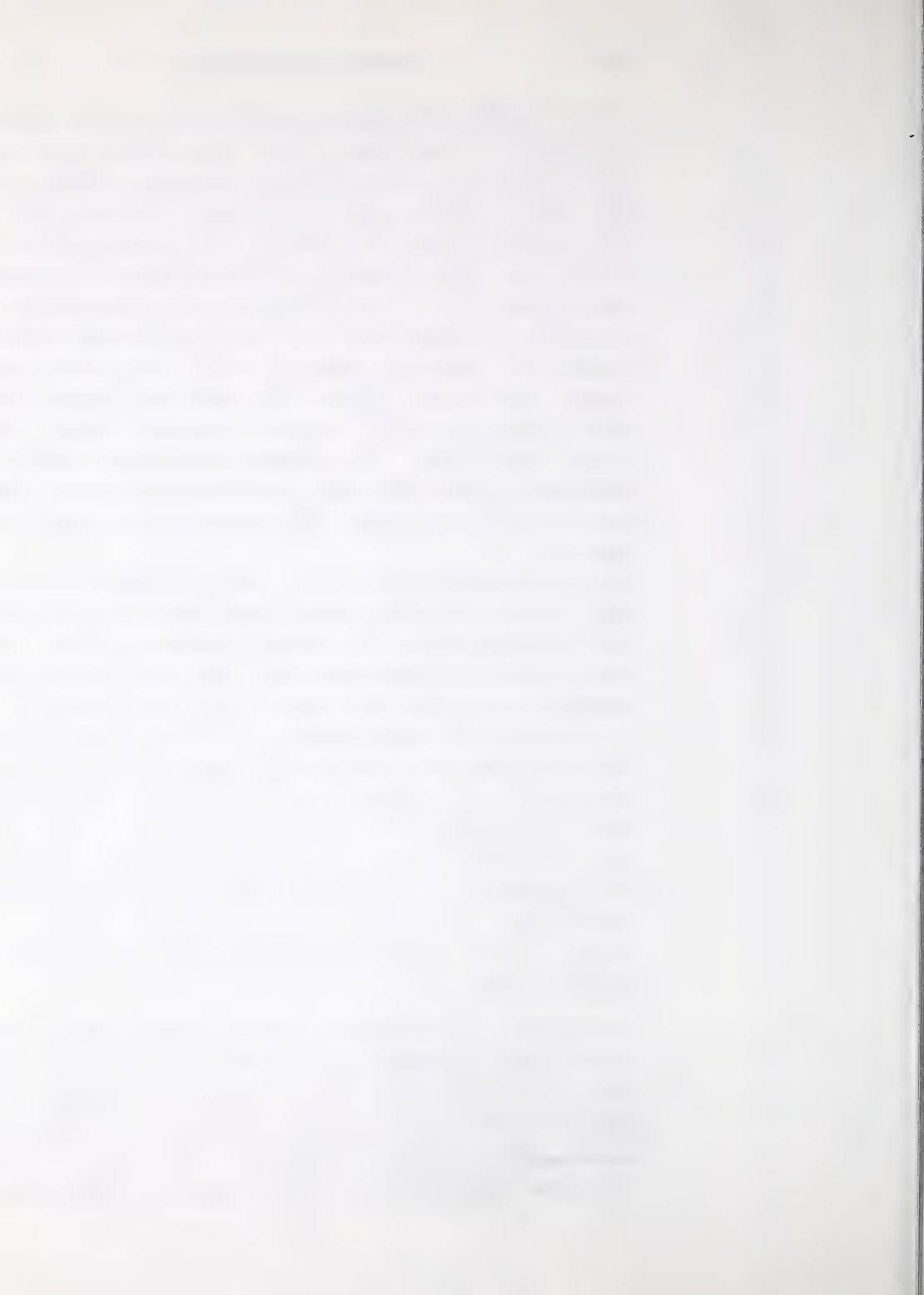


Early in 1763, after the charter of Plymouth had been assured, but before it had been issued, Ensign Josiah Brown and Ensign David Hobart were selected by their associates to employ a surveyor and to divide a part of the proposed township into lots. They employed Joseph Blanchard, and the records set forth that Josiah Brown was in Plymouth a considerable part of the summer and autumn of 1763. The following year, with the arrival of the first settlers, he removed with his family to this town, and here he passed the remaining years of his life. He was two years younger than Stephen Webster, Sr., seven years younger than Benjamin Dearborn, but he was older than Rev. Nathan Ward or Col. David Hobart. He purchased several tracts of divided lands and four full rights, and thus became the owner of about one-twelfth of the township. His homestead was on the Lower Intervale.

He was commissioned, May 24, 1765, a lieutenant of a company of detached militia of which David Hobart was the captain. After the organization of the eleventh regiment he held a commission of the same rank a short time. From 1765, with unbroken precision, he is styled in the records "Lieut. Josiah Brown."

As represented in other chapters and as expressed in the records of the proprietors, he was frequently appointed on important committees and was an esteemed and a potent factor in the business of the organization. He was one of the strong men of the settlement, and held an honored position among the fathers of the town. If incapacitated by the infirmities of age from active service in the Revolution, he remained a wise and useful counsellor. He died late in 1787 or early in the following year. He was deceased March 28, 1788.

MOOR RUSSELL, son of Lieut. Pelatiah and Olive (Moor) Russell, was born in Litchfield, Oct. 30, 1757. His father died about the date of his birth, and little is known of his childhood and youth. In 1775 he was a soldier in the siege of Boston, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. His name is not found in the New Hampshire rolls of 1775. Among the Massachusetts



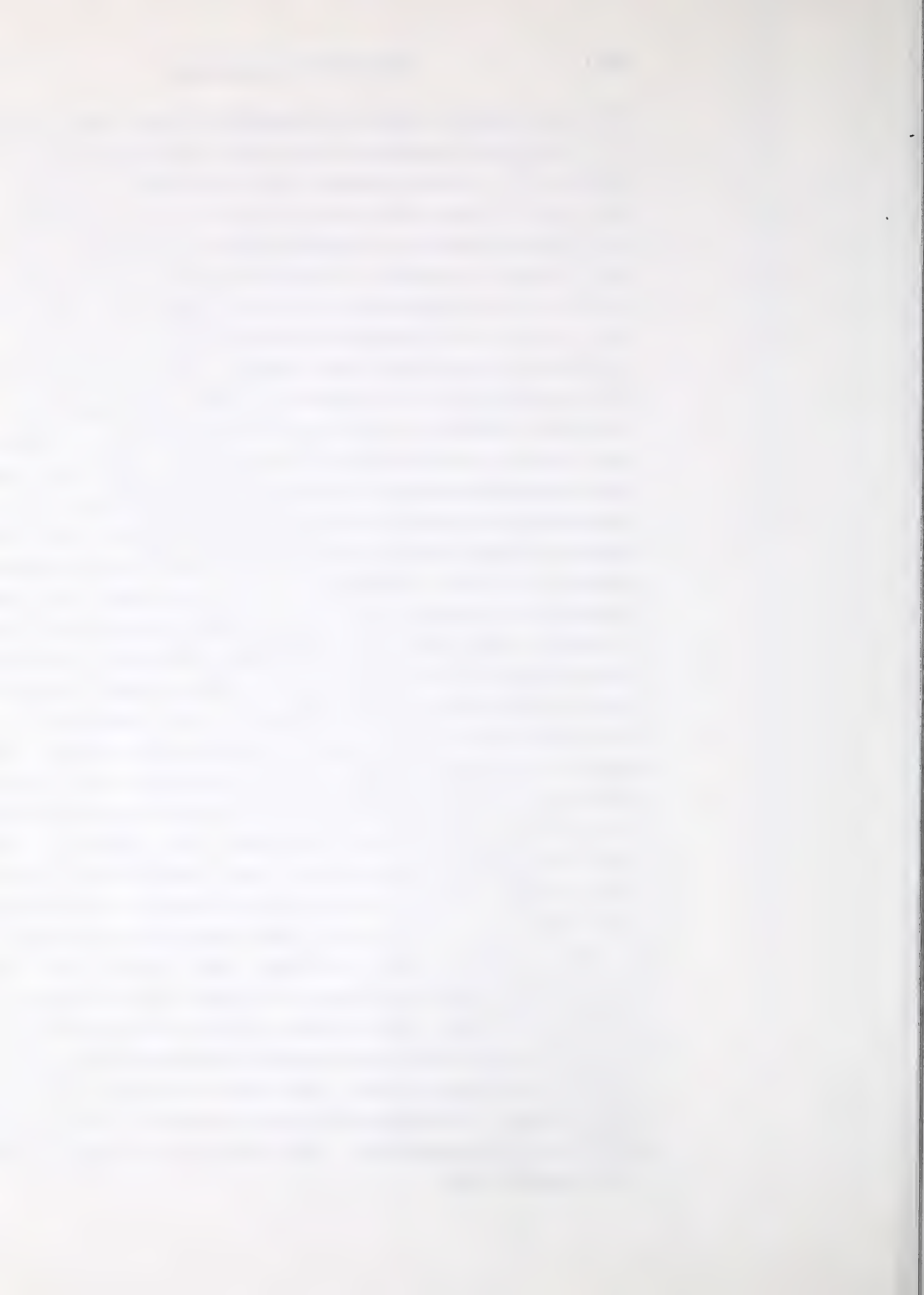
war rolls is a fragment, without date, bearing the name of Moor Russell and other soldiers attested by J. Gilman, probably Josiah Gilman, proving the roll to be of New Hampshire origin. Immediately after this service, in 1775, he removed to Haverhill, where he resided twenty-five years. He enlisted at Haverhill, Oct. 12, 1776, in a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Josiah Russell of Plainfield. This company of fifty-five men served on the northern frontiers, and was discharged Dec. 1, 1776. He also served in Capt. Timothy Barron's company in Colonel Bedel's regiment from April 13, 1777, to April 1, 1778. This regiment, of which David Webster of Plymouth was lieutenant-colonel a part of the year, was stationed at the forts on the Connecticut River and employed in scouting on the frontiers. In his application for a pension, which was granted 1833, he made no mention of the two earlier enlistments, and presented the term of service of which the proofs were available.

He owned and occupied a large and productive farm in the southern part of Haverhill, adjoining Piermont, and soon became prominent in the affairs of that prosperous town. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the Haverhill Academy 1794, a representative 1799 and 1800, selectman 1800, and moderator 1801. He removed from Haverhill to Plymouth, 1801. Three years previously he had established a store in this town. At this date the towns of Haverhill and Plymouth were included in the twelfth senatorial district. At the annual election, Tuesday, March 10, 1801, he was chosen a senator and two days later he removed to Plymouth. He was re-elected to the senate 1802, 1803, 1810, 1811, and 1812. He was a selectman 1805 and 1823, and a representative 1823 and 1824, completing a service of ten years in the State legislature. He was one of the incorporators of the first bank in Grafton County, known as the Coos and later as the Grafton Bank of Haverhill.

At the time Moor Russell removed to this town Plymouth was becoming a social and political centre among the surrounding towns. The main lines of travel and the post routes were through



the town, and the roads in all directions centred here. Farming was the principal pursuit of the people, and the plain and simple customs of a former generation were preserved. Changes were near, and the town was entering upon an era of prosperity. A new Plymouth, with the throbbing energies of progress, was pressing forward to succeed the Plymouth planted in the wilderness by the plain and rugged men of a former generation. Moor Russell, in mind and character, in faith and vision of the future, was a safe and prudent leader in the progress and reforms of his time. His consistent life was a power for good in the community. He contributed liberally to the support of the church, and from an early date he was an advocate of temperance, being first among the merchants to renounce the traffic in spirituous liquors. He was a member of the executive committee of the Grafton County Bible Society, and was associated with charitable and benevolent organizations of his time. Although an active merchant, from early manhood to venerable age he was a farmer and a general dealer in lumber, cattle, and every production of the farm and forest. The activities of his business career embraced every commodity that was produced and sold in Plymouth. As a merchant he was the founder of the oldest mercantile firm in this vicinity. His first store, established 1798, and three years before his removal to this town, was on the north side of Highland Street and a short distance west of the present brick store. The building, a landmark of Plymouth, remains, and for many years has been occupied as a dwelling. The store of Moor Russell was the depot of supply for several towns. In the early years the goods were purchased in Portsmouth and later in Boston, and several teams were employed drawing supplies and in transporting to market the products of the farm which had been taken in exchange for goods. Leaving his untarnished mantle upon the shoulders of his sons, he retired from business several years before his death. At times, with partners, the business has been continued by his sons and grandsons to the present time. The brick store was built in 1822 and enlarged 1854.



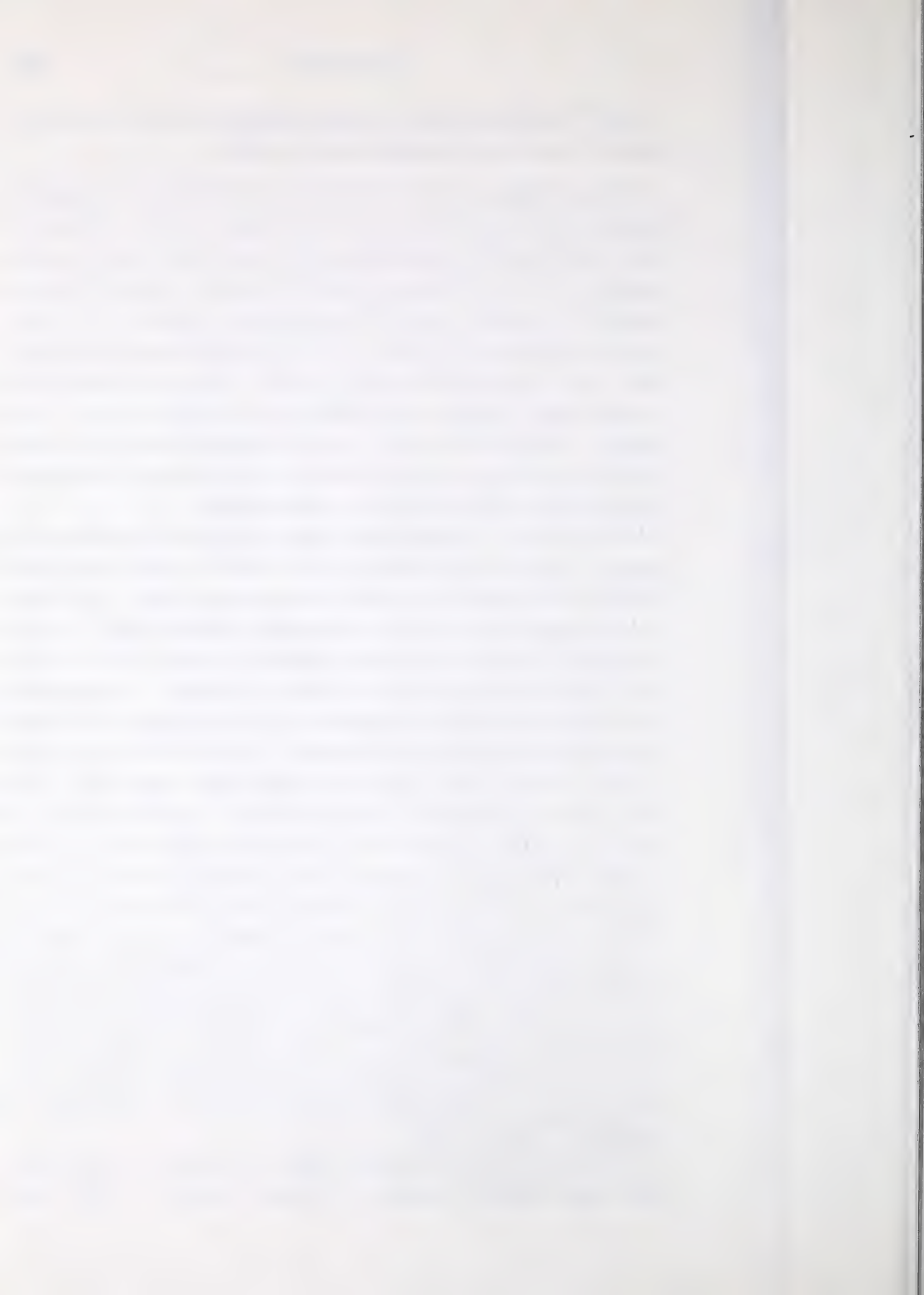


Moor Russell, venerable in years and rich in the rewards of a useful life, died in Plymouth Aug. 29, 1851.

SAMUEL EMERSON, son of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Eastman) Emerson, was born in Haverhill, Mass., May 9, 1736. His father died when he was five years of age, and seven years later his mother became the wife of Thomas Abbot of Concord. Samuel Emerson possibly lived a few years in Concord, but he removed from Newburyport, Mass., to this town in 1770. He settled north of Baker's River and there resided until his death. He was a farmer, but he was almost continuously employed in public service. In a review of what he did in life, and the manner in which his many and complex duties were performed, we gain essential assistance in an estimate of his ability and characteristics.

He was clerk of the proprietors many years, and was frequently chosen an agent in the conduct of the affairs of the association. He was a selectman of Plymouth twenty-seven years. His labor in this capacity began in 1774 and ended in March, 1803. Except the years 1778 and 1788 it was continuous service. He was the town clerk from 1781 to 1802 inclusive. He was a representative for the year beginning in December, 1775, being the first legislature under the temporary constitution. In 1776 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and was continuously reappointed until 1814, when he declined a new commission. He was Register of Deeds for Grafton County 1779 to 1786 and county treasurer 1782 to 1786. The most conspicuous service of Samuel Emerson was upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Grafton County. At the reorganization of the courts in 1776 he was appointed as associate justice and serving in this capacity with Chief Justices Hurd and Payne until 1782, when he was appointed chief justice, superseding Judge Payne. He was continued in this position until he was disqualified by the constitutional qualification of age, May 9, 1806. His successor, Judge Ezra Bartlett of Warren, was appointed June 14, 1806.

In the midst of these employments he conducted a farm and found opportunity to serve as highway surveyor, to draw many

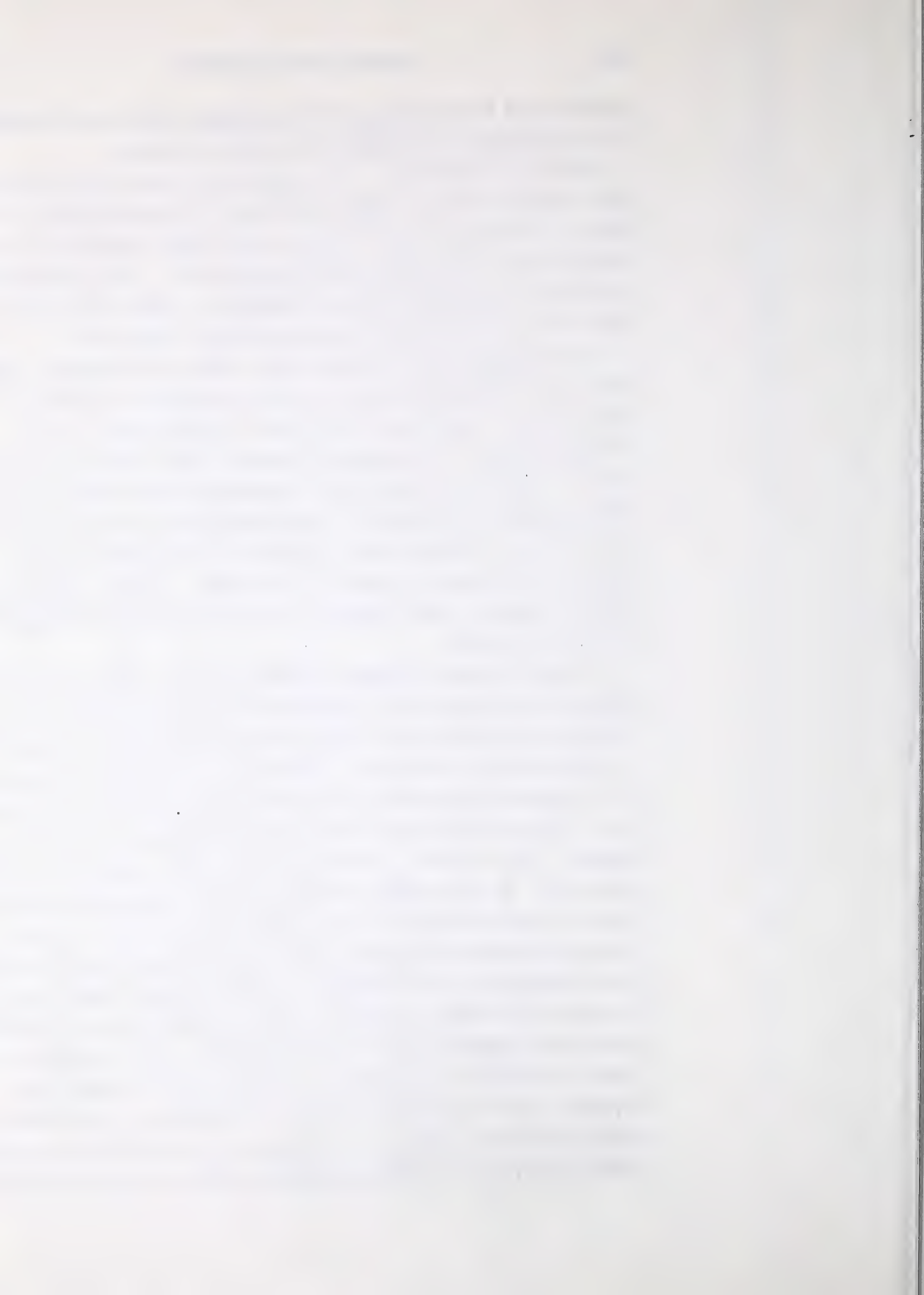


business and legal papers, to draft petitions, and to act as referee in the adjustment of disputes among his townsmen.

He wrote a fair hand. His composition was smooth and clear. His records were not abbreviated, and all essential facts were plainly and fully stated. He was appointed a judge at a time when lawyers were seldom called to the bench. The qualifications in his time were good sense and integrity. Samuel Emerson possessed both, and his service was continued many years.

At the reorganization of the courts under the permanent constitution, the representatives of Grafton County recommended to the executive the appointment of Elisha Payne chief justice, and Samuel Emerson first associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas. At the same time they recommended the appointment of Timothy Bedel for sheriff. The governor and council in March, 1785, revised the proposed division of the offices between the eastern and western parts of the county. They reappointed Samuel Emerson chief justice, and continued David Webster in the office of sheriff.

In the Revolution Samuel Emerson was not under arms or in command of companies or regiments, but his patriotism and his loyal attitude to the State is fully attested by his laborious service as a committee of safety, as a selectman, as a muster master, and as a representative during the eventful year of 1776. The position of Samuel Emerson in the annals of Plymouth is easily discerned. He was the product and not the creator of public sentiment. In the quality of leadership, in formulating policies, and in a ready solution of the problems of the hour he was not the equal of Francis Worcester, David Hobart, and David Webster, but in industry and in attention to the details of public service his career finds few parallels in this or other towns. His life-work was exceptional, and demonstrates the utility in public service of industry and judgment. At one and the same time on repeated occasions he was a judge, a selectman, a town clerk, a school committee, a highway surveyor, and a member of a special town committee. In each employment he labored with equal appli-



cation and dignified the office by a studious attention to the smallest detail. He died September, 1819. Upon his headstone, when erected, should be inscribed "Industry and Integrity."

STEPHEN WEBSTER, son of Nathan and Rachel (Stevens) Webster, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 18, 1717/8. He lived in Chester and in Hollis, removing to Plymouth early in the year 1766. At this date his son, Col. David Webster, had lived in this town two years. He was a selectman of Chester, 1758, 1759, and of Hollis, 1762, 1763, and 1765. He was the first town clerk of Plymouth, and a selectman 1766, 1778. The valor and good service of two of his sons in the Revolution made ample amends for the infirmities of advancing age, which prevented him from sharing the vicissitudes of war. He was a zealous patriot and faithfully served the cause as a member of the town committee of safety. In early life he had been a school teacher, and it is one of the pleasing traditions of Plymouth that at his home he instructed the youth of his neighborhood. The records afford many proofs that he was educated beyond the measure of his time and that he merited the esteem and respect of the community, which were freely bestowed.

The strength of the present and the hope of the future are fortified in the evidence that the virtues and tested character of the fathers are renewed in the qualities of the sons. Stephen Webster is a type of an ancestor whose biography is written in the lives of his descendants.

Among the complimentary notices of this worthy man is the statement that he was a deacon of the Congregational church from 1767 to 1798. No doubt he was worthy, and in the absence of early church records the assumption was easy, but the statement is not sustained. He was a Baptist, and was excused at his request from the payment of a parish tax for the support of Mr. Ward from 1780 until his death. He died 1798.

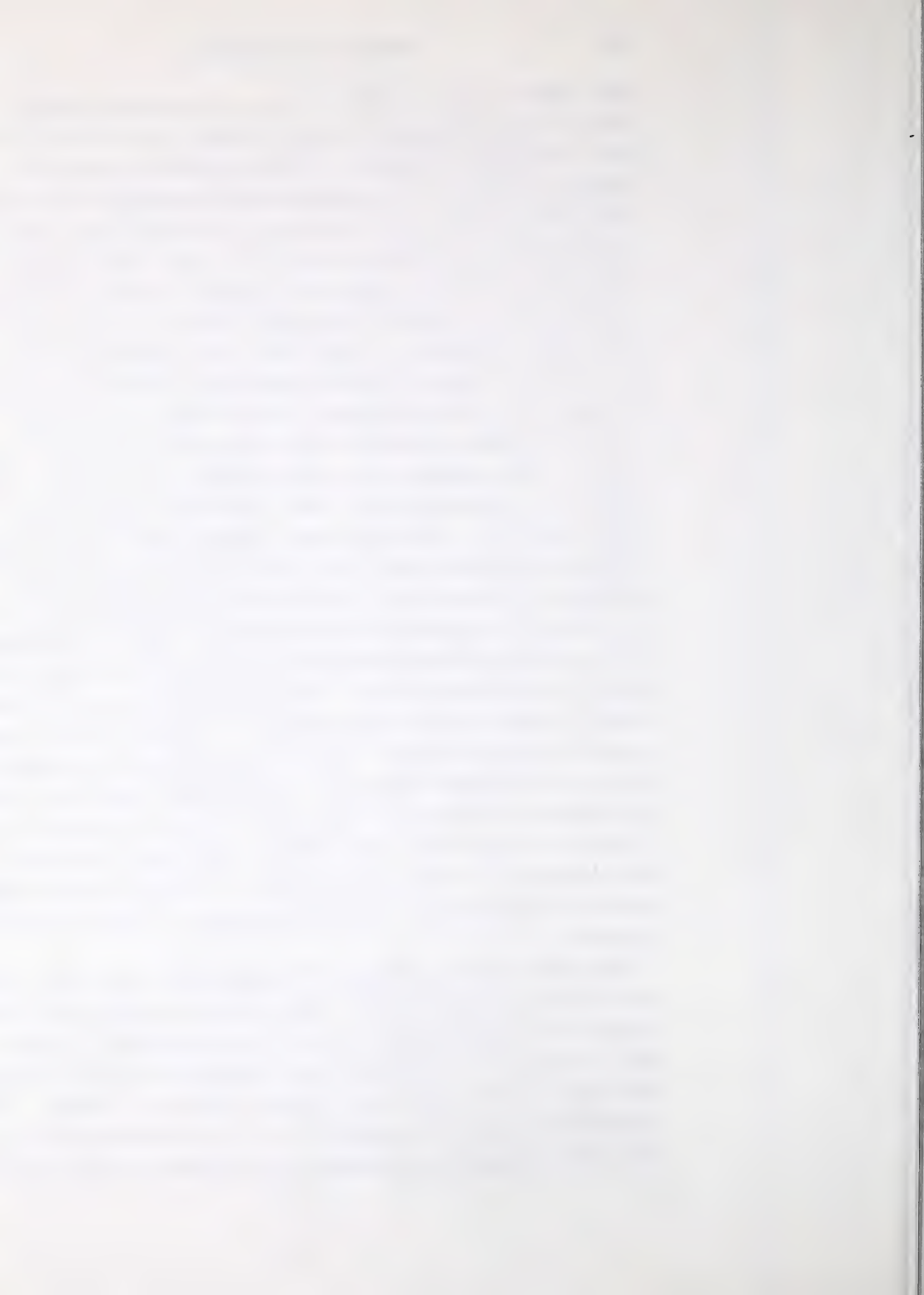
CAPT. JOTHAM CUMMINGS, son of Jarahmael and Hannah (Farwell) Cummings, was born in Hollis, Dec. 29, 1741. His father





died before he was six years of age, and his mother became the wife of Deacon Stephen Jewett of Hollis. In 1760 Col. John Goffe commanded a regiment of eight hundred men raised for the invasion of Canada. The regiment marched through Peterborough, Keene, Charlestown, and from thence to Crown Point, cutting a road through the wilderness much of the way. The campaign of this year completed the conquest of Canada. Jotham Cummings served in Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company of this regiment from April to November. David Alls, later of this town, was his companion in arms, and David Webster was a corporal in another company of the same regiment. At the date of the charter of Plymouth Jotham Cummings was twenty-one years of age. He was one of the grantees and an early member of the church. He removed to Plymouth with a wife and infant child during the summer of 1764. At the first town meeting in this town in July, 1766, he was elected a deer reeve. He lived in Rumney from the autumn of 1766 until 1773. During the years succeeding he was a useful and a respected citizen of this town. He was a selectman 1780 and 1788, and was frequently appointed on committees and elected to office many years. The appointments made by Gov. John Wentworth in the organization of Grafton County were vacated by the Revolution. In the reorganization by the legislature in 1776 Jotham Cummings was appointed sheriff and held the appointment three years and until he was succeeded by his friend and neighbor Col. David Webster. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution in 1775, serving upon the frontiers, and subsequently a captain of the Plymouth company of Colonel Hobart's regiment.

The father of Capt. Jotham Cummings and one of his sons were surveyors of good repute. Under what conditions and when Captain Cummings learned the art are not known. The township of Plymouth was surveyed and divided into lots by Joseph Blanchard of Merrimack and Matthew Patten of Bedford. If Captain Cummings was employed it was in a subordinate position. His skill, however, was recognized in his appointment about 1772

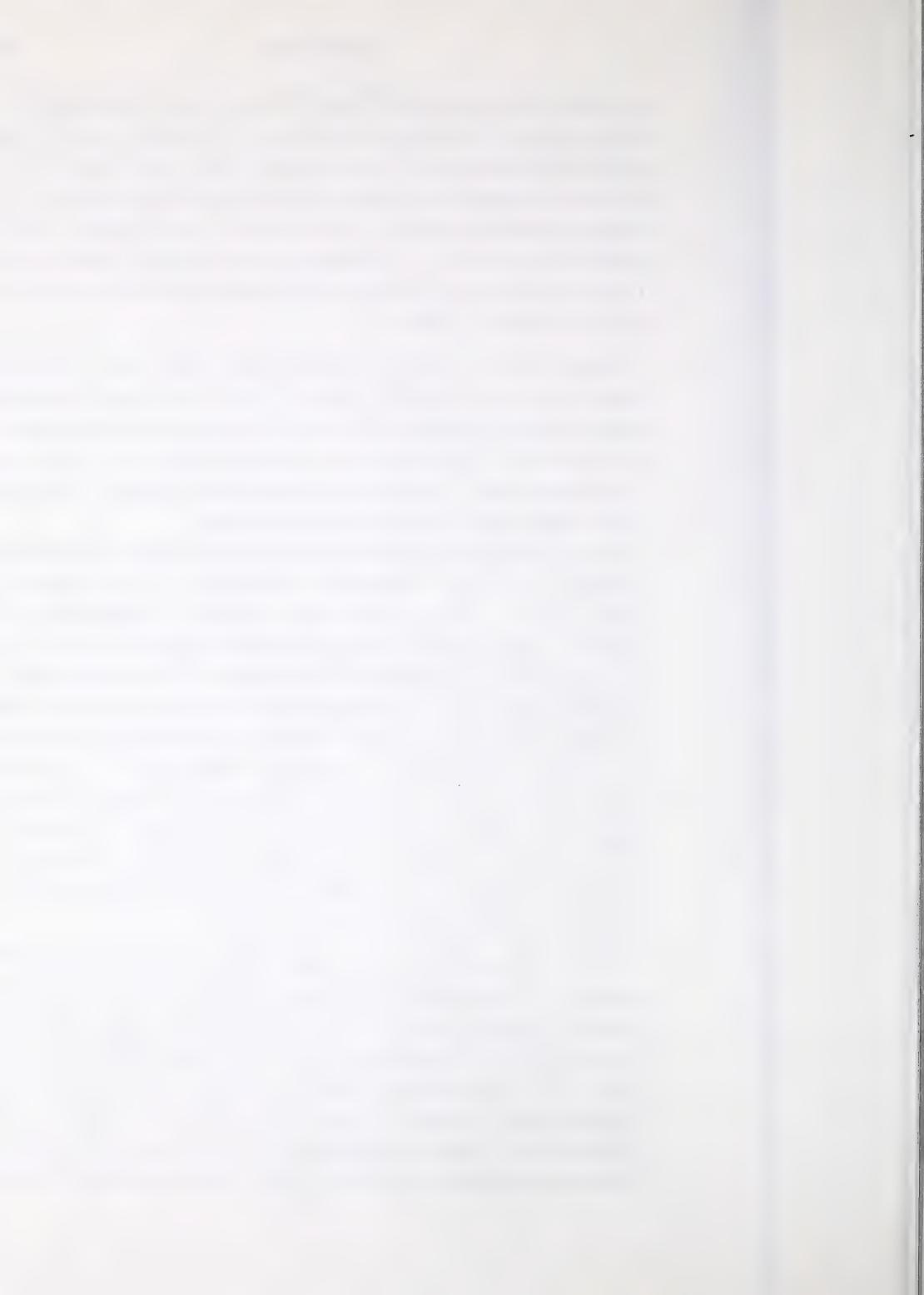


as deputy surveyor under Isaac Rindge, the surveyor-general of the province. He surveyed the town of Cardigan, now Orange, and in the preparation for a regrant by Gov. John Wentworth he surveyed the governor's farms of five hundred acres each in Plymouth, Campton, Rumney, Lyme, Orford, and Piermont, and the grant to John Fenton. The plans and minutes of all these surveys, in the handwriting of Captain Cummings, are filed at Concord. He died April 14, 1808.

JOSIAH BROWN, son of Lieut. Josiah and Anna (Farwell) Brown, was born in Hollis, Jan. 31, 1759. He was the youngest of nine children and was five years of age when the family removed to Plymouth. The mantle of a venerable father fell upon a son of the same name. He was an able and useful citizen of this town until 1802, when he removed from the State.

In the Revolution he served twelve days in Captain Willoughby's company, in Colonel Webster's detachment, at the Ticonderoga alarm, 1777. He returned from a march to Cavendish, Vt., July 16, and enlisted in Colonel Hobart's regiment July 21. He was engaged in the battle of Bennington and was discharged to date September 28. He enlisted September 25 into Captain Willoughby's company of Colonel Webster's detachment and marched to Saratoga, receiving his discharge October 28. All of this service was in 1777. In the organization of Colonel Mooney's regiment, in 1779, Josiah Brown was appointed a lieutenant by the committee of safety. For reasons unknown he declined the proffered appointment. In 1787 he removed to Bridgewater, but returned to Plymouth the following year.

In the State militia he was commissioned an ensign of the first company of the sixteenth regiment, June 11, 1790, and was promoted to captain, June 12, 1793, resigning the latter commission, Dec. 9, 1797. He was a selectman of Plymouth, 1790, 1795, 1798, and 1800. In the State legislature he was a representative from Plymouth and Rumney, 1795, 1797, 1798, and 1799. In 1800 Plymouth was made a representative district and Josiah Brown was the representative, 1800 and 1801. In the records it is stated



on two occasions "he was elected by a large majority." He was appointed a coroner, 1797, and a justice of the peace, 1799. Evidently he was a man of character and ability, and certainly he was popular and was highly esteemed by his townsmen. In 1801 he removed to Windsor, P. Q. Many of his descendants have been successful in professional and business employments.

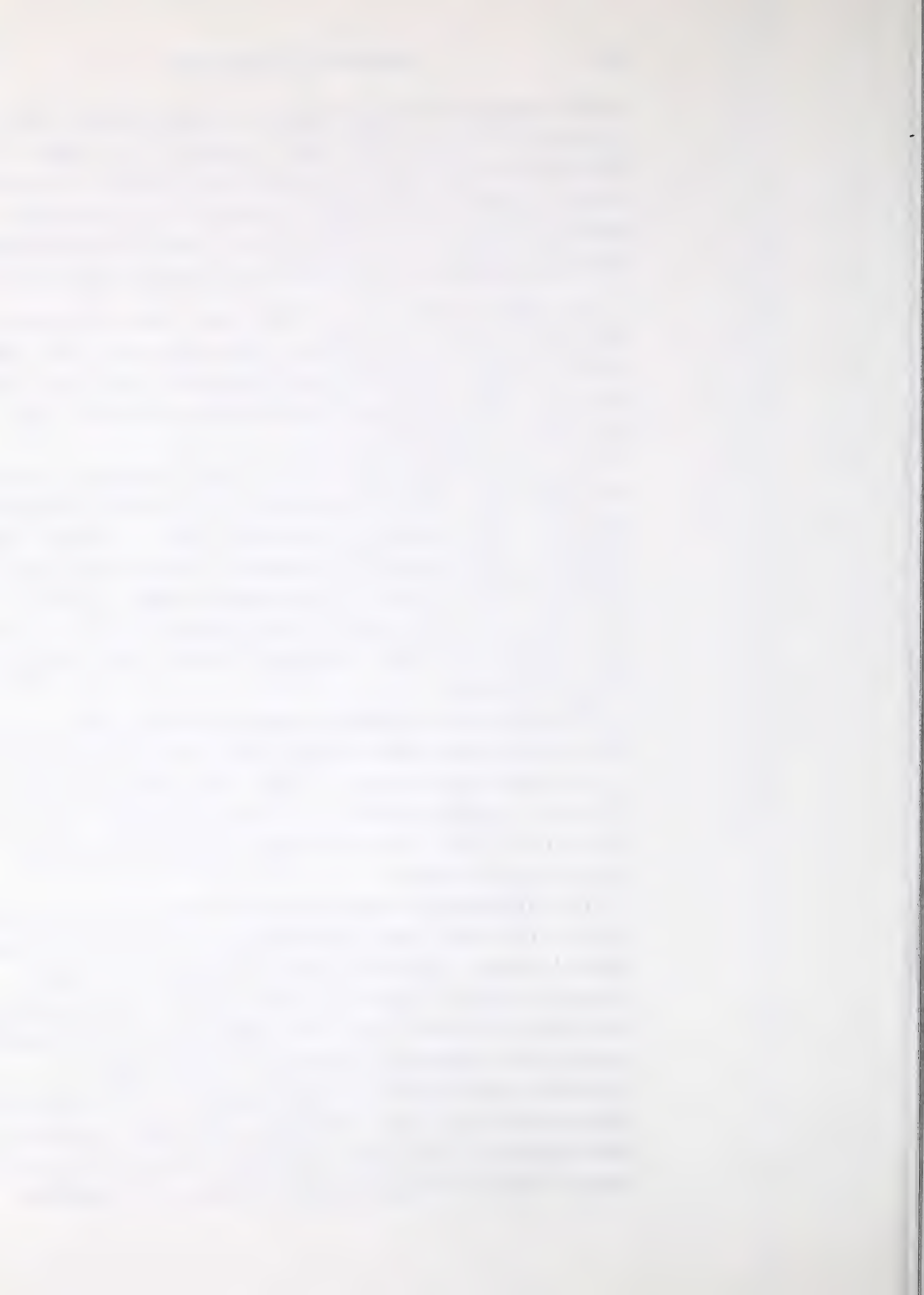
JOHN WILLOUGHBY, son of John and Anna (Chamberlain) Willoughby, was born in Billerica, Mass., Dec. 24, 1735. In his youth his father removed from Billerica to One Pine Hill in Dunstable. The homestead was annexed to Hollis in 1763, and he removed to Plymouth, 1764.

In the French and Indian War John Willoughby is credited with service from April to November, 1755, in Colonel Blanchard's regiment; from August to November, 1757, in Major Tash's battalion; and from April to October in Colonel Hart's regiment. Worcester's Hollis credits all the service to John the father, who was born 1707. It is probable that a part or all of this service was performed by John Willoughby the son, who subsequently lived in Plymouth.

He was one of the original grantees of the town, and was one of the surveying party who divided a part of the township into lots in the summer and autumn of 1763. He settled near the residence now of John Keniston. He was a selectman, 1766, 1767, 1769, 1772, 1773, 1779, and through the active years of his life he was a useful citizen.

In the Revolution he was one of the town committee of safety, and in 1776, with other Plymouth men, he served in Captain Eames' company upon the northern frontiers. His service the following year as a captain is fully stated in another chapter. His good service as a soldier was consistent with his excellent record in the conscientious discharge of every duty.

He was a consistent and devoted supporter of the church and was a deacon many years. Tradition asserts that he honored the office sixty-seven years, which is probably correct, but there is no original record of his election and induction into the office. As





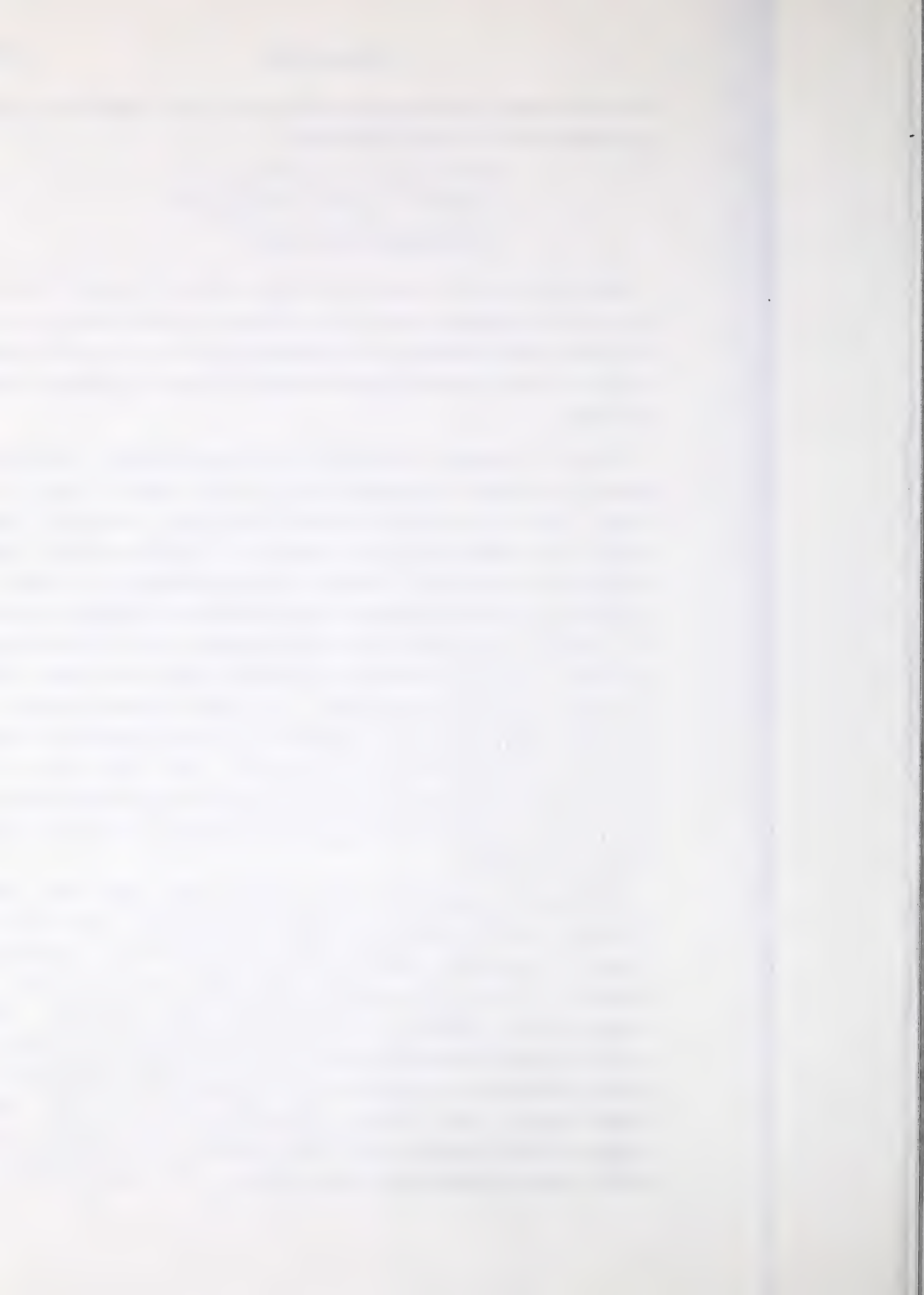
he added years to great age he was known and esteemed by the grandchildren of his early associates.

Of life's past woes, the fading trace  
Hath given that aged patriarch's face  
Expression, holy, deep, resigned,  
The calm sublimity of mind.

He died, June 22, 1834, aged ninety-eight and one-half years. In a funeral discourse Rev. George Punchard said he was one of the most perfect examples of a blameless and holy old age he had ever known and that every remembrance of him was pleasant and honorable.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, son of Col. David and Elizabeth (Clough) Webster, was born in Plymouth, Jan. 2, 1769, and died April 16, 1848. He was a man of untiring energy and enterprise, and much of the work planned and outlined in his life has been continued by his successors. He was a striking example of a class of sagacious men whose foresight and achievements enrich the future. He owned a large tract of land in the central part of the village, including the site of the Congregational church, the bank, the courthouse, and the normal school. He sold at nominal prices or donated several lots in the interest of present improvement and future convenience. He was a landlord. For many years the hotel of Colonel Webster, upon the site of the Pemigewasset House, was the most attractive and popular of any inn in the eastern part of Grafton County.

Arriving at manhood a few years after the Revolution, and sharing the military spirit and proud of the service of his honored father, it is natural to anticipate that he would be an enthusiastic supporter of the militia system of his time. The story of his service in the militia is the record of rapid promotion. He retired with the rank of colonel, 1808. In 1808 he was appointed by the legislature the chairman of a commission to establish the town lines of New Chester, Alexandria, and Danbury. The esteem of his townsmen and their estimate of his integrity and ability were expressed on many occasions. He was a selectman



sixteen years and he represented the town in the State legislature seventeen consecutive years.

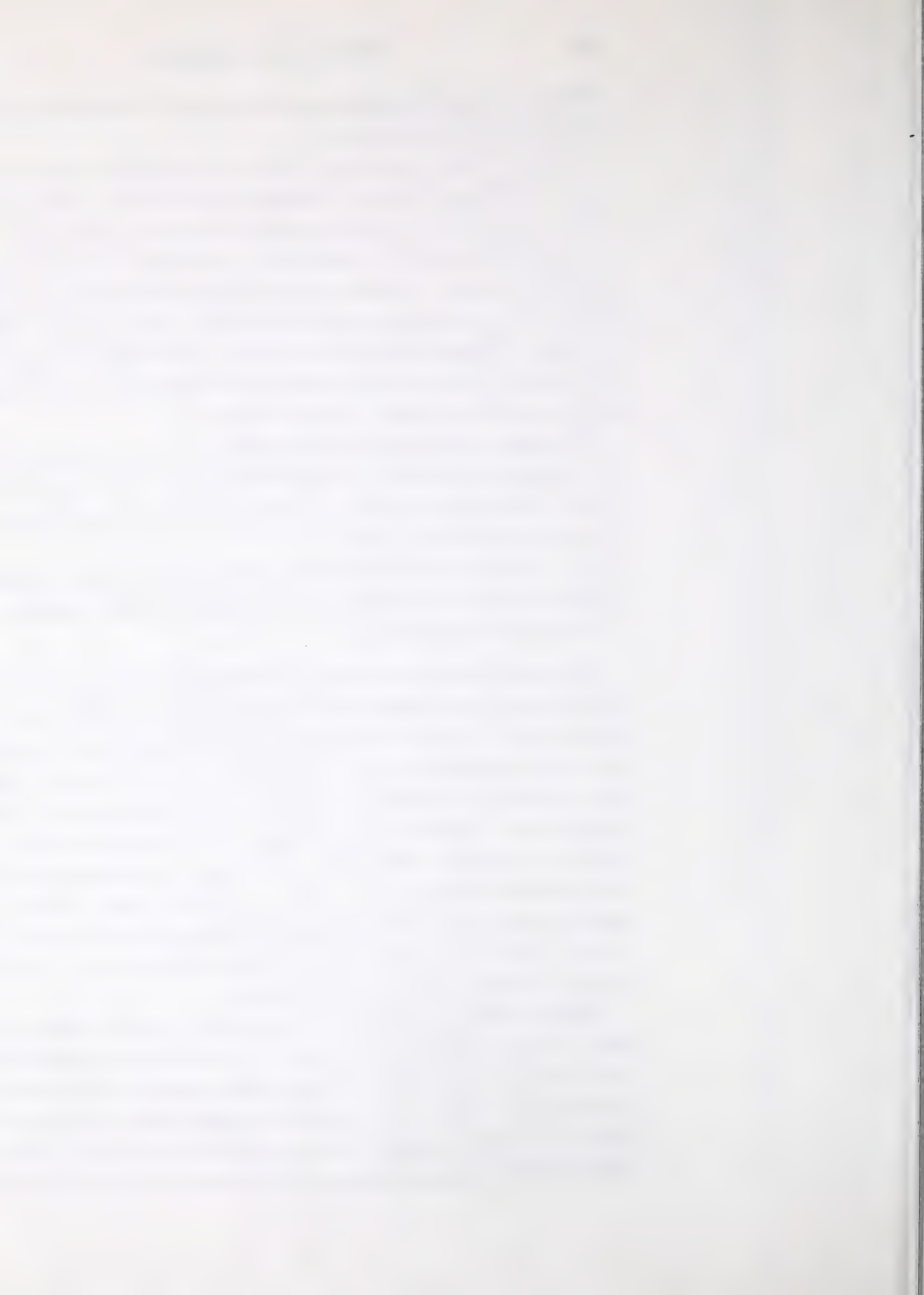
Colonel Webster was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Holmes Plymouth Academy and a trustee from 1826 to 1837. From first to last he was a loyal and an able supporter of the institution, and the meetings of the trustees were frequently held at his house. If some of the friends of the academy faltered and felt that the support of the institution was a burden, William Webster, William Wallace Russell, and John Rogers, representing an honored trinity in the families of Plymouth, were conspicuous in a heroic struggle for its maintenance.

The name of Colonel Webster stands first upon the petition for the incorporation of the Pemigewasset Bank. He was a director twenty years, or during the existence of the bank, and was president the last sixteen years.

He lived in a formative period in the life of the town. He contributed much to the Plymouth of his time and he is giving much to the Plymouth of to-day.

WILLIAM WALLACE RUSSELL, son of Moor and Elizabeth (Webster) Russell, was born in Plymouth, May 15, 1801, and died Sept. 3, 1872. Three of the sons of Moor Russell were merchants an unequal number of years in the store he had founded. David Moor Russell, the oldest son and the immediate successor of his father, was a man of unusual energy and business capacity, and while he remained in Plymouth a prominent and honored citizen. He removed to Alabama in 1833. Charles James Russell, the youngest son, was a clerk and a partner in the business from 1842 to 1853, when he entered upon an active and successful business career in Boston and later in Wisconsin.

William Wallace Russell, the second son, in his youth was a clerk and through the active years of his life was a merchant in the brick store founded in the toil and redolent in the memories of his kindred. He was admitted to a partnership with his older brother in 1826, and after the removal of his brother in 1833 he conducted the business alone until 1842, except that Henry Hutch-

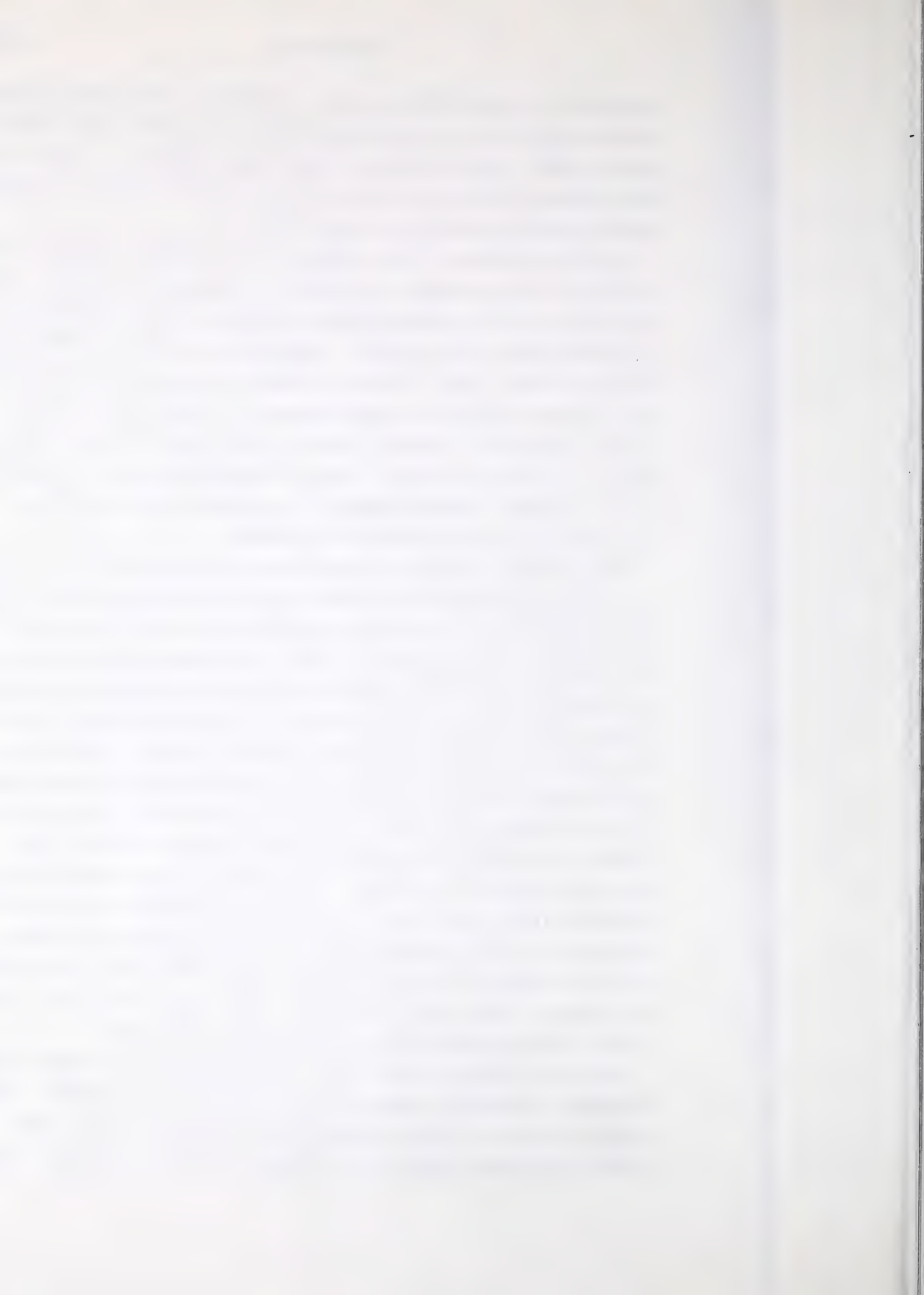


inson was a partner about one year, beginning in 1835, and James McQuesten had an interest in the business a very few years, beginning in 1837. In 1842 Samuel Cummings Webster, Jr., who had been employed as a clerk, was advanced on his merits to a partnership, which was continued until 1868.

In 1853 William Wallace Russell, Jr., became a member of the firm and, surviving his father, he remained a useful and active factor in the business until his death. James R. Bill was a partner from 1865 to 1872. Succeeding the death of William Wallace Russell, Sr., William G. Hull was associated with William Wallace Russell, Jr., and Samuel C. Webster from 1872 to 1875. Samuel C. Webster died in 1883 and William Wallace Russell, Jr., died in 1892. Frank Webster Russell, the youngest son of William Wallace Russell, Sr., became sole proprietor of the historic brick store and of the business.

When William Wallace Russell became a merchant in the brick store the population of Plymouth was about nine hundred. The wants of the people were few and simple, and a line of store goods was limited to the necessities of life. Many were clothed in homespun and few were able to make drafts upon the domain of luxury. Money was scarce and the products of the farm were legal tender. An unhealthy system of credit prevailed, which resulted in a steady accumulation of promissory notes and chattel mortgages. The storehouses of the merchants of the time were always filled, because the bulk of the produce of the farmer exceeded that of the goods given in exchange. The career of the merchant was attended with perplexity and the requisites of success were sagacity and caution. The required supply of staple goods was purchased in Portsmouth and later in Boston, and in those cities were sold the butter, cheese, beef, pork, and other products of the farm which had been accumulated in the process of trade.

For many years several four, six, or eight horse teams were employed in hauling commodities to and from the market. The sailing masters of these wheeled and freighted barges over the billows of uneven roads were Capt. William Greenough, Capt.





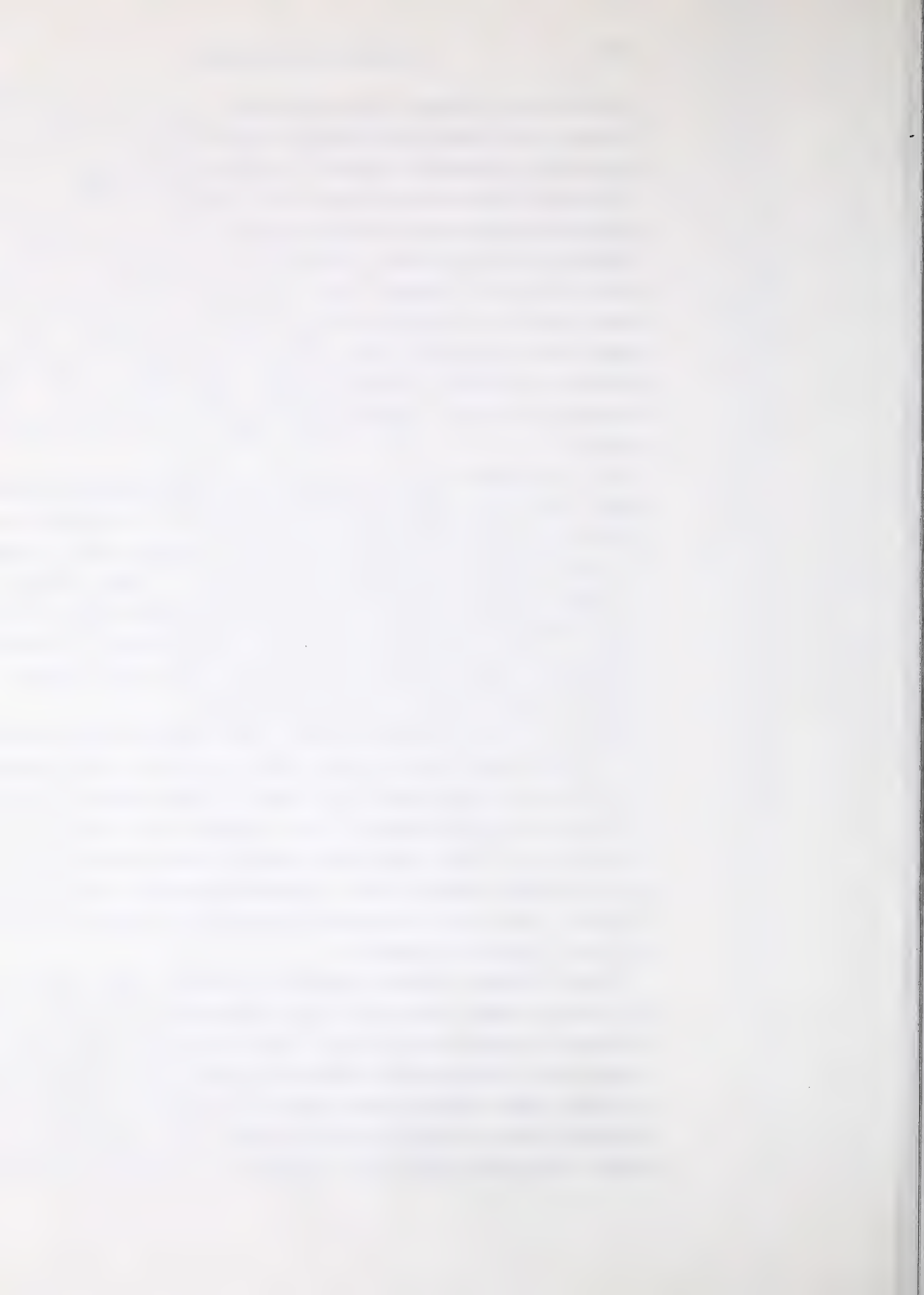
James Stearns, Deacon James Morrison, Chester F. Ellis, Peter Flanders, and others from Campton and Holderness. It required several days to make an outward and homeward voyage.

Midway in the business life of Mr. Russell the railroad supplanted the teams and Plymouth rejoiced in an era of prosperity. At this time his partners in the business were Samuel C. Webster and William W. Russell, Jr. Trade was extended more and more into the surrounding towns, and to the former lines of goods new commodities were added. To meet the increasing demands a second store was erected near the railroad. This adjunct to the main business was burned in 1862 and was not rebuilt.

In the conduct of his business Mr. Russell employed many clerks. To the young men thus employed he was always considerate and kind, and often gave them a helping hand in securing advancement in a broader field of labor. Peter Harvey, — the Boston merchant and author of *Reminiscences of Daniel Webster*, — Walter M. Rogers, Philander Hall, Stevens W. Merrill, and many other successful men received their early lessons in business under the supervision of Mr. Russell.

Much has been truthfully written concerning the great number of successful men in the cities who were born in the country, but few have comprehended how many of the merchant princes, bankers, and railroad men of New England were trained in the country store. Sixty and eighty years ago there were no technical nor commercial schools, and in the counting-room of the old-time merchant were met the severest discipline in business and the practical lessons of economy.

When William Wallace Russell, Sr., retired from business, a few years before his death, the population of Plymouth had increased to nearly two thousand. He had witnessed many changes and a few revolutions in methods of business, but he kept even with the times, adopting new methods, if approved, and discarding many that no longer were of utility. The narrative of his career is the full record of a progressive and sagacious merchant



in a formative and creative period in the annals of New Hampshire. In a statement that Mr. Russell was an enterprising and sagacious merchant the stronger and better traits of his character are not revealed. He constantly performed with method and cheerfulness all the works of a good citizen. He was a constant and liberal supporter of the church and of the benevolent and educational enterprises of his time. He was kind to his fellow-men and generous to the poor. Many men have made more pretension, but few have more fully responded to every summons of duty.

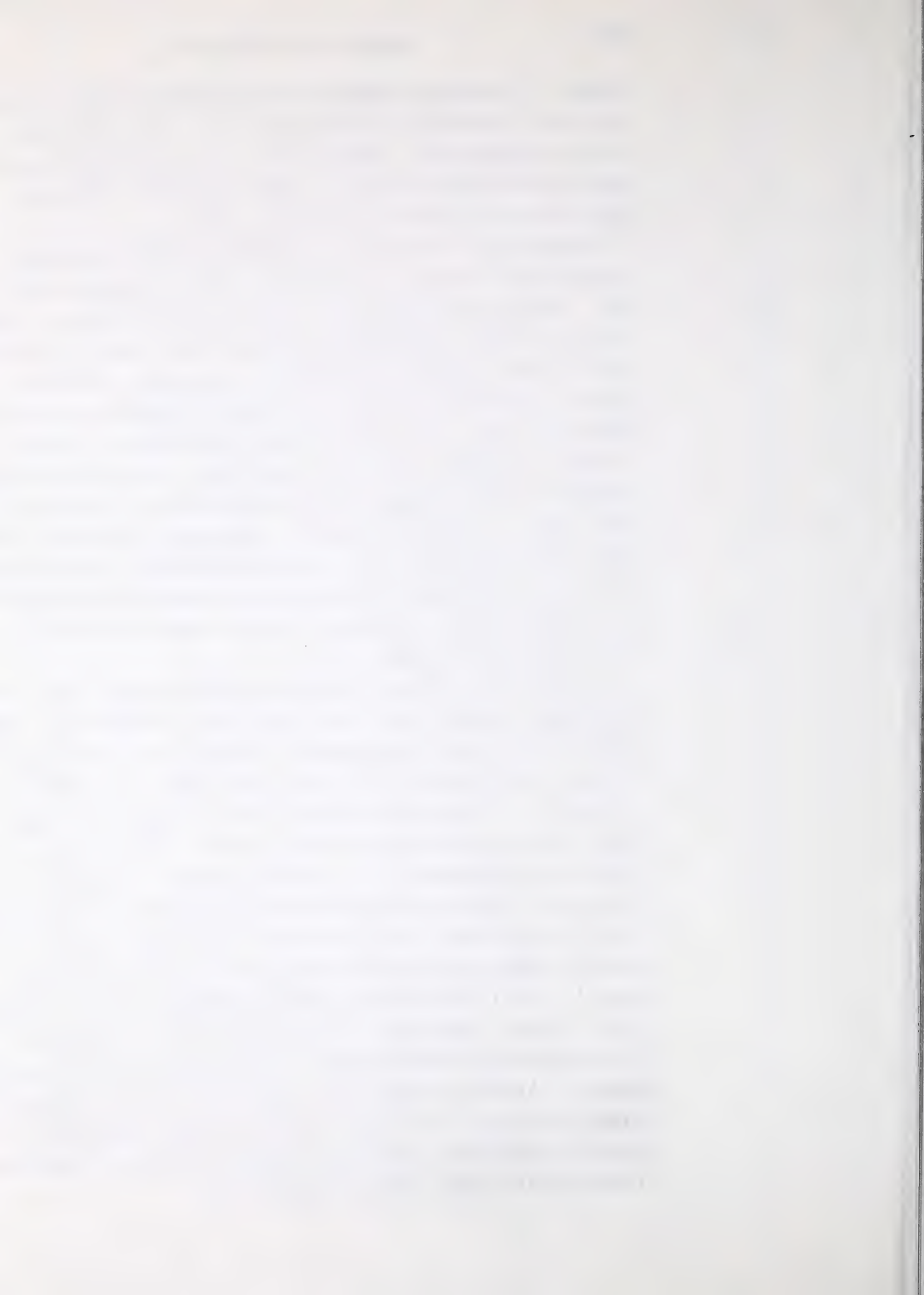
SAMUEL CUMMINGS WEBSTER, son of Samuel Cummings and Catherine (Russell) Webster, was born in Plymouth, Feb. 4, 1817. He was a great-grandson of Col. David Webster and a grandson of Hon. Moor Russell. At the age of thirteen years he was employed one year at Barnet, Vt., in the store of Elijah Maynor Davis, who married his aunt, Mary Russell. Returning to his home in Plymouth, he entered the store then owned and conducted by David Moor and William Wallace Russell, under the firm name of D. M. Russell & Co. Here, in the "Old Brick Store" — a landmark and in its treasured memories a shrine of Plymouth — he met and embraced the mission of his useful life. He was a clerk eleven years, a partner forty-one years, and during the closing years of his career the senior member of the firm of Webster, Russell & Co. As a merchant he was successful. Originality and untiring perseverance were the prominent points in his character. Fertile in expedients, he was quick in devising means of gaining and holding trade, and any line of action once accepted was relentlessly pursued until his purpose was gained or was hopelessly lost. In the latter event, if there was a momentary suspension of hostilities, the contest was renewed with increasing vigor in some other line. His devotion to his chosen calling became a passion, and to it he gave the energies of his life with unusual sagacity and singleness of purpose. The customer who promptly selected the desired articles and paid the price was cordially met by Mr. Webster, but the transaction was routine and gave him slight satisfaction. The barter trade was his chief



delight. To exchange articles of merchandise for the products of the farm, "calamities" as he termed them, was wine in the cup of his commercial life. Many of the quaint and sententious sayings of Mr. Webster, which are often repeated in Plymouth, are parts of the dialogues in such barter deals.

He was a man of marked individuality, original, sagacious, and persevering. He was not a type of a class, he was the class himself. Among his contemporaries there were a few men of equal ability, but there were none like him, and none keener in observation or more pointed and forcible in expression. Many of his maxims, the moving pictures of his rapid thought, expressed in quaint and pithy terms, are sermons on the duties of life and the conduct of business. He was a good and a benevolent citizen, giving his willing support to the institutions and reforms of his time. He was not a candidate for office, and often said "elect those who rather be in office than attending their own business." He was the town clerk five years, and at times served his townsmen upon important committees, but his name is not often met in the record of elections.

In person Mr. Webster was above medium height, with a well proportioned figure, brown hair, and ruddy complexion. Like persons of his ardent temperament, the mood and the thought of the man was mirrored in his eyes, which were of a peculiar and striking blue. They twinkled merrily with the glow of a laughing light before the voice expressed the tone of a merry humor. His features and expression, in a manner peculiar to himself, were accustomed to lend an added charm to his amiability and kindness. And if at times and rare intervals his eyes began to glitter, like stars in a winter night, with the cold gleam of steely lustre, one who knew him well would defer a proposed discussion until another day. No man has lived in Plymouth in closer touch with his fellow-men, and no one has left a firmer impression upon the community. Among the many who have been loyal to Plymouth, among the many who have advanced the best interests of the town, the sturdy and picturesque character of Samuel Cummings Webster is foremost. He died Jan. 23, 1883.





WALTER BLAIR, son of Samuel L. and Sarah (Cox) Blair, was born in Holderness, Oct. 1, 1796, and died in Plymouth, June 6, 1849. Until he was thirty-five years of age he resided in his native town, living at Holderness Village, now Ashland, where he conducted a grist mill and a saw mill. The preferments and honors of his career were not long delayed, and early in life he was honored with substantial expressions of esteem and confidence.

At twenty-one years of age he was appointed a major of the militia, and was rapidly promoted to the command of the fourteenth regiment. His commissions were dated: major, June 2, 1818; lieutenant-colonel, June 23, 1819; colonel, Nov. 5, 1819. He was a representative of Holderness, 1822, 1824, 1825, and 1826. The town was not represented 1823. He was commissioned a notary public, June 29, 1830.

With these honors won in his own country, he removed to Plymouth in 1836. He owned and occupied the farm on Lower Intervale, now of Manson S. Brown, and there he lived until his death. He was a selectman of Plymouth, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1838.

In 1835 and 1836 Colonel Blair was a State senator, and was elected each year by a substantial majority. In 1836, out of a total vote of 3359, he received 3199 votes. He was appointed a justice of the peace, June 27, 1835, and his commissions were renewed while he lived. June 20, 1836, he was appointed by Gov. Isaac Hill a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and July 1, 1841, he was appointed Judge of Probate by Gov. John Page. He retired from the Bench to accept the latter appointment, and presided in the Court of Probate with ability and distinction until his death.

Judge Blair was a delegate to the national democratic convention, 1844, which assembled at Baltimore, Md., May 27, and nominated James K. Polk for president. In this convention the democratic party of New Hampshire was entitled to six delegates, one being elected at large, and one from each of the five councillor districts. He was chosen in the fifth district, comprising Grafton and Coos counties.

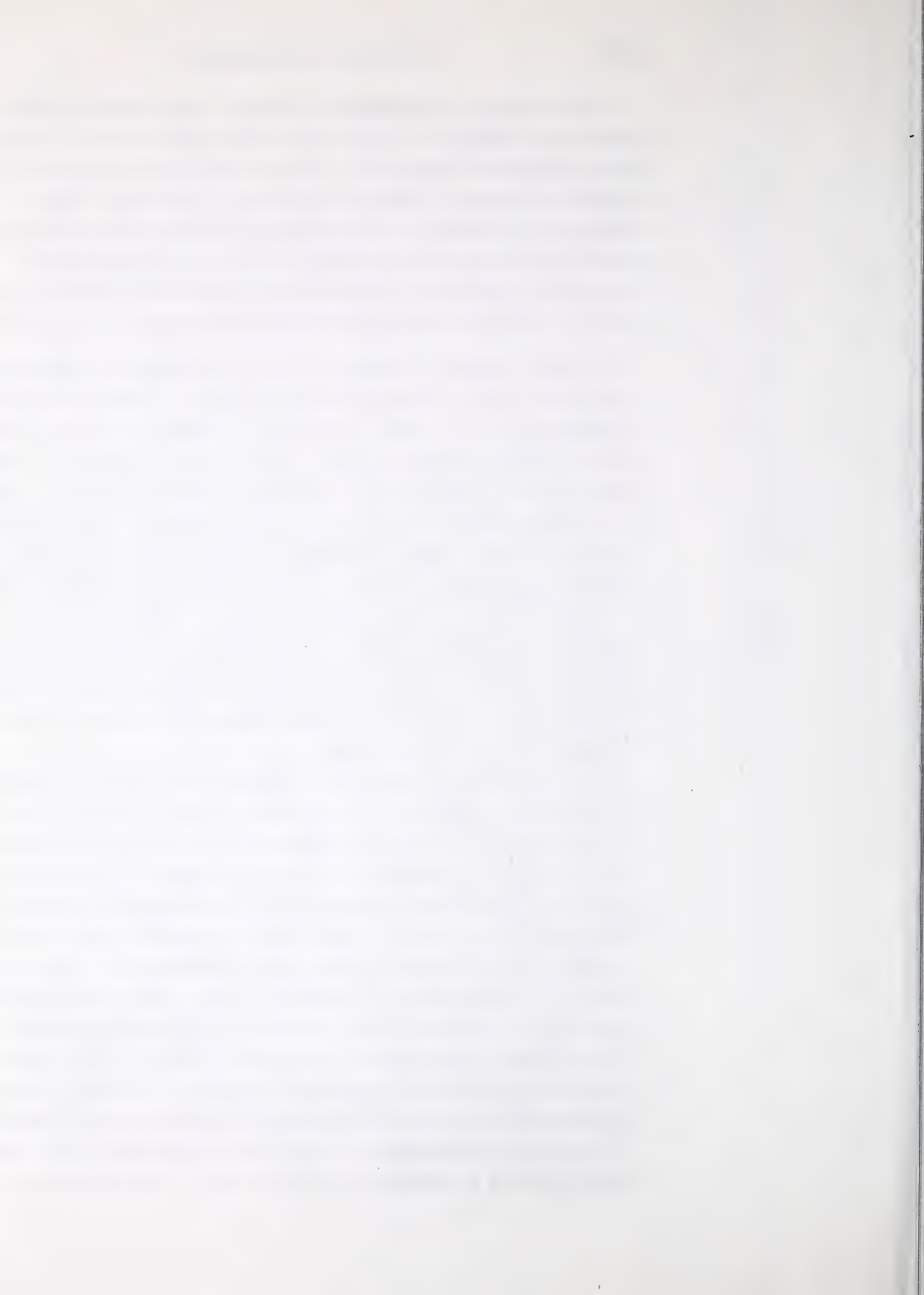


Walter Blair is described by one who loved him in life and honors his memory, as "a man of commanding presence, of erect and symmetrical figure, six feet in height, with regular and handsome features, expressive blue eyes, and dark hair." In manner he was serious and dignified, but gentle and affectionate among his friends and considerate and kind to his fellow-men. As a judge of probate he performed every duty with untiring zeal, and as a citizen of Plymouth his constant service was invaluable.

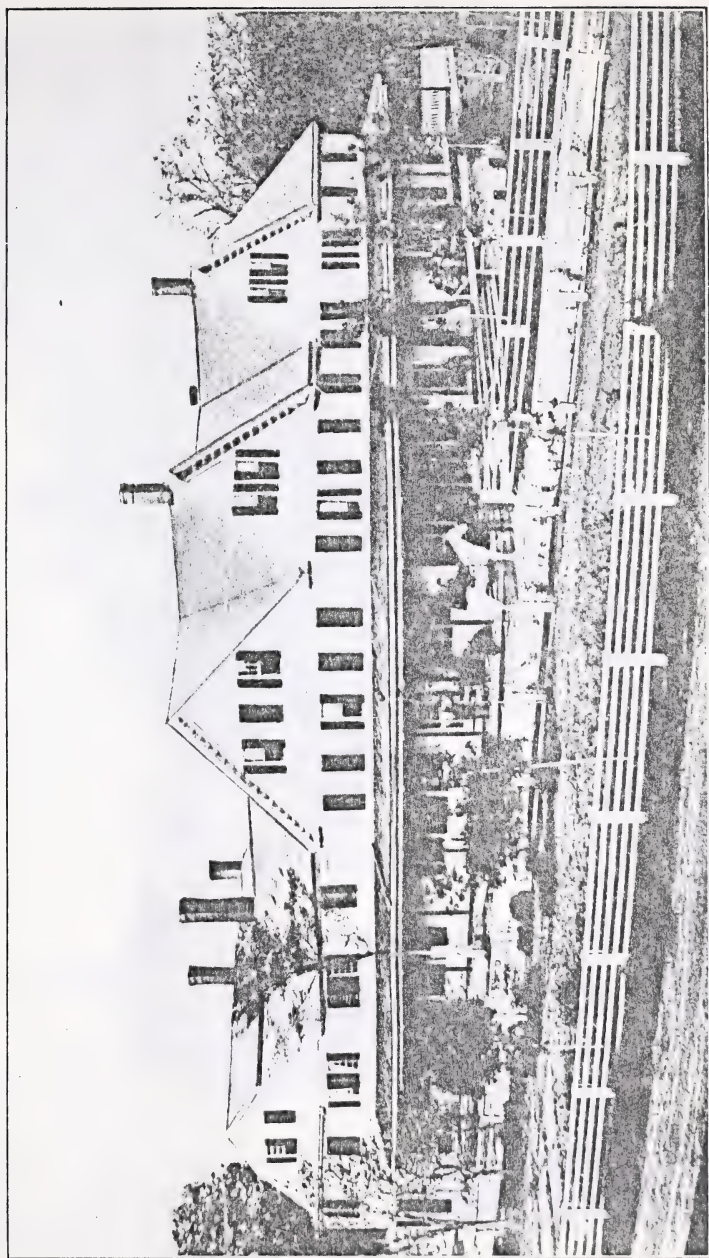
DENISON ROGERS BURNHAM, son of Samuel and Mehitabel (Hall) Burnham, was born in Rumney, Jan. 2, 1799, and died in Plymouth, Feb. 12, 1876. He was a merchant in Groton, Vt., six years and in Newbury, Vt., eleven years, removing to Plymouth, 1841. He purchased and enlarged the hotel which, since the settlement of the town, had been conducted by Colonel David and his son Col. William Webster. It was Mr. Burnham who gave the name Pemigewasset to this historic inn by the river side. In activity and executive force he was a worthy successor of David and William Webster, and here he presided with ability and tact during the busy times while the railroad was building. The hotel was burned in 1862, and upon the same site the new Pemigewasset House was reared.

Mr. Burnham was an active, vigorous man of good judgment and generous impulses. His kindness passed the severest test. He was kind to the poor and needy. He was loyal to Plymouth, and was actively interested in the good name and prosperity of the town. When the buildings of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary were burned in 1862 and the trustees were choosing a location of the new buildings, Mr. Burnham with others presented the advantages of Plymouth. By a vote of the trustees the school was located here, but the vote was reconsidered and the buildings erected upon a new site in Tilton. With unabated enthusiasm he favored the present location of the State Normal School, selling the land and building at a most reasonable price.

He was a representative in the State legislature, 1856, 1857, and 1858, and a councillor, 1860 and 1861. His service in the



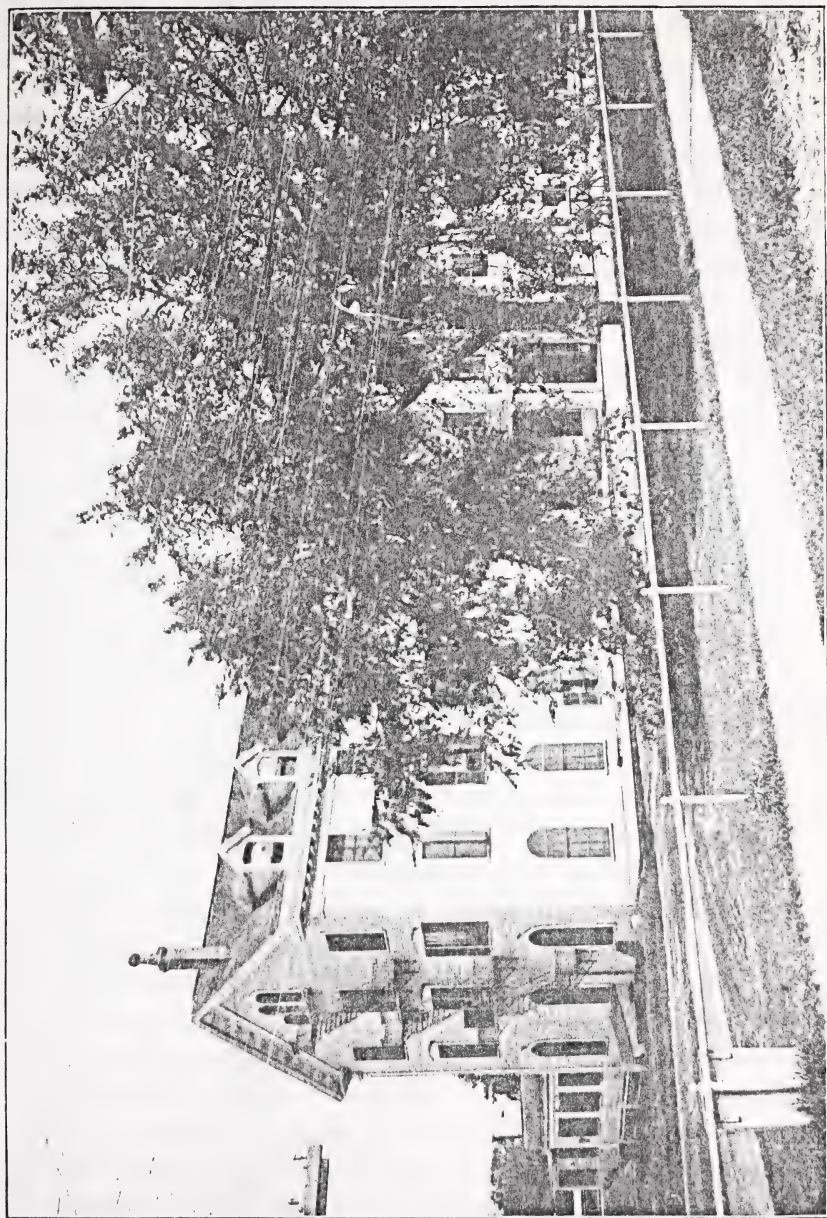




THE PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, 1860







THE PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, 1905



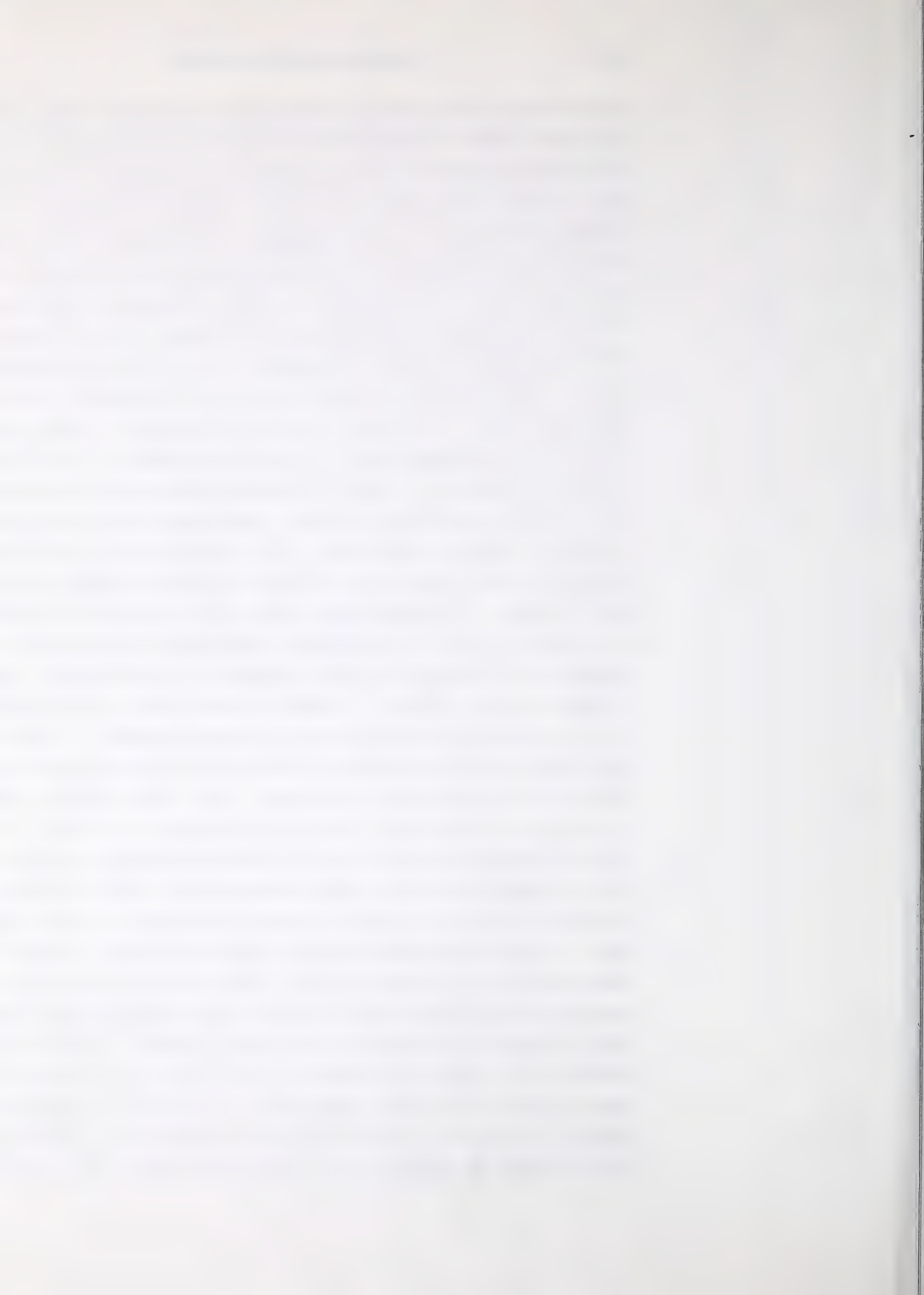
executive council extended into the first year of the War of the Rebellion, and he was a loyal supporter of the early war measures.

ALFRED RUSSELL was born at Plymouth, N. H., March 18, 1830, and was the second of seven children of William Wallace and Susan (Carleton) Russell. He was prepared for college at Holmes Plymouth Academy, Gilmanton Academy, and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden. At Plymouth one of his teachers was Charles Short from Harvard, afterwards professor of Latin at Columbia, and president of Kenyon College. At ten years of age he wrote a translation of Cicero de Senectute. Other teachers were Mr. Samuel B. G. Corser, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. J. G. Hoyt of Exeter Academy. He was examined for admission to Harvard at fourteen, but his father feared he would turn Unitarian, and that he was also too young, and so delayed sending him to college for two years. He entered Dartmouth at sixteen. Professor E. D. Sanborn, of the Latin chair, said he was the best Latin scholar ever in the college. During his Dartmouth days he was a member and president of the Social Friends, and of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa societies, and graduated second in 1850. He was instructed in German in the college, became a good French scholar, and noted as a speaker and debater. In the fall of 1850 he entered Harvard Law School, and graduated LL.B. in the class of 1852, being awarded a prize for an essay on Landlord and Tenant. During vacations he read law in the office of William C. Thompson at Plymouth, using Espinasse's *Nisi Prius* and other volumes inherited by Mr. Thompson from his father, with whom Webster studied. Mr. Russell was admitted to the Bar in October, 1852, at Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, on motion of Senator James Bell, after an examination by a committee headed by Stephen C. Lyford. In November, 1852, he removed to Detroit, and after spending a short time in the office of James F. Joy, to acquire local law, established himself in practice, and soon won a place among the foremost lawyers. His professional career was from that time one of continuous achievement. His accurate judgment, powerful memory, logical





presentation, and clearness of statement commanded respect from the courts, and as a jury lawyer he had few equals. His legal eminence was due to character as well as to intellect. His counsel was sought in litigations of the most complex character and involving enormous sums. His practice extended into other States, east and west, and he presented many causes in the United States Supreme Court; the first, *The Propeller Niagara vs. Cordes*, 21 Wallace Reports, 7, in 1858, and the latest, *South Dakota vs. North Carolina*, 192 U. S. Reports, 286, in 1904. His name is found in every volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Michigan from 3 Michigan to 133 Michigan. At the age of thirty-one he was appointed, by President Lincoln, United States District Attorney, — a very difficult and important office during the Civil War in a frontier State, — and continued in office under Presidents Johnson and Grant. His appointment to the United States Supreme Court was considered by both Presidents Garfield and Harrison. President Hayes offered him the post of Minister to Germany, which he declined, although his family were then residing in Germany for the education of his children. Mrs. Russell was Mrs. Ellen P. England (born Wells) of St. Albans, Vt., a woman of great beauty and accomplishments. This long and happy union lasted from 1857 to 1902 (when Mrs. Russell died), and the marriage was blessed with seven children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Alice Glenney of Buffalo, Mrs. Phæbe Roberts of Detroit, and Mrs. Louisa Maugham of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Russell were both members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, the oldest Protestant Episcopal church in Michigan. In 1891 Dartmouth College conferred on Mr. Russell the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He delivered the Commencement Oration at Dartmouth in 1878, and the annual address before the American Bar Association at Boston in 1891, and very many addresses of a similar character in other places, and contributed many articles to the legal magazines. In 1900 he published a work on *The Police Power of the State* (Callaghan Co., Chicago), which has had an extensive sale, and has been held to be a valuable

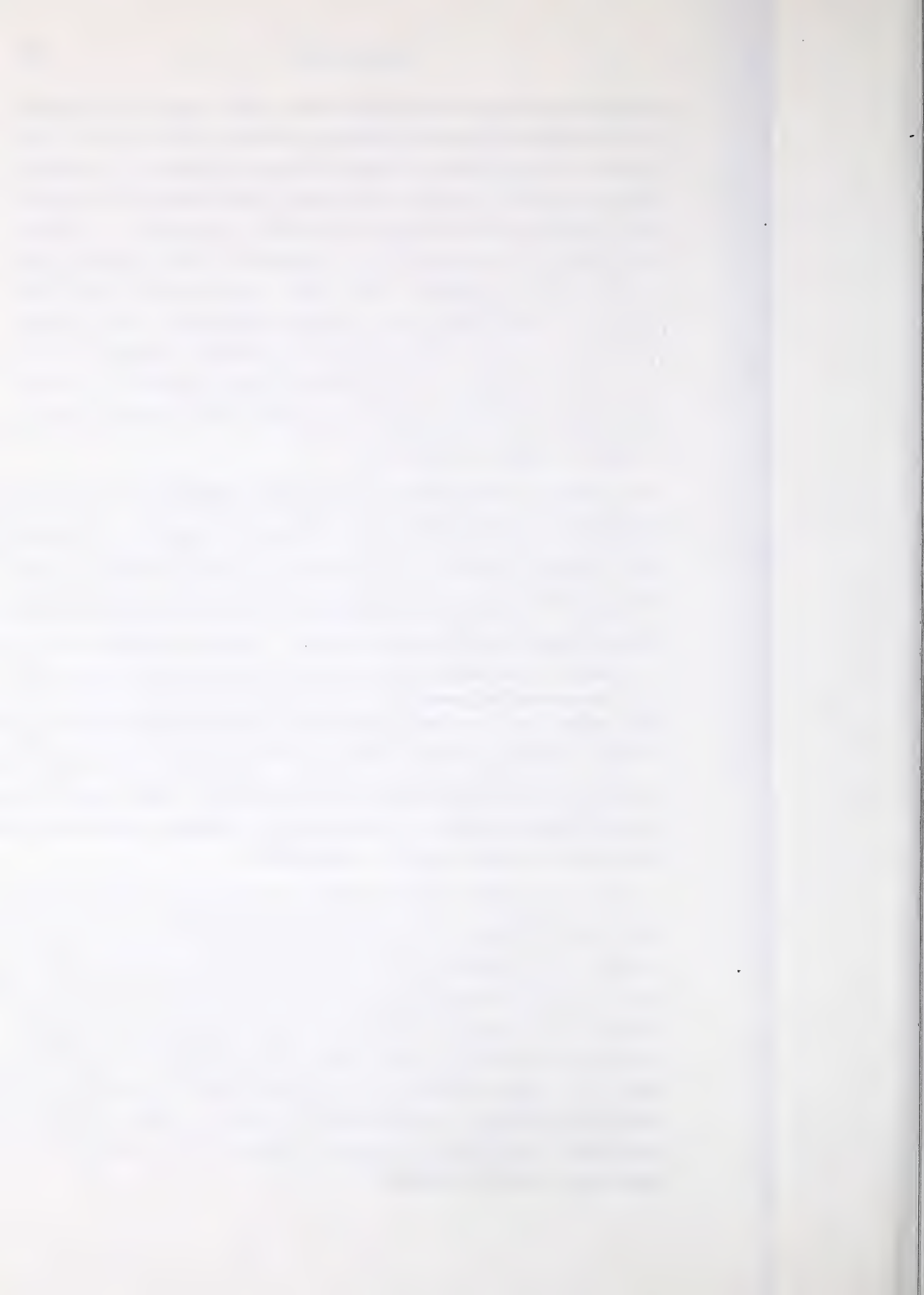




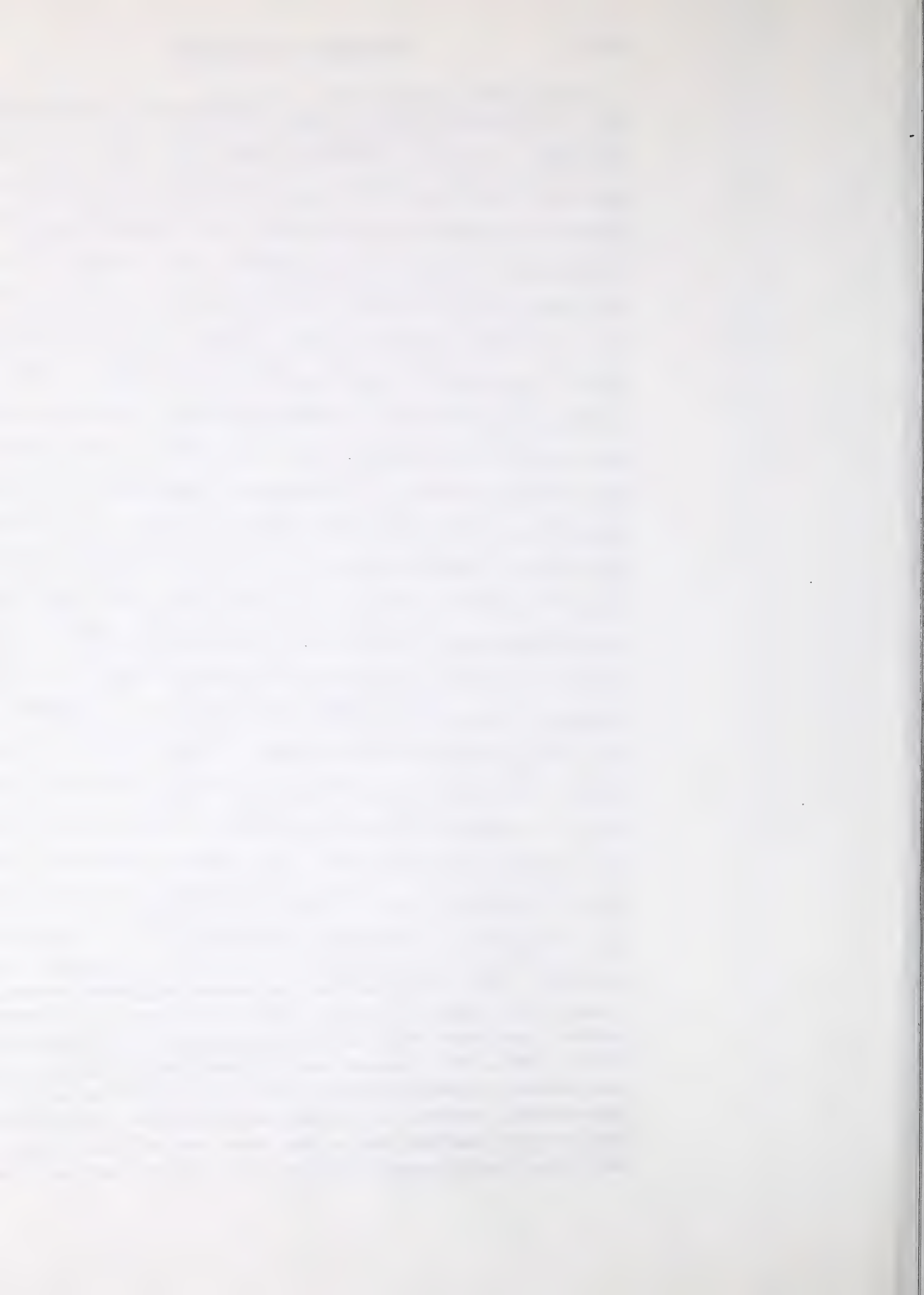
contribution to American jurisprudence. Mr. Russell is a member of the Michigan Historical Society, president of the Detroit Club, president of the Michigan Political Science Association, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Harvard Club, president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a founder of the Detroit Light Guard, and of the Detroit Boat Club. In 1900 the Bench and Bar paid Mr. Russell the extraordinary tribute of a public dinner. The tables were of a beauty never surpassed in Detroit, and the decorations magnificent. A parchment address signed by one hundred lawyers and judges was presented to Mr. Russell upon the occasion, reading as follows:—

Dear friend:—Called forth by no special occasion in your life, but from the desire born of long years of admiration, high regard and sincere affection for you, we delight to gather around you to-night as an honored guest, true and well loved. As members of the honorable profession which you adorn, we recall your great intellectual gifts, your extraordinary industry and diligence, your brilliant powers of exposition and your graceful charms of manner and of diction. As fellow workers with you in its field, we appreciate your unvarying courtesy, even when an adversary; the ever-willing assistance to the beginners as well as their elders which you so freely give from the rich stores of your comprehensive and profound learning. As your friends we attest your never-varying kindness, your ever present active sympathy in time of joy or trouble, and the daily grace of your true and constant affection. Every heart around this table beats quicker as we indite these our common sentiments, and have the honor to sign ourselves your friends.

This sketch of Mr. Russell would be incomplete without a reference to his political creed and his friendship for the illustrious Lincoln. He attended the convention called at Jackson, Mich., in 1854, which founded the republican party, voted for Fremont in 1856, and stumped the State in every national campaign since, speaking with Lincoln in that year, and with Salmon P. Chase in 1860. He was president of the Republican Club during those years, and addressed a meeting on the Sumner outrage. In closing this sketch we subjoin an account, written by Mr. Russell, of his connection with Mr. Lincoln:—



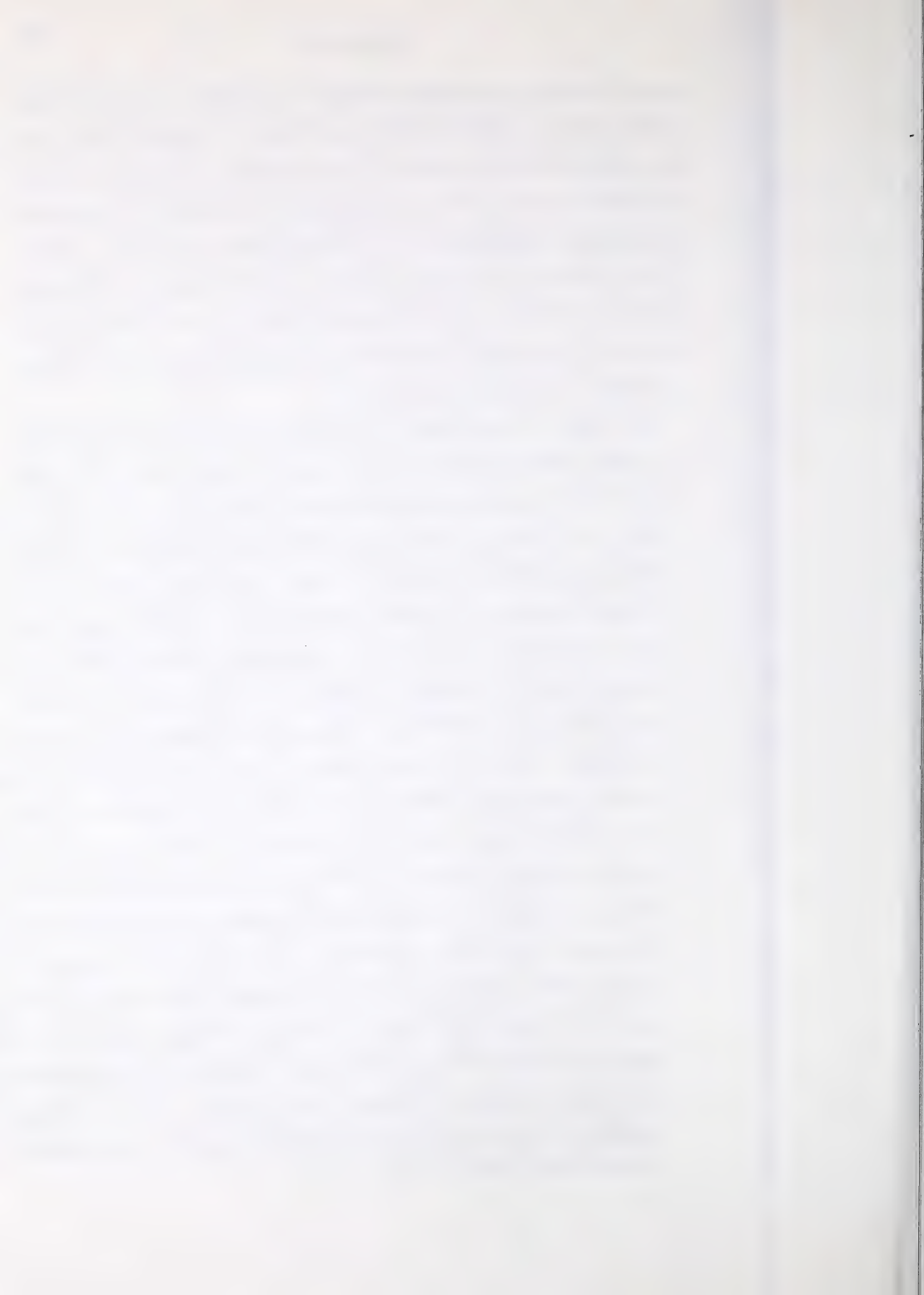
I first met Mr. Lincoln in 1856. I had taken part in the formation of the new Republican Party in 1854, "Under the Oaks at Jackson," Michigan, not far from Detroit, to which city I had then recently removed from New England on the completion of my law course at Harvard. I was one of a committee to invite Mr. Lincoln to speak at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and called upon him at his hotel there. As I entered his room with another committee man, he said in a cheery voice, "Come right in, boys; I am just turning over a new leaf"; viz., he was changing his shirt, and we had sight of his muscular lower limbs. After he became famous, on being consulted as to the proportions of his statue, he was inquired of how long the limbs should be, and he replied, "Long enough to reach from the trunk to the ground!" Washington Irving relates that the sexton at Stratford, excavating near the tomb of Shakespeare, peeped in, and Irving says, "It was something to have seen the dust of Shakespeare"; so I say it was something to have seen the legs of Lincoln! At the Jackson celebration, in 1904, of the founding of the party fifty years before, I remarked to Mr. Hay, the then Secretary of State, that I was probably the only person present who had seen Mr. Lincoln's extremities. He replied, "Oh, no, I have often. He would frequently come into my room about two o'clock in the morning, and sit on my bed, and discuss the heavy weight of the nation's troubles upon him, I then being his private secretary." On first seeing Mr. Lincoln, I was struck by his gigantic, angular, and ungainly form, indicative of great strength and tough fibre. His manners were extremely unaffected and cordial, and the directness and sincerity of his talk during the interview was impressive. Later in the day I heard him on the platform, after I had made a brief speech. His diction was colloquial, with great condensation of thought expressed in language with a flavor of the Bible, Shakespeare, and Bunyan. He used few gestures, and his general style of oratory, to my Eastern observation, was emphatically of the West, Western! The burden of his speech was the radical difference of opinion North and South upon slavery; one section regarding it as intrinsically wrong, and not to be extended, the other deeming it essentially right, and therefore to be admitted into the territories. This was before the great debate in Illinois between Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas in 1858, which gave the former the national prominence which led to his nomination for the presidency in 1860. I did not for a moment imagine when I met Mr. Lincoln that he was destined to become illustrious, and to be enrolled among the most remarkable of mankind; nor had any one at that time foreseen that display of great qualities which a few years later astonished the world. After Mr. Lincoln became President I received from him the appoint-



ment of United States District Attorney for Michigan, and had occasion to meet him at Washington many times, officially and socially, and to mark the development of his intellectual stature. The last time I saw him was about five days before his assassination, at a private interview in the cabinet room. As we came downstairs together, and as I left him at the outer door, with a warm parting clasp of the hand, he referred to the Kalamazoo meeting and the marvellous events intervening. In particular, just after the battle of Fredericksburg, when Washington was filled with the dead and dying, in the public buildings and private houses, my wife and I were at the White House, and the noble and tender heart of the great President seemed like to break. The language he used resembled the sublime and pathetic closing words of that wonderful production, the Second Inaugural.

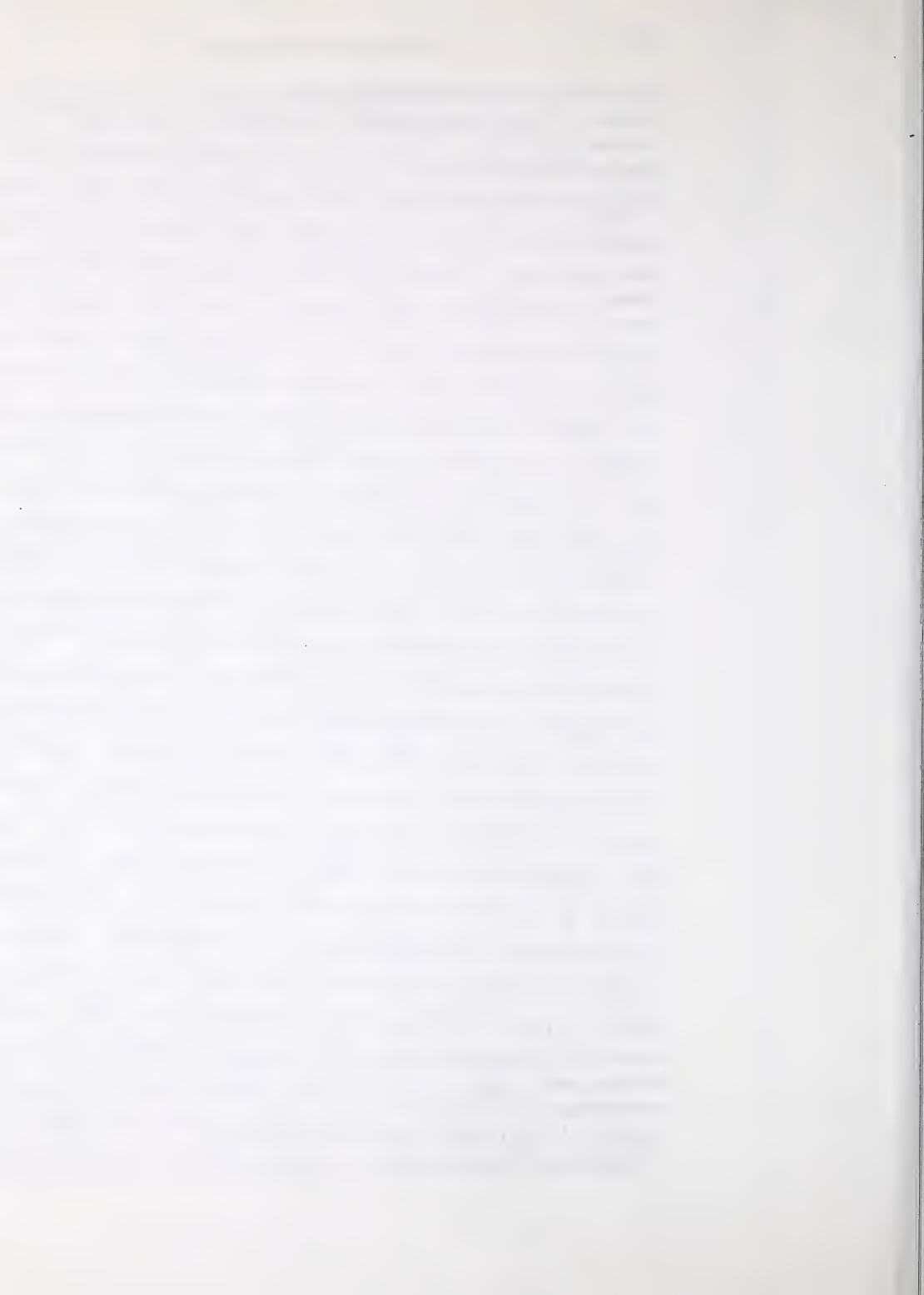
Mr. James F. Joy of Detroit, with whom I studied law, told me that during his long acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln he did not exhibit any manifestations of the extraordinary abilities which marked his presidency. Mr. Joy's acquaintance was from 1845 onward. Mr. Lincoln's power as a lawyer was such as to command employment in cases of magnitude, bringing handsome fees for that day and region. Mr. Joy being President of the Michigan Central, and the promoter of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, employed him in a case which carried a fee of five thousand dollars. I was told by my friend George Harding, the celebrated patent lawyer of Philadelphia, that Mr. Lincoln was retained jointly with himself and Edwin M. Stanton, the future Secretary of War, in the so-called "Reaper" case in the United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati in 1854. Harding and Stanton had never met Mr. Lincoln, and when he joined them at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, they made some excuse to leave him, as they did not wish to be seen walking through the streets of the city to the courthouse with a person of such peculiar dress and appearance. Eleven years later, at Lincoln's deathbed, Stanton exclaimed, "Now he belongs to the ages!" Another friend of mine, Sullivan M. Cutcheon of Detroit, Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives, was Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, Illinois, in 1860, and told me that he was pitching quoits with Lincoln when the latter received the telegram informing him of his nomination for the presidency, and that Mr. Lincoln wore an old straw hat, a long linen duster, and one suspender! He simply smiled and said he guessed he would go over to the house and tell the little woman. The year before his nomination for the presidency, Mr. Lincoln sent his son, Robert Todd, a friend of mine (afterwards Secretary of War and Minister to England), to enter Harvard College. Edward Everett Hale relates that at that time not one of the faculty of







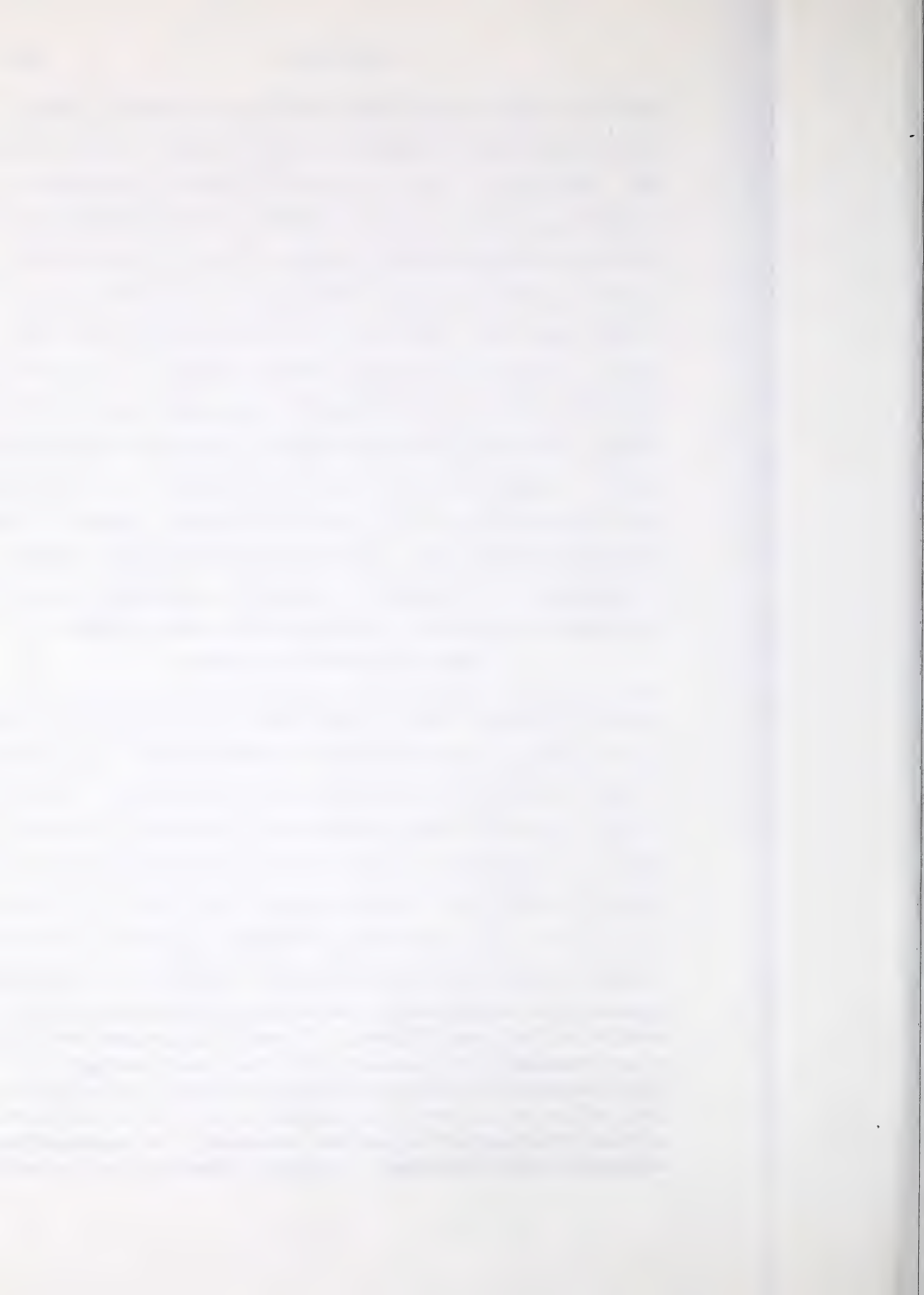
that college, except James Russell Lowell, knew of the existence of Mr. Lincoln! Some years before that, I had invited my friend, Mr. Lowell, to come to Detroit and lecture, and at my table he solemnly asserted that he did not know who was the then President of the United States; thirty years after, when dining at Mr. Lowell's house in Lowndes Square, London, he being the American Minister there, I reminded him of that statement, and with much merriment he again protested that the statement was correct. In the fall of 1864, the Confederates established (under the leadership of Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, then late Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan) in Canada, whose people were Southern sympathizers almost to a man, organized two armed expeditions into the United States — one to rob the banks at St. Albans, Vermont, and another to release the Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, off Sandusky on Lake Erie. The St. Albans raiders were mounted men, and carried away about \$300,000 from the banks, and took the lives of some of the inhabitants, escaping back to Montreal at once, St. Albans being only about fourteen miles from the boundary line. The Lake Erie raiders seized two private passenger steamers belonging at Detroit, — one "The Philo Parsons" and the other "The Island Queen," — robbed and confined the crews and passengers, and attempted to seize the United States armored vessel, the "Michigan." Their attempt was unsuccessful, and they escaped into Canada. President Lincoln instructed me to go to Montreal and Toronto and attempt to secure the extradition of the raiders. At Montreal the application for extradition was unsuccessful, and it was currently stated, and generally believed, that the judge received some of the money which had been stolen at St. Albans. At Toronto I spent three months in court in the trial of the raiders, associating with myself Mr. Richards, afterwards Chief Baron, and Mr. Harrison, afterwards Chief Justice, and obtained the extradition of the leader of the gang, Bennett G. Burley. Jake Thompson sat at the same table with me at the Queen's Hotel and made insulting remarks, intended to drive me into a personal collision, although I was accompanied by my wife. I subsequently prosecuted Burley in court at Port Clinton, Ottawa County, Ohio, on a charge of robbery within the territorial limits of that county, there being no Federal statute there, as there is now, punishing piracy on the lakes. Judge Ranney of Cleveland and Mr. Larned of Detroit defended, and they produced a commission signed by the President of the Southern Confederacy authorizing the raid, which commission was undoubtedly manufactured after the fact. Judge Miles of Toledo was upon the bench. He was one of that kind of Democrats then denominated "Copperheads." He instructed the jury that the commission of Davis



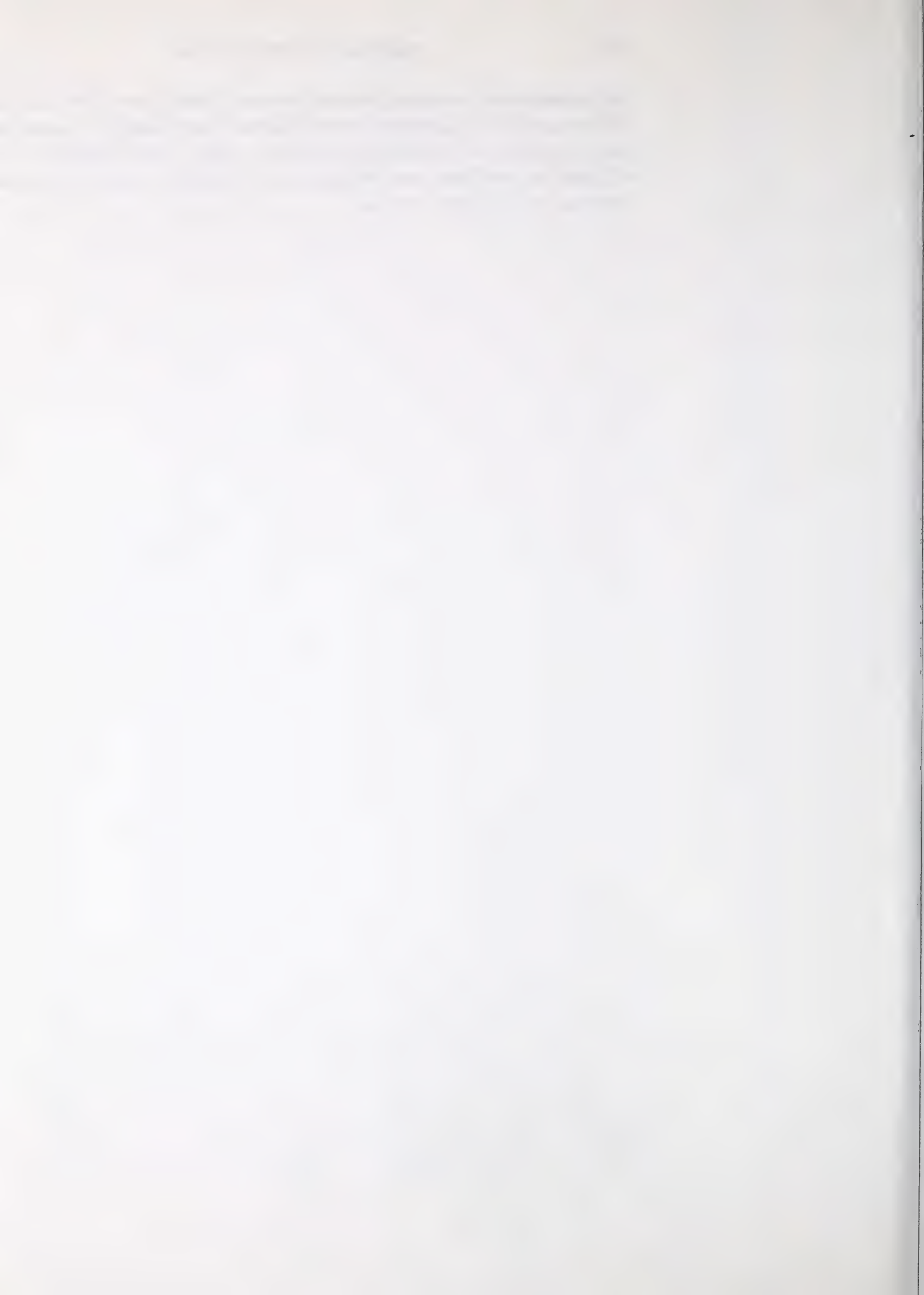
constituted a defence, with the result that the jury disagreed. Before I could try the man over again, Burley broke jail and ran away to England, and subsequently published his biography with an account of the raid. Subsequently, I reported in person to President Lincoln the general result. He lamented the thinly disguised wish and expectation of the British officials for the success of the Confederacy, and used expressions fully warranted, and which I ought not to repeat, concerning those who gave aid and comfort to the Confederates. His inimitable wit and sarcasm could not be reproduced. At that time the English statesmen said that there was as much hope of re-establishing the Saxon Heptarchy in England as the Federal Union in America! We discussed somewhat the status of the States in rebellion, in case the Confederacy should be put down, and he earnestly expressed the idea that the individuality and autonomy of the States should be preserved, and that they should not be wiped out, and the whole south regarded as a conquered province. I think the leading characteristic of Mr. Lincoln was his penetrating common sense, that is to say, his practical judgment to be applied to the thing in hand. This it was which enabled him to produce his wonderful letters, such as that to Greeley and to Erastus Corning, and the letters to the department commanders and generals, concerning strategical movements. The maxim of the ancients applies: —

*Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia.*

Mr. Lincoln told me that he was more troubled by the conspiracies in the Northern States in favor of the Rebellion than anything else, such as the Knights of the Golden Circle, the plots to burn the Northern cities and distribute plague infection. In my home city, Detroit, the sympathies of nearly one-half the people were with the South. We had uprisings against the colored population, and burnings of their houses; families and friends were divided, and the New England Society was broken up, as about one-half the members were Southern sympathizers. I had the pleasure myself of causing some of those people to be sent to Fort Lafayette. The ungainliness and rugged features of Mr. Lincoln have been much exaggerated. He was indeed indifferent to the graces of dress, as he was to the graces of speech or diction; but his personal appearance and manners were the reflection of himself, just as his written style was the image of his mind. No one in his company could fail to be so attracted by the expression of his face, sometimes highly intellectual, sometimes pathetic, and sometimes humorous, and by the sincerity and inborn courtesy of his manners, as to forget, or not notice, any lack of conformity to conventional standards. His moral qualities were equal to his extraordinary intellectual endowments, and perhaps



the former have impressed themselves upon history more than the latter. He was one of the greatest of mankind and was himself, — a new argument in favor of republican institutions, which made possible the rise of such a man from such beginnings, — and his fame will constantly increase as the years recede.





## XXIX. LAWYERS.

**J**ONATHAN MITCHELL SEWALL was born in Salem, Mass., 1748. His father, Mitchell Sewall, was a clerk, and later a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County. His mother, a second wife, was Elizabeth Price. He read law with Jonathan Sewall of Boston, Mass., and with John Pickering of Portsmouth. In the organization of Grafton County, 1773, he was appointed Register of Probate, and immediately came to Plymouth. He made the record of a probate court held July 23, 1773. He soon relinquished the office, and Moses Dow was appointed and qualified before Jan. 10, 1774. That he was admitted to the Bar before he came to Grafton County is suggested by his appointment as King's Attorney in the absence of Samuel Livermore, Attorney-General, July 19 and Oct. 19, 1774. At this time his health was feeble, and it is probable that he divided the time between Portsmouth and Grafton County. Mr. Sewall was not taxed in Plymouth. His abode in this town was more than a visit and less than a residence.

After the return of Mr. Sewall to Portsmouth he won distinction in his profession and in literature. He was an ardent patriot, and during the Revolution his speech and verse were inspiring. He is the author of the well-remembered lines:—

No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,  
But the whole boundless continent is yours.

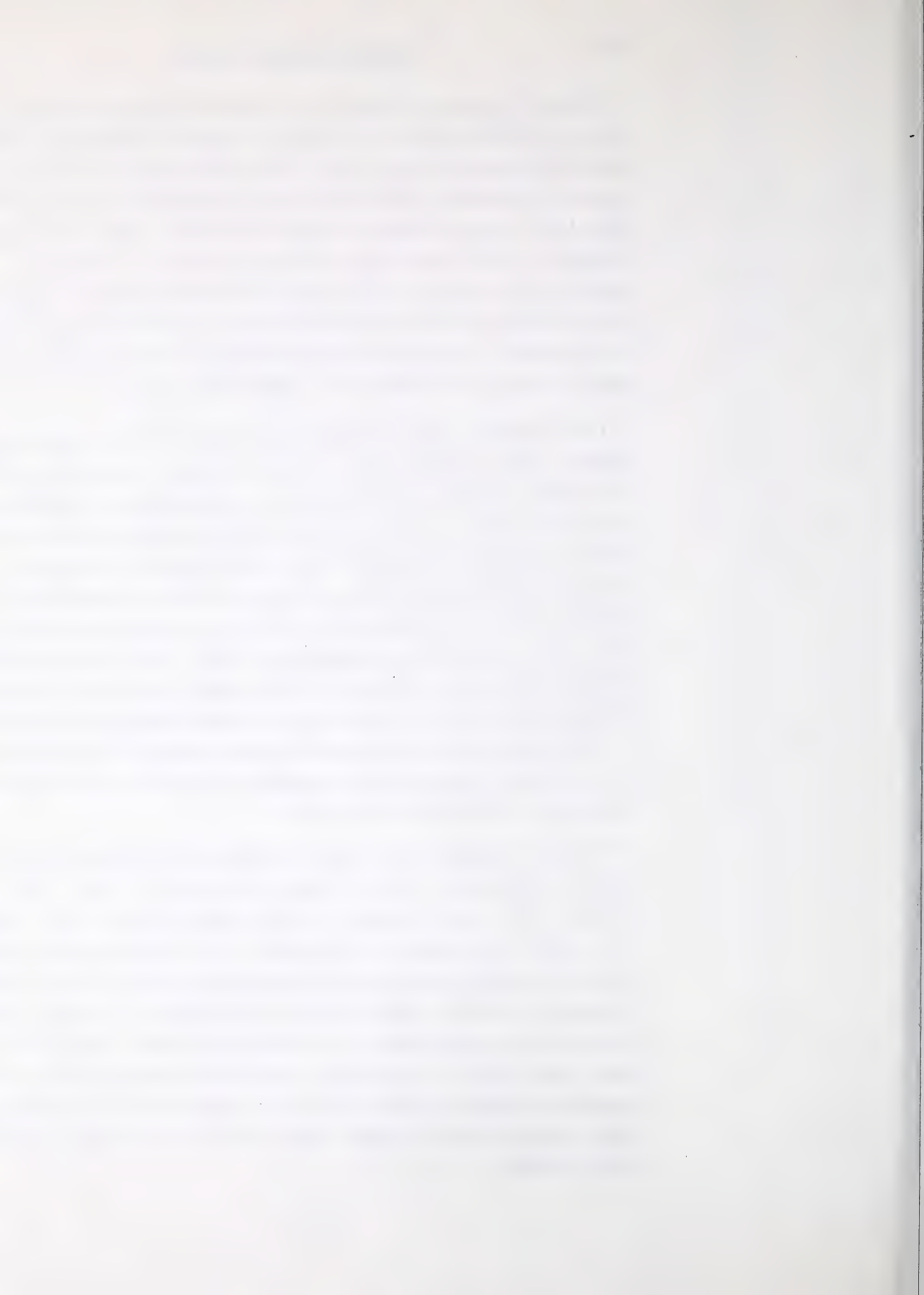
He was a prominent member of the house of representatives, 1778, and was appointed attorney-general, but declined the office. In 1801 he published a volume of verse. An appreciative sketch is found in *Bench and Bar*, by Gov. Charles H. Bell. He died in Portsmouth, May 29, 1808.



MOSES DOW, son of John and Mehitable (Haines) Dow, was born in Atkinson, Feb. 17, 1746/7; Harvard University, 1769; A.M., Dartmouth College, 1785. The homestead of his father was a part of Haverhill, Mass., until the adjustment of the province line, 1741, when it became a part of Plaistow. By a division of Plaistow in 1767, the homestead was included in Atkinson. He came to Plymouth in 1774, and if Jonathan Mitchell Sewall is not included in the list of resident lawyers, he was the first lawyer of Plymouth. He was in active practice in this town five years, when he removed to Haverhill. (See Volume II.)

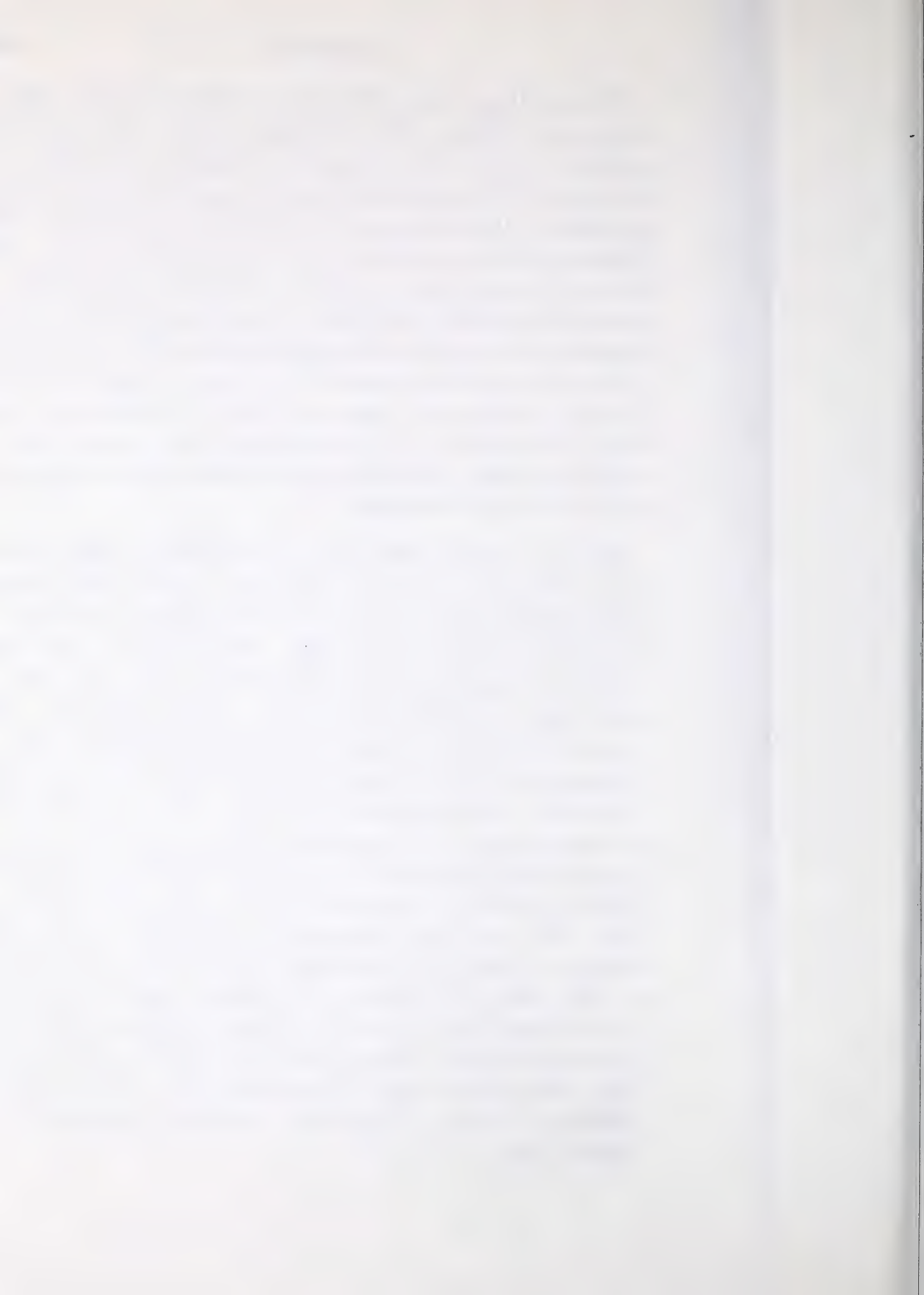
JOHN PORTER, son of Samuel and Sarah Porter, was born in Boxford, Mass., March 10, 1747/8; Harvard University, 1767. He studied medicine, and settled, as a physician, in Holderness soon after 1774. A very few years later he relinquished his first chosen profession and studied law with Samuel Livermore. He removed to Plymouth, 1780, and was admitted a counsellor of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1784. He was secretary of the State Bar Association, resigning in 1793. Until the arrival of Phineas Walker in 1794, he was the only lawyer in Plymouth. He appeared before the General Court as an attorney for Plymouth in the adjustment of the boundary line between Plymouth and Campton, and he occupied a prominent position in the courts of the county. He died Feb. 13, 1813.

PHINEAS WALKER was a native of Brookfield, Mass., where he was born Sept. 29, 1768; Brown University, 1790. He was admitted 1794, and practised in Plymouth from that date until 1835, when he removed to Newport, Me., where he died 1843. During his early practice in Plymouth the number of his active competitors was not large, and he was employed in many cases. He was not a prominent or a willing advocate. Many of his cases were tried in court by associated attorneys. He was appointed Judge of Probate, Nov. 10, 1823, by Gov. Levi Woodbury, and continued in office until he was removed by address, July 1, 1831.



STEPHEN GRANT, son of Michael and Phebe (Wyman) Grant, was born in Alstead, 1775; Dartmouth College, 1800; and was admitted to the Grafton County Bar, September term, 1803. In the autumn of the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession in this town, and continued here until 1829 or 1830. Subsequently he practised in Sandwich and in Sanbornton. He died in Plymouth, Aug. 1, 1845. Undoubtedly he possessed a keen, ready wit and fair ability, but tradition has been so fully employed in the repetition of his quaint sayings that an intelligent view of the man is not preserved. He was a trustee of Holmes Plymouth Academy six years, and receives complimentary mention in town records. If he was eccentric, he was more than a wag, and in many quaint remarks attributed to him is discovered both wisdom and intelligence.

SAMUEL CUMMINGS WEBSTER, son of David and Lydia (Cummings) Webster, was born in Plymouth, June 28, 1788; Dartmouth College, 1808. He read law with George Woodward of Haverhill, and was admitted 1812. He practised a short time in Swanzeey, removing to Plymouth early in 1814. He was an active man, a successful lawyer, and a useful townsman. His success in life was the natural product of good judgment and an unconquerable will. He was direct and forceful, but not always diplomatic; tenacious, but not persuasive. He seized results with an instant grasp, and commanded success which many win by slower and more artful methods. He was town clerk of Plymouth, 1828-31, inclusive; representative, 1822, 1826, 1827, 1830, and 1832. He was elected representative, 1833, but resigned after election, and Isaac Ward was elected June 5, 1833. In the session of 1830 James B. Thornton of Merrimack resigned as Speaker of the House, June 15, and Mr. Webster was chosen to complete the term of service. He was a member of the Executive Council, 1831, being the first year of the administration of Gov. Samuel Dinsmoor. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention, 1832.





In 1833 he was appointed sheriff for Grafton County, and removed to Haverhill, where he died July 21, 1835.

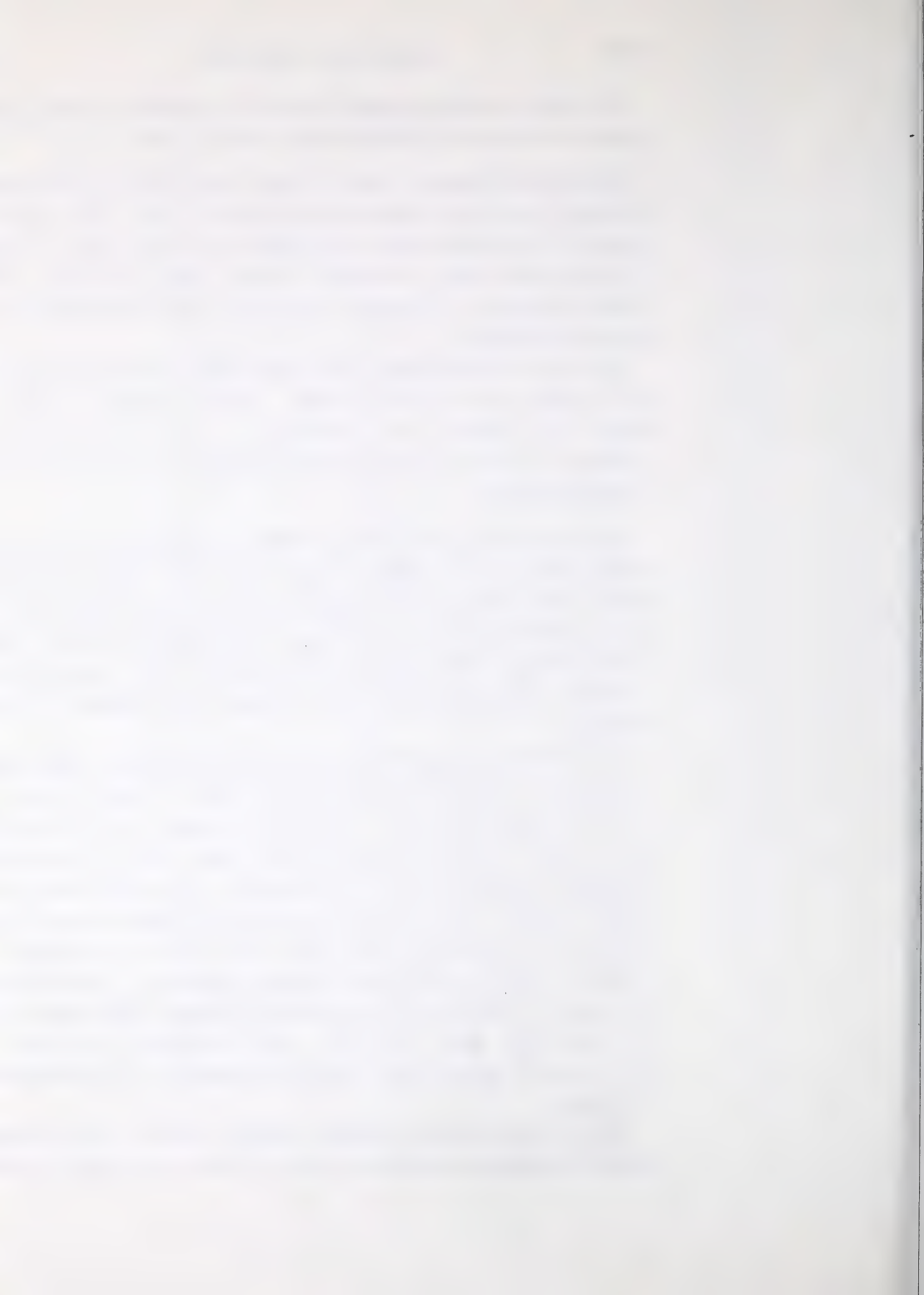
BENJAMIN DARLING, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Leavitt) Darling, was born in Sanbornton, March 8, 1788. The family removed to this town when Benjamin was twelve years of age. He graduated from Dartmouth College, 1815, read law with Ezekiel Webster of Boscowen and Joseph Bell of Haverhill, and was admitted 1815.

He practised in Plymouth four years, when he removed to Rumney, where he died April 15, 1824. He was drowned in Baker's River. His entries as an attorney are not numerous in the dockets of his time. His professional labors were mainly limited to office practice.

DAVID SMILEY, son of Deacon William and Sarah (Robinson) Smiley, was born in Jaffrey, March 16, 1769. Deacon William Smiley, his father, in Revolutionary times was a zealous patriot and a prominent citizen of Jaffrey. Rev. Robinson Smiley, Dartmouth College, 1798, and the first pastor of the Congregational Church of Springfield, Vt., was a younger son of Deacon William Smiley.

David Smiley was graduated at Harvard University, 1796, and practised law in Jaffrey from 1800 to 1807, serving the town as town clerk and selectman. In 1807 he removed to Bridgewater, now Bristol, where he practised ten years. In 1817 he was employed to teach the school in the second, often called the courthouse, district. At this time he removed to Plymouth, and here continued the practice of law until 1819, when he removed to Grafton, where he built up an extensive practice. While attending court in this town he was suddenly stricken with lung fever, and here died May 19, 1845. He is described as a man of fine personal appearance, of good address, and of unblemished character.

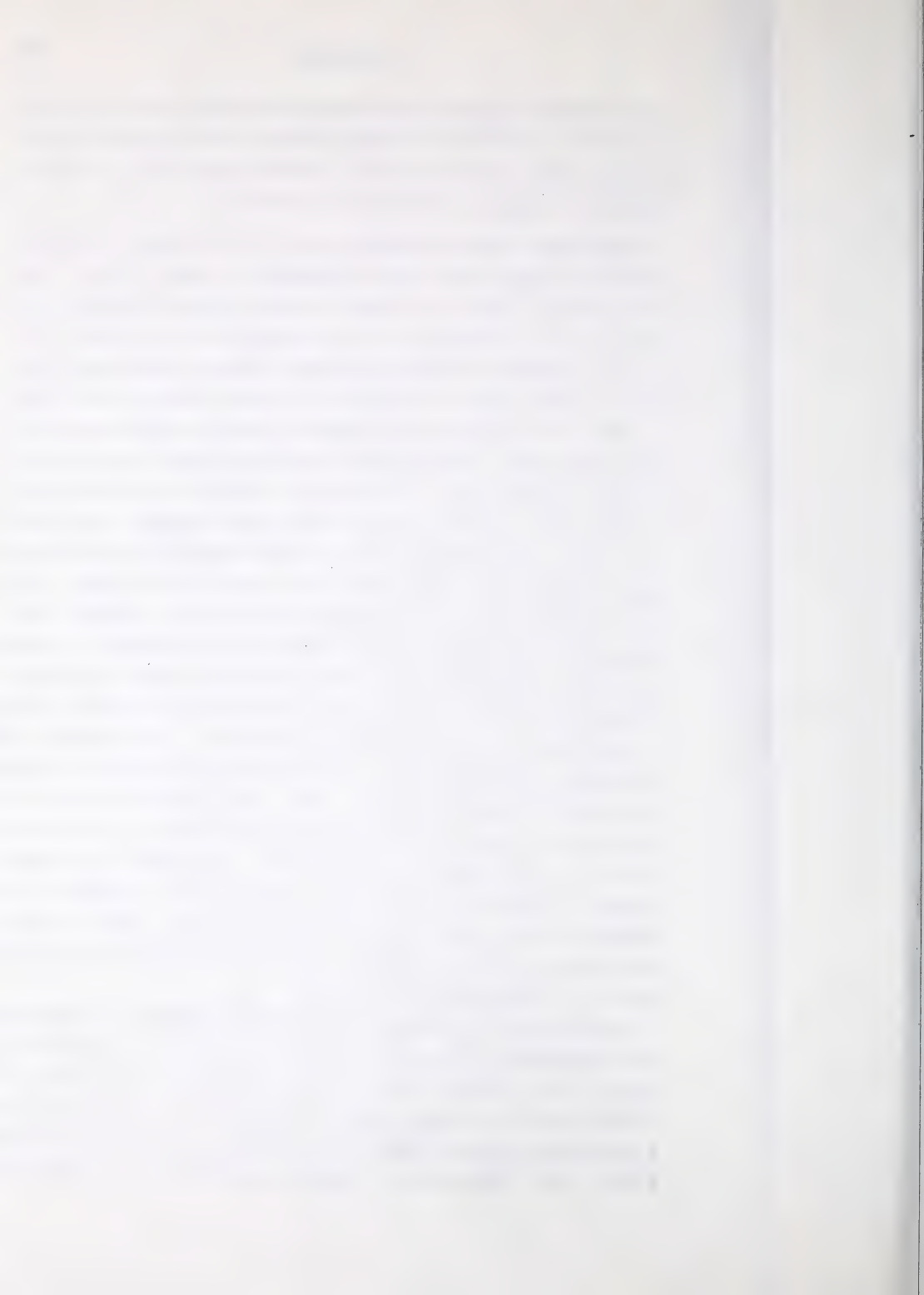
It is related in Bench and Bar that Mr. Smiley was an expert player of checkers, and learning that Dr. Peter Renton of Concord



was a champion player of the game, he walked from Grafton to Concord to meet him. It was a genuine feat of modern knight errantry. They were so equally matched that while the lawyer won the first game the doctor won the second.

NATHANIEL PEABODY ROGERS, son of Dr. John and Betsey (Mulliken) Rogers, was born in Plymouth, June 3, 1794; Dartmouth College, 1816. He read law with Richard Fletcher and Parker Noyes in Salisbury, and was admitted to the Bar, 1819. He was a brilliant lawyer and popular citizen of this town from 1819 to 1838, when he removed to Concord, where he died Oct. 16, 1846. His paternal and maternal ancestors and many of his kindred have been distinguished for talent, liberal learning, and chivalrous philanthropy. The home he enjoyed in childhood and the home over which he presided with graceful dignity in manhood were centres of refinement and gracious hospitality, and thither were attracted the cultured men and women of his time. He was a brilliant lawyer, a versatile pleader, and an eloquent advocate, and had he devoted his life to his chosen profession he would have met in the courts of the State few equals and no superiors. Through the purity of his character, the kindness of his heart, and the tenderness of his sympathies he became a firm advocate of anti-slavery and temperance. To these causes and other reforms he devoted the later years of his life. The earnest eloquence of his pleas in the courts and of brilliant address upon subjects which appealed to his reason or enlisted his sympathies are clearly attested if obscurely read in the fading pages of tradition, but the genius of the man, his power of rapid thought, and his felicity of expression still live, and his cultured mind is still speaking in his fervid contributions to the press.

The Herald of Freedom, dedicated to the cause of anti-slavery, was established in Concord in 1835, and later was published by John Robert French, who married a daughter of Mr. Rogers. To the Herald of Freedom and to The White Mountain Torrent, a temperance organ, which was published in Concord by Mr. French, Mr. Rogers was a frequent contributor. In 1838 he

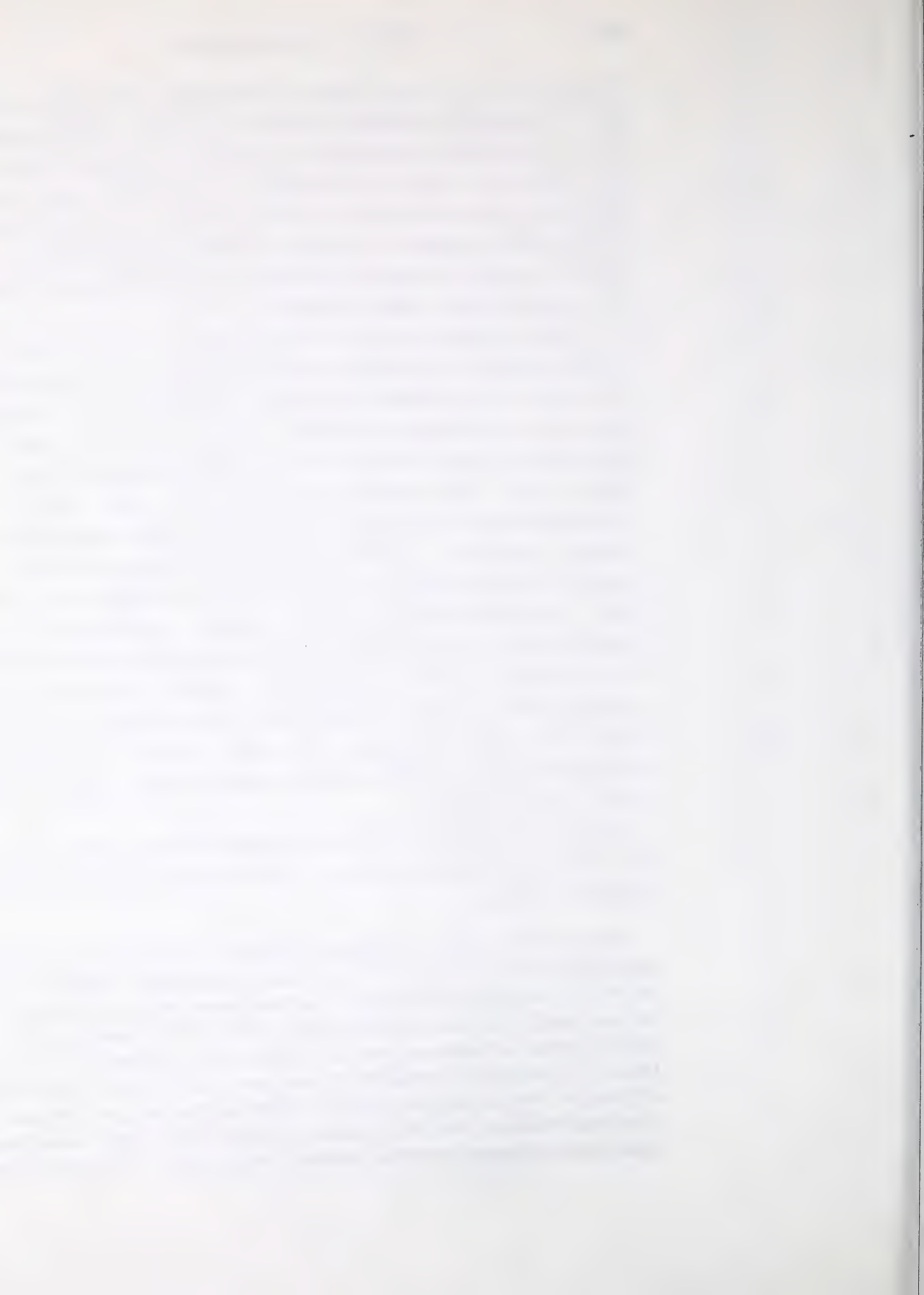


became the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, and a few months later he removed to Concord, where he resided until his death. To his commanding reputation as a lawyer in Grafton County he added fame as a writer in Concord. His editorials were fresh, trenchant, incisive, and unanswerable. Many of his descriptive articles, which appeared in the *New York Tribune* and other publications over the pen name of *Old Man of the Mountain*, are fresh, pure, and matchless models of diction.

To leave Plymouth and the many friends whom he loved, to live beyond the view of the mountains, the rivers, and the meadows, the solace of his childhood and the inspiration of his maturer years, was a sacrifice indescribable. A year before his death he purchased the farm now of David J. McCutcheon, and here he hoped to live. The surroundings pleased him, and he gave the contemplated home the name of *Undercliff*. Fate meanwhile was directing otherwise. In the summer of the last year of his devoted life he remained a few weeks at the seashore, near Lynn, Mass. He returned to Concord in August. During the few remaining weeks his mind was at rest, but his suffering was extreme. On a beautiful day of autumn, in the ripening sweetness of the year, he called a loving daughter to his side, telling her to sing again *The Angel's Whisper*. Thus died Rogers, the poet, the scholar, the philanthropist, and the song was sung again to him by the choir of heaven.

From an appreciative article in *Granite Monthly*, Vol. IV, by his friend and admirer, Parker Pillsbury, the following paragraphs are quoted:—

As a student in books of general literature, especially history and poetry, none were before him. I never heard Shakespeare, Burns, Byron, and Sir Walter Scott read so finely as at his fireside, when surrounded by his own family and perhaps a few invited friends. But general reading never detracted in the least from the duties of his profession. At the time of his death an intimate friend who knew him long and well wrote of him that "so accurate was his knowledge of law and so industrious was he in business, that the success of a client was always calculated upon from the moment that his assistance was secured. The great mis-





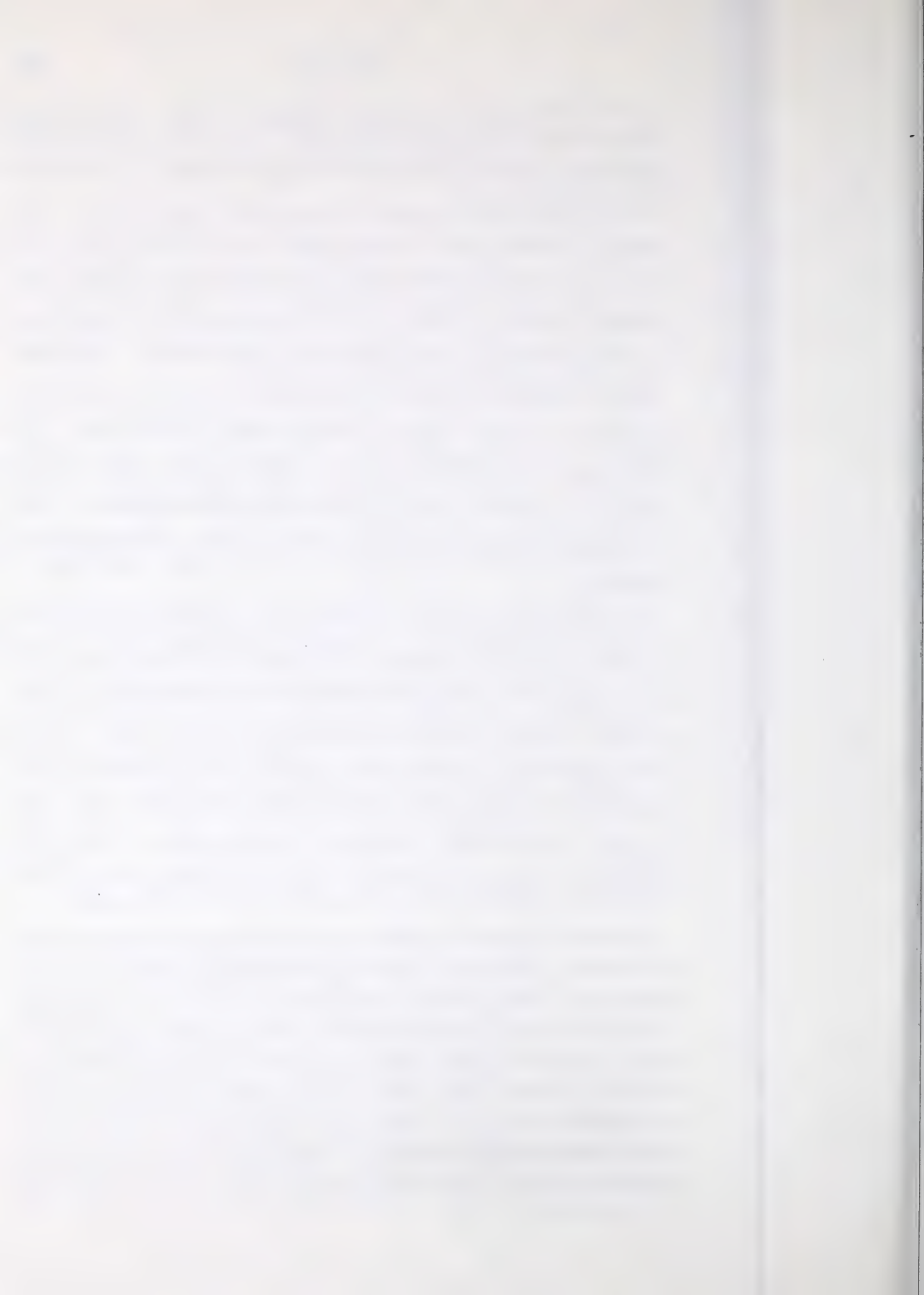
sion of his life, however, was neither literature nor law. He was subsequently ordained and consecrated as a high priest in the great fellowship of humanity, and most divinely did he magnify his office in the last ten years of his life on earth.

To do justice to the memory of Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, to his character and work, would require genius and inspiration equal to his own. He had most unshaken faith in the people; never doubting that, wisely taught and led, they would gladly abolish slavery and cease to oppress one another. And so, like the great Emancipator of Nazareth, he aimed his sternest strokes at the priests and rulers who "bound the heavy burdens and laid them on men's shoulders."

No two portraits of brothers ever painted much more resemble each other than do those of Nathaniel Peabody Rogers and the martyr John Rogers. I am familiar with both, and there is truly a most startling resemblance. And doubtless that resemblance reached to soul and spirit, so that in an important sense, both braved the Smithfield flames. Both believed in God and truth, in justice and right alike. Having espoused a divine idea, in full faith and love of it, what to them were crosses or fagot fires.

As a husband and father, I never knew one in whom his family were more supremely felicitated. As companion and friend, blessed were all they who enjoyed his confidence and esteem. All the elements of a divine and sanctified friendship seemed in him harmoniously to meet. Gentle, simple, tender, kind, ever ready to sacrifice his own comfort, sharing on occasions, like General Washington, his own room and bed with a colored man, a fugitive slave, not always of the Frederick Douglass quality; and yet always discriminating in high degree with tastes most refined; always ready to criticise as well as to serve a friend, however dear, if he saw cause, but never in a way to offend; running over with music, poetry, and culture of every kind, he was one the like of whom I have not since seen and may never look on his like again.

WILLIAM COOMBS THOMPSON, son of Thomas W and Elizabeth C. (Porter) Thompson, was born in Salisbury, March 17, 1802; Dartmouth College, 1820. He pursued a course of professional study at the Law School, Litchfield, Conn., and in the offices of George Blake in Boston, Mass., and Parker Noyes in Salisbury. He was admitted 1824, and opened an office in Concord, where he remained two years, removing to Plymouth in 1826. At the time of his removal to this town a State bank doing business many subsequent years as the Pemigewasset Bank had been chartered,



and William Webster, Moor Russell, and John Rogers, with other men, were completing an organization and were seeking a cashier. To the young lawyer, who was removing to the town, they extended an invitation to accept the position, and the bank was established in his office. He was the cashier of the bank two years. In this business he was brought into close and friendly relations with the prominent men of Plymouth and the surrounding towns. He early acquired a lucrative and extensive practice. In the consultation of the office his wisdom and sagacity were conspicuous, and in the courts he was an able and a dignified advocate.

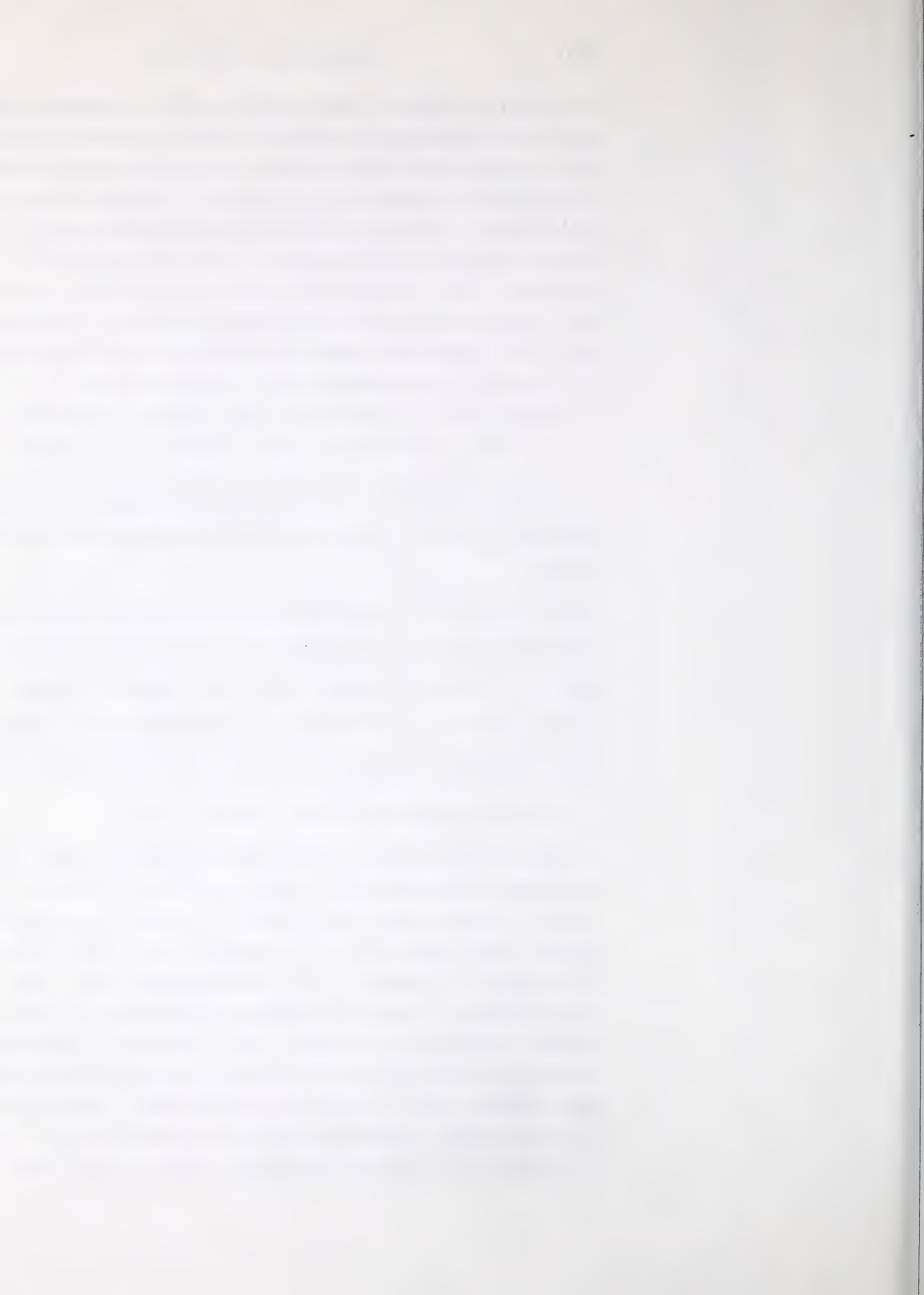
Governor Bell, in Bench and Bar, pays an appreciative tribute to one of the most successful of the lawyers of Plymouth: —

He lived in Plymouth twenty-six years, where he had accumulated a handsome competency, and in 1852 removed to Worcester, Mass. The remaining quarter of a century of his life he spent in a retired and quiet manner.

The chief memorials of the lifework of a lawyer, who devotes himself to his profession, are to be found in the buried records of the courts and in fleeting tradition. Mr. Thompson is remembered for his sagacity and wise application of the principles of jurisprudence rather than as a book-lawyer or a forensic champion. His innate sense of rectitude seldom failed to guide to the true solution of the problems which lay in doubt. His personal and religious character, his justice and benevolence, won him the respect of his brethren of the Bar and of the people at large.

He died in Worcester, Mass., April 27, 1877.

JONATHAN BLISS, son of Jonathan and Martha (Martin) Bliss, was born in Randolph, Vt., July 15, 1799; Dartmouth College, 1824. He was a student at law at the school in Northampton, Mass., with Joseph Bell of Haverhill, and with William C. Thompson of Plymouth. He was admitted 1828, and at this time he had maintained a residence in this town three years. He became associated in business with William C. Thompson, and under the firm Thompson & Bliss he practised law in this town from 1828 to 1832. He removed to Haverhill, 1832, and remained there four years, when he removed to Gainesville, Ala. In New Hampshire he was regarded by his associates as a good lawyer



and an able advocate. In Alabama he was successful and acquired a good estate. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and held a prominent position in his profession. He was genial, shrewd, and able, and was popular among his fellow-men.

He made an honest and determined effort to dissuade his neighbors from a decision in favor of armed rebellion, and when he was summoned to declare himself for the Union or Rebellion he reluctantly cast his lot with the State in which he was living. On account of age he was excused from active service, but he raised and equipped a full company at his own expense. He died July 27, 1879, in Cleveland, Ohio, while temporarily absent from his home in Gainesville.

JAMES MCQUESTEN, son of James and Margery (Greenough) McQuesten, was born in Bedford, March 1, 1810. His father died a few days before he was born, and for several years he found a home in the family of his uncle and guardian, Deacon John McQuesten. He was employed several years in stores in Concord and Boston, Mass. His health failed, and he removed to Plymouth, 1837, where he read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. He was not largely engaged in the trial of causes, but he was a good counsellor and an excellent office lawyer. He settled several estates and was the trusted guardian of many children. He was respected as a citizen, and in his professional labors he acquired a good estate. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1875.

DAVID HAYNES COLLINS, son of Samuel and Sarah (Haynes) Collins, was born in Deerfield, Nov. 9, 1811; Dartmouth College, 1835. He read law with Charles H. Peaslee in Concord and Josiah Quincy in Rumney. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Plymouth in 1838, and was taxed in this town in April, 1839. At the June session, 1839, he was elected clerk of the house of representatives. In July of the same year he was appointed Register of Probate, and immediately removed to Haverhill. He was methodical and exact, and his services were highly commended. After three years of close application his

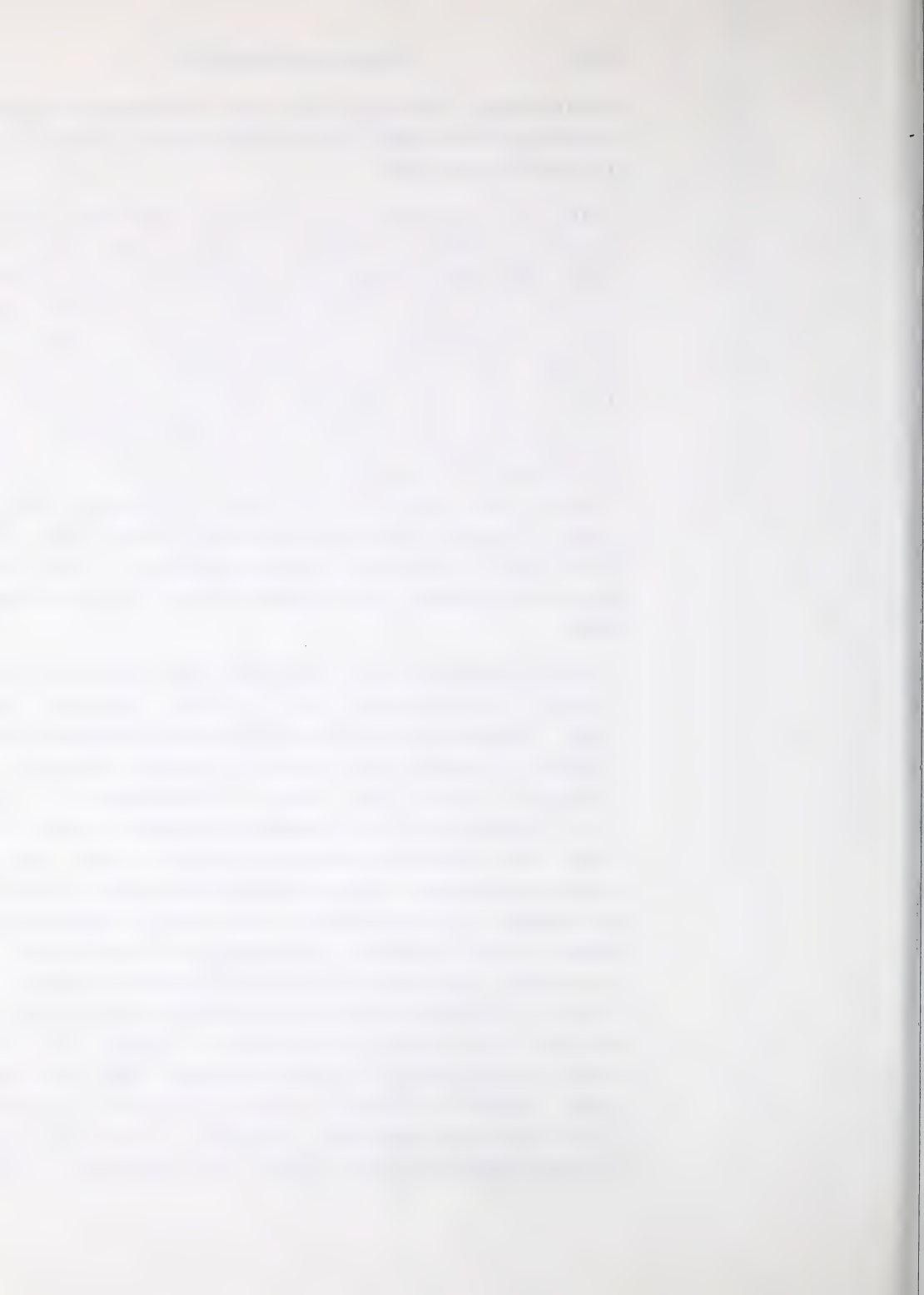




health failed. He resigned and spent the winter in the South, returning in the spring of 1843 to his home in Deerfield, where he died June 24, 1843.

WILLIAM LEVERETT, son of John and Elizabeth (Salisbury) Leverett, was born in Windsor, Vt., July 8, 1813; Yale College, 1834. He studied for the legal profession at the Yale Law School, in New York City, and with William Crafts at Utica, N. Y., where he was admitted. He came to Plymouth in 1839, or early in 1840. He was a gentleman of scholarly attainments, a good lawyer, and a wise counsellor. His cases were prepared with unusual care, and he tried them with method and ability. In his professional relations and in social and town affairs he was highly esteemed. He was a faithful lawyer of Plymouth thirty-five years. He assisted many and intentionally injured none. In his office Henry W. Blair read for his profession, and later was his partner in business. Mr. Leverett died in Plymouth, Sept. 18, 1874.

RALPH METCALF, son of John and Roby (Converse) Metcalf, was born in Charlestown, Nov. 21, 1798; Dartmouth College, 1823. He read law with Henry Hubbard of Charlestown, Richard Bartlett of Concord, and George B. Upham of Claremont. He practised in Newport two years; in Binghamton, N. Y., two years. Returning to New Hampshire he opened an office in Claremont. He was elected secretary of state in June, 1831, and removed to Concord. He held the office seven years, and in 1838 he accepted an appointment in the treasury department, tendered by Levi Woodbury, then secretary of the treasury, which he resigned, and opened an office in Plymouth in March, 1840. Here he paid one tax and removed to Newport before April, 1841, where he was successful in law and in politics. In October, 1845, he was appointed Register of Probate, holding the office six years. In 1852 and 1853 he was a representative from Newport, and he was chairman of the commission to compile the laws of the State, 1852. He was governor of New Hampshire, 1855 and



1856. After the expiration of his term of office he retired from active professional labor and spent the closing years of his life in Claremont, where he died Aug. 26, 1858. Those who remember him in Plymouth cheerfully testify that he was accomplished in manner, free from ostentation, and that his genial qualities won many friends.

ELLERY ALBEE HIBBARD, son of Silas and Olive (Albee) Hibbard, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 31, 1826. He read law with Nathan B. Felton and Charles R. Morrison in Haverhill, and with Henry F. French in Exeter. He was admitted in July, 1849. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Plymouth, and remained in this town until January, 1853, when he removed to Laconia. He was an able and a learned lawyer. He carefully prepared his cases, and presented them with tact and ability. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress, 1871-73, and in 1873 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court. The court was reorganized in 1874, and Mr. Hibbard resumed his law practice in Laconia, where he labored successfully until his death. He died July 24, 1903. A.M., Dartmouth College, 1863.

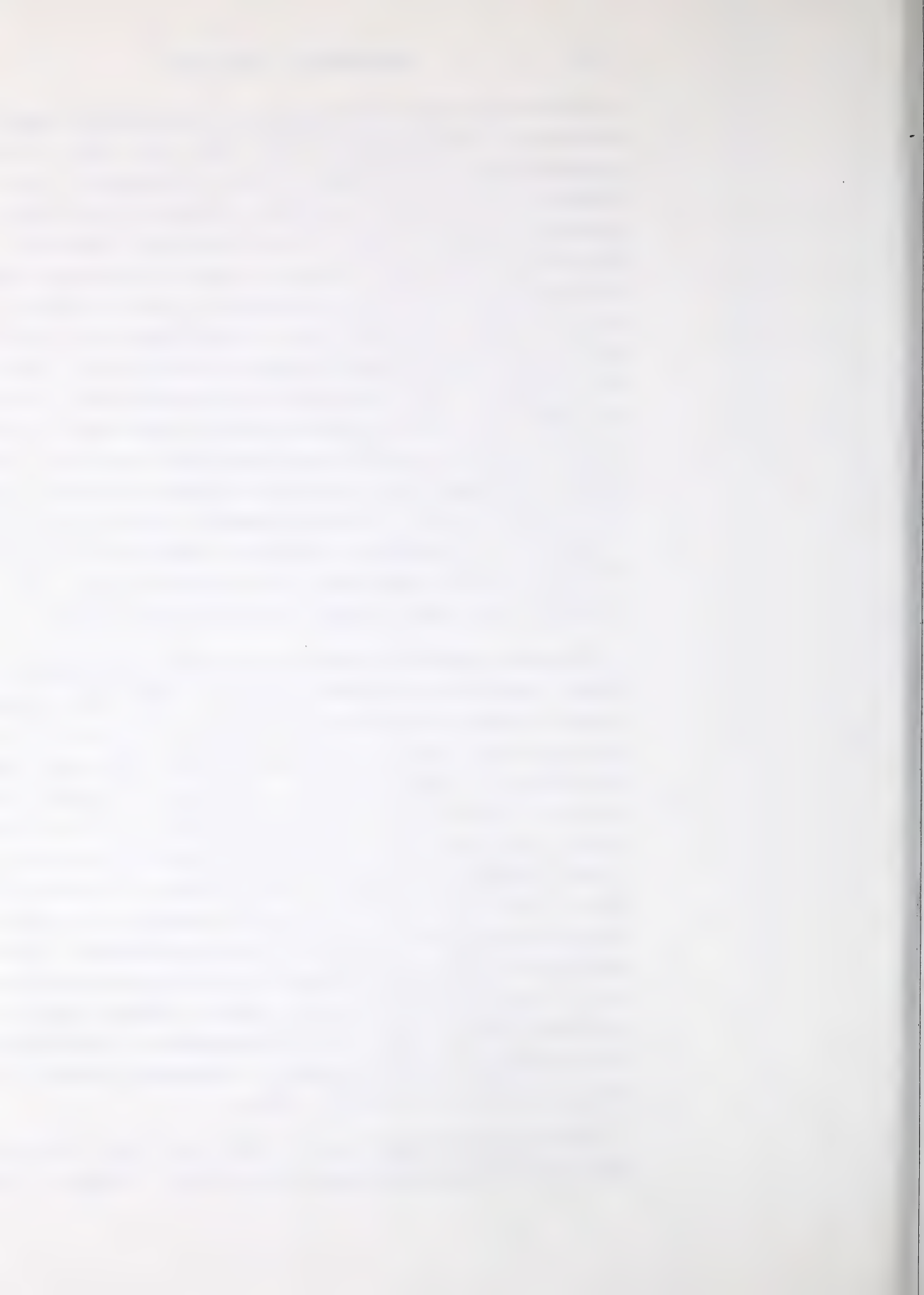
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BRYANT, son of Jeremy Young and Mercy P. (Blake) Bryant, was born in Andover, Feb. 25, 1825. He was a student in Waterville College, read law with Nesmith and Pike of Franklin, and graduated from Harvard Law School, 1848. He was admitted to the Bar at an adjourned term of court at Plymouth in January, 1849. He commenced the practice of his profession at Bristol, where he remained four years. He served the town as school committee two years, and was twice the democratic candidate for representative, and was elected a county commissioner, 1852. He removed to Plymouth in 1853, where he remained two years. He was appointed county solicitor, 1854, and for political reasons he was removed by address, July 14, 1855. He removed from Plymouth to Concord in the autumn of 1855, or early in 1856, and formed a partnership with Lyman T. Flint.



At this time he gave his allegiance to the republican party, and was elected a representative, 1857, 1858, and 1859, and was a popular speaker of the house the two last sessions. He was a delegate to the national republican convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In the campaigns of 1856 and 1860 he won an enviable reputation as an eloquent and popular speaker. Withdrawing from politics, he opened an office in Boston, and there the more substantial labor of his lifetime was performed. He was an impressive speaker and an able advocate. He retired from practice in 1891 and returned to his native town. He served the State as a forestry commissioner from 1893 until his death, and he presided over the republican State convention for the choice of delegates to the national convention in 1900. On the evening of Jan. 28, 1902, he delivered an address at the annual installation of the officers of Highland Lake Grange in Andover. This was the last expression of his eloquent tongue. He died suddenly a few moments after the last word was spoken.

CHARLES JAMES FOX STONE, son of Peter and Ruth (Call) Stone, was born in Boscawen, April 21, 1827. He pursued a course of study at the Military Academy in Norwich, Vt., and read law with Austin F. Pike in Franklin, attending Harvard Law School in 1854 and 1855. He came to Plymouth in the spring of 1856 and was admitted to the Bar in 1857. The following year he became associated with Joseph Burrows and continued practice in this town in the law firm of Burrows & Stone. He set out upon a brief career under auspices of promise, and early demonstrated his ability and legal attainments. He was a member of the Governor's Horse Guards, being the only representative from this vicinity in that famous military organization. In March, 1860, he was elected a representative to the legislature. Surrendering an assured prospect of a substantial career, he died in the prime of life, April 19, 1860.

JOHN ALVIN PUTNEY, son of John and Sally (Batchelder) Putney, was born in Concord, Aug. 23, 1833; Dartmouth College,

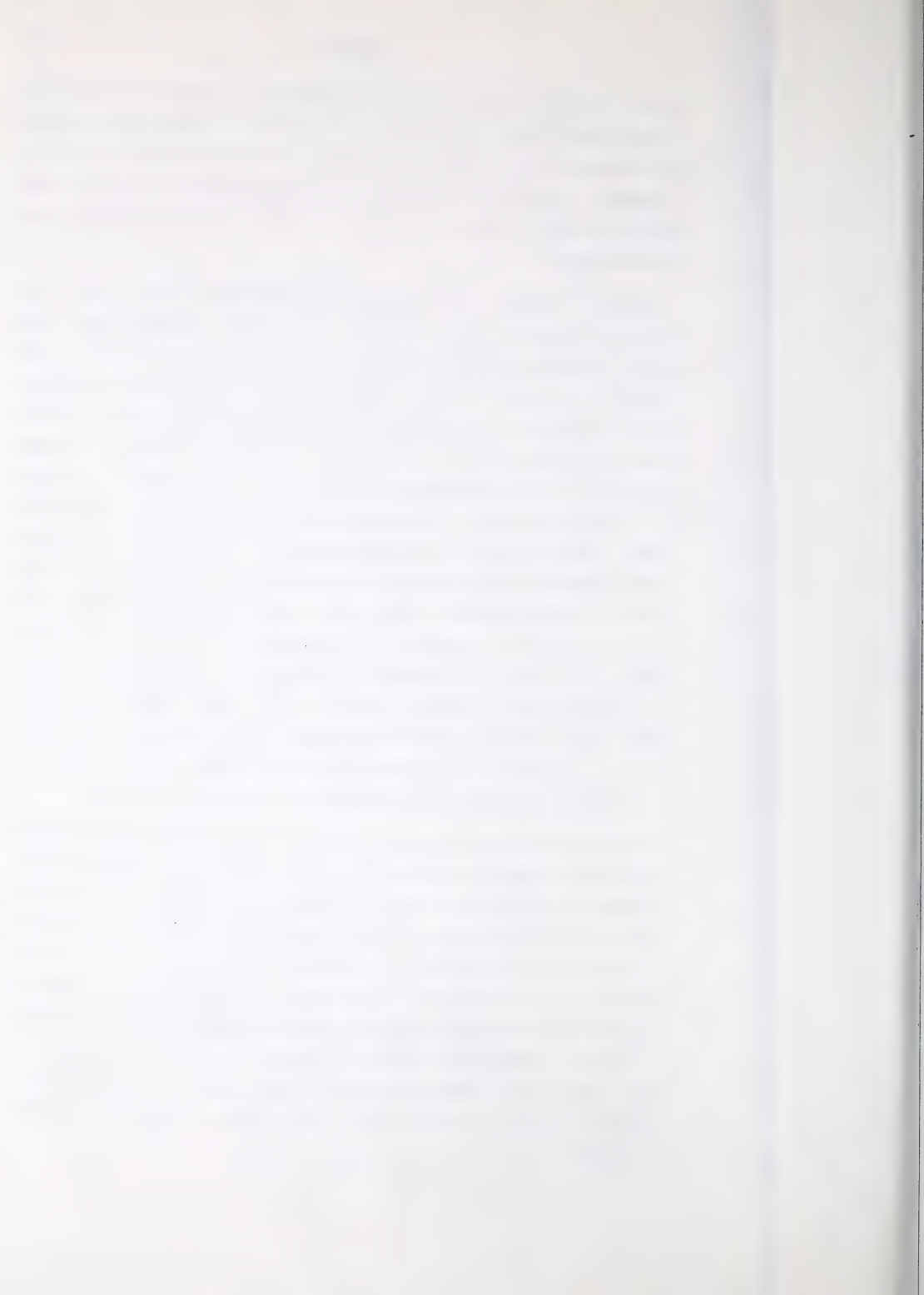




1856. He read law in Concord, Portland, Me., and with Charles James Fox Stone of Plymouth. He came to Plymouth in 1857. He was admitted 1858, and a few months later he returned to Concord. In 1860 he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he died May 21, 1865. In the Civil War he was a quartermaster in the Union army.

JOSEPH CLARK, son of Joseph and Hannah (Cook) Clark, was born in Campton, April 2, 1826; Dartmouth College, 1854. He was a classmate of Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., and of Judge David R. Lang of Orford. He read law in this town with Napoleon B. Bryant; meanwhile he successfully taught one or more terms of high school in the Holmes Academy building. He was engaged in conveyancing and office work in the office of Charles J. F. Stone in 1855, and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1856. He practised in Plymouth, some of the time in company with Benjamin Clark, his brother, until the January term, 1868, when he was disbarred. He was a man of tact and ability, but the court did not approve of his method of conduct in several cases. He was commissioned a captain of Company A, Sixth New Hampshire Infantry, Nov. 30, 1861, and resigned April 14, 1862. From 1868 to 1875 he continued his residence in Plymouth and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He removed in 1875 to San Francisco, Cal., where he died Sept. 12, 1902.

BENJAMIN CLARK, son of Joseph and Hannah (Cook) Clark, was born in Campton, June 11, 1828; Dartmouth College, 1855. He was a classmate of Judge William H. H. Allen of Claremont, Edward B. S. Sanborn of Franklin, and Nelson Dingley of Maine. He read law with Ellery A. Hibbard of Laconia and with Flint and Bryant of Concord. He came to Plymouth in 1858 and practised four years in connection with Joseph Clark, his brother. In 1862 he removed to Melrose, Minn., and there engaged in a flour and grain business several years. Later he resumed the practice of law in North Dakota. He died at Fargo, N. D., May 27, 1896.

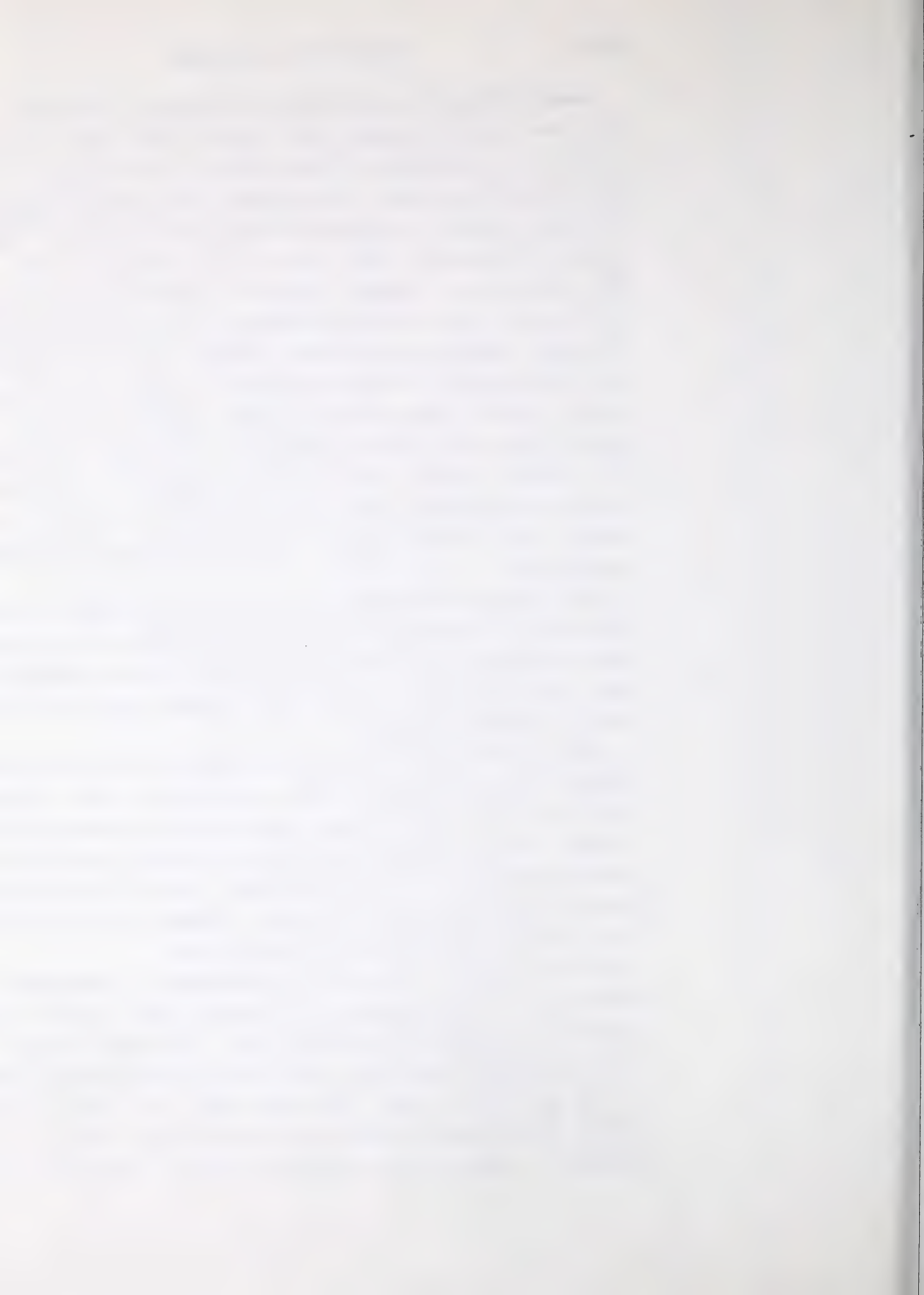


JOSEPH BURROWS, son of Joseph and Rachel (Blaisdell) Burrows, was born in Lebanon, Me., Aug. 24, 1813. He studied his profession in the office of Josiah Dearborn in Effingham and at the Harvard Law School. He practised a few years in Effingham, removing, 1844, to Holderness Village, now Ashland. He removed to Plymouth, 1858, where he died April 5, 1883. Of Mr. Burrows as a lawyer Albert S. Batchelder has written: "He was a man of strong feelings and positive convictions, of warm friendship and intense dislikes. He was faithful to his clients, careful in the preparation of cases, and efficient in trials; a good judge of law, a safe counsellor, endowed with common sense and practical judgment." To which Gov. Charles II. Bell has added: "Mr. Burrows possessed a good legal mind, was industrious and persevering, and his name is associated in the judicial reports with actions of more than usual consequence."

The people of Plymouth, who knew him in the daily walks of life, testify to the abundant measure of his ability and the ruggedness of his character. If the few found him an unyielding opponent, the many were charmed with his good humor and valued him as a steadfast friend.

Upon his removal to Plymouth he formed a partnership with Charles James Fox Stone, which was dissolved by the death of Mr. Stone. In 1860 he became associated in business with John W. Ela. The partnership was terminated in 1862, when Mr. Ela entered the service of the United States. In 1875 Mr. Burrows formed a partnership with Charles A. Jewell, and the law firm was continued until the death of Mr. Burrows.

Mr. Burrows was a town clerk of Effingham, a town officer of Holderness, a representative of Plymouth four terms, and a member of the school board many years. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention, 1876, and an influential member of the governor's council, 1878 and 1879. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and in every position to which he was called he rendered efficient service.



Dartmouth College conferred the honorary degree of A.M. in 1872.

HENRY WILLIAM BLAIR, son of William Henry and Lois (Baker) Blair, was born in Campton, Dec. 6, 1834. He attended the public school, the Academy in Plymouth, and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, teaching meanwhile several terms of school. In the winter of 1854/5 he taught the school in Plymouth Village. In 1856 he became a student at law in the office of William Leverett, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859, and immediately became associated with his preceptor under the firm name of Leverett & Blair. He labored in his chosen profession with enthusiasm and success, early earning a reputation and honors unusual for one of his years and experience. July 3, 1860, he was appointed by Governor Goodwin solicitor for the county of Grafton. He filled the position with credit and distinction until 1862 and until he was called to another field of service. In the War of the Rebellion he promptly responded to the summons of his country. He volunteered in 1861 and again early in 1862, but was refused by the surgeons. In a third effort to enter the service he enlisted into the Fifteenth New Hampshire Infantry, Oct. 2, 1862, for the term of nine months. He resigned as solicitor in September, 1862, and, surrendering the certainties of an established business for the uncertainties of war, he left his home in Plymouth a private. He returned to New Hampshire, in the absence of Colonel Kingman, in command of his regiment. While the regiment was gathering at Concord he was appointed captain of Company B, but before the organization was fully completed he was commissioned major of the regiment. The commission was dated Oct. 7, 1862. His care for the men of the regiment was constant, and his service in the field was brave and soldierly. Without previous military discipline, he won the esteem of his comrades in arms and added new honors to the accumulating record of the citizen-soldier of our country. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, April 8, 1863, and during the memorable siege of Port Hudson he was in command of the





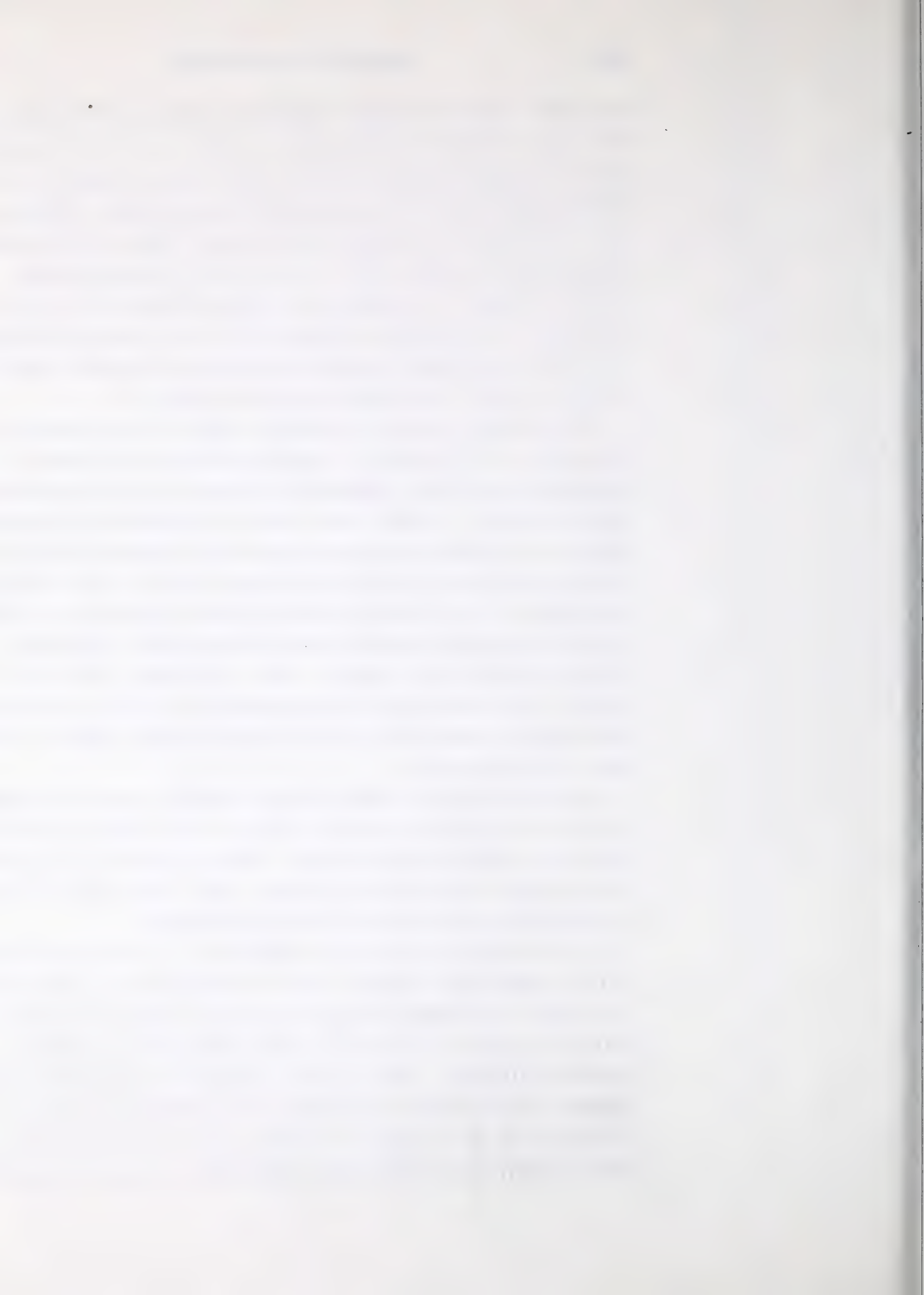
regiment. He was severely wounded in the right arm, May 27, and again wounded in the same arm, June 14. With decimated ranks the regiment was mustered out at Concord, Aug. 13, 1863. Colonel Blair resumed the practice of his profession in Plymouth and, suffering from the exposures of army life, in feeble health, he gathered the unravelled threads of his former practice. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Alvin Burleigh, who had been a student in his office, and under the firm name of Blair & Burleigh he continued in active and successful practice until his election to the United States Senate in 1879.

At the annual election in March, 1866, he was elected a representative of Plymouth in the New Hampshire house of representatives, and was appointed chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1867 and 1868 he represented the eleventh district in the State senate, serving, 1867, chairman of the committees on Military Affairs and Towns, and upon the Judiciary Committee. The following session he was chairman of the Railroad Committee and a member of the Committees of Elections and Military Affairs. In March, 1875, and March, 1877, he was elected a representative in congress from the Third New Hampshire District, comprising the towns in Cheshire, Sullivan, Grafton, and Coos counties.

At the June session, 1879, he was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected at the June session, 1885. He removed from Plymouth to Manchester in 1884. He was generously supported for re-election at the January session, 1891, but failed to secure a nomination in the caucus of his political party.

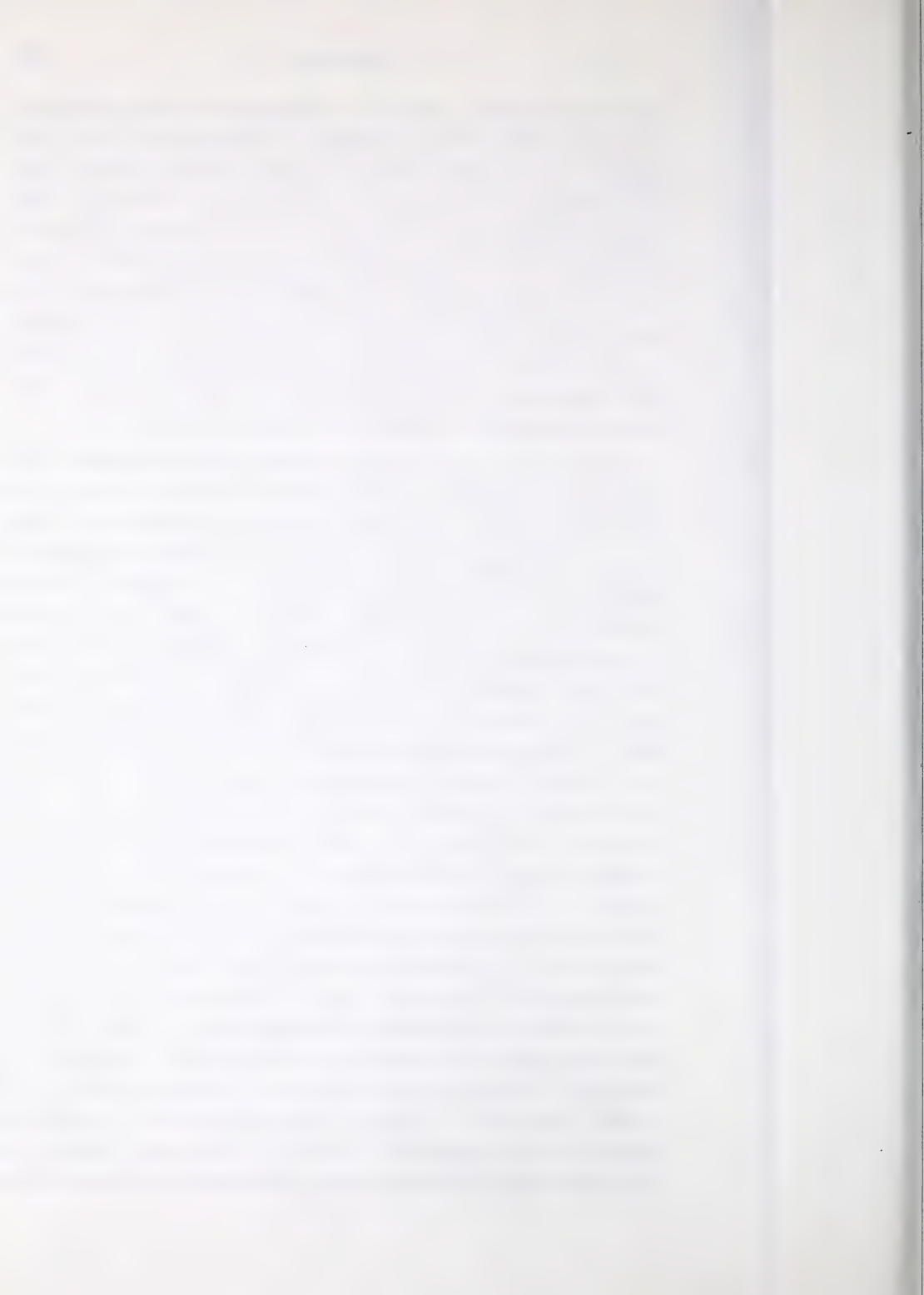
At the November election in 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress from the first district, and declined a re-election.

In 1891 he declined an appointment of Judge of the United States Court for the district of New Hampshire, tendered by President Harrison, and soon after accepted the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to China, and on account of the sentiment of China concerning the position of Senator Blair upon some minor international issues, the appoint-



ment was withdrawn. Since the adjournment of the Fifty-third Congress in 1895, with a residence in Manchester, he has been engaged in the practice of law. In this condensed outline of the career of Senator Blair there are added no words of eulogy. The record is eloquent of achievement. As a lawyer he has ably served his clients and has been successful in many encounters with learned and vigorous antagonists. As a soldier he was respected by his superiors and beloved by the men of his command. As a statesman he has originated and ably supported humanitarian and educational measures. In all the phases of his lifework he has made his name a synonym of integrity, of pure and lofty purpose.

JOHN W. ELA, son of Joseph and Sally Miller (Moulton) Ela, was born in Meredith, Sept. 26, 1838. He was educated at the New Hampton and Northfield academies and the Dover High School. He pursued his legal studies in the office of Samuel W. Rollins of Meredith and at Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Bar of Belknap County in 1859, and practised his profession one year in Meredith, removing to Plymouth, 1860, and practised two years in company with Joseph Burrows. He enlisted in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Infantry, Sept. 5, 1862, commissioned captain of Company B, Nov. 3, 1862, and mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 13, 1863. Returning to Plymouth, he resumed practice and remained one year, when he removed to Chicago, Ill. He is remembered in Plymouth as a young man of pleasing address and accomplished in mind and manner. In his chosen field of labor he was recognized as one of the most able and successful lawyers of the State, and for many years he was a prominent and influential factor in civil affairs. He framed the civil service law of Illinois, and was the counsel for the commission before the Supreme Court in a suit to test the constitutionality of the statute, and also in several important suits concerning the application of the law. He was president of the police commission of Chicago and accomplished a conspicuous reform in the government of the city. For several years he was an active member of the executive committee of the National Civil

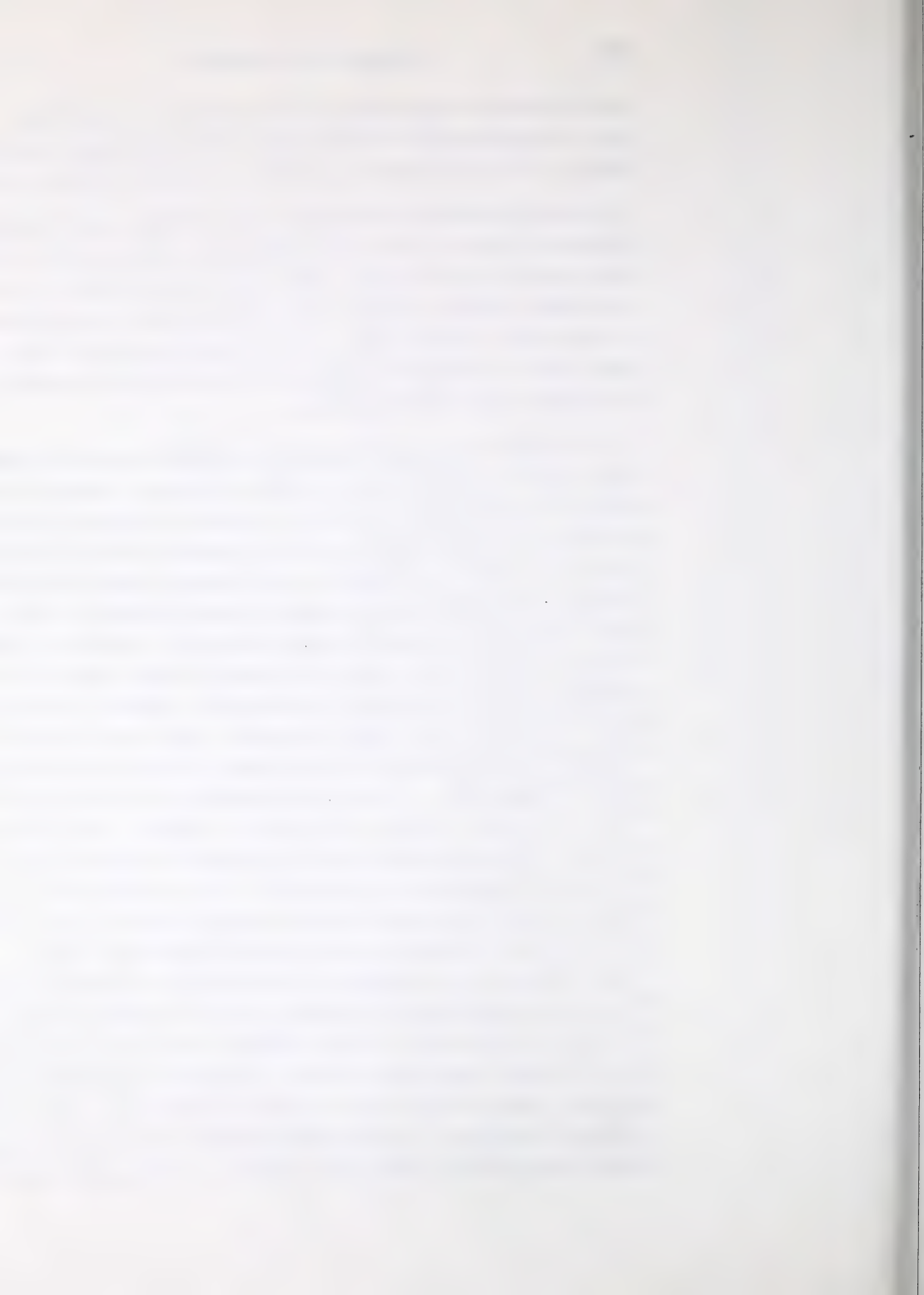


Service Reform League, of which Carl Schurz was president. He was taken suddenly ill in Philadelphia while attending the annual meeting of this organization, and died in that city, Dec. 15, 1902.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE BURROWS, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dearborn) Burrows, was born in Effingham, May 20, 1840. The family removed to Plymouth, 1858. He read law with his honored father, and was admitted 1864. He practised his profession in connection with his father in this town between one and two years, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has maintained an extensive and lucrative practice.

ALVIN BURLEIGH, son of Samuel C. and Sally Leavitt (Whipple) Heath, and an adopted son of Alvin Thompson Burleigh, was born in Plymouth, Dec. 19, 1842. In youth he was employed in this town in dressing stock for the manufacture of the Plymouth gloves. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Infantry, and served until the regiment was dismissed, in August, 1863. At this date young Burleigh was less than twenty-one years of age. With no funds except the reward of toil, and with the resolution of a stout heart and the courage of a veteran, he enlisted again in the war for a liberal education. He was a student at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1871. Among his classmates were William W. Flint of Concord, Charles W. Hoitt of Nashua, Lewis Ward Holmes of Keene, the late Alfred T. Balchelder of Keene, Edward G. Leach of Franklin, and Samuel T. Page of Manchester, all lawyers in this State, and Melvin O. Adams of Boston, Mass., and Prof. Marvin D. Bisbee, the librarian of Dartmouth College.

Mr. Burleigh was principal of the high school in Woodstock, Vt., one year, and became a student at law in the office of Henry W. Blair in Plymouth. He was admitted to the Bar in November, 1874, and immediately formed a partnership with his legal preceptor under the law firm of Blair & Burleigh, which was continued five years. Mr. Blair having been elected to the United States Senate, retired from active practice, and George H. Adams



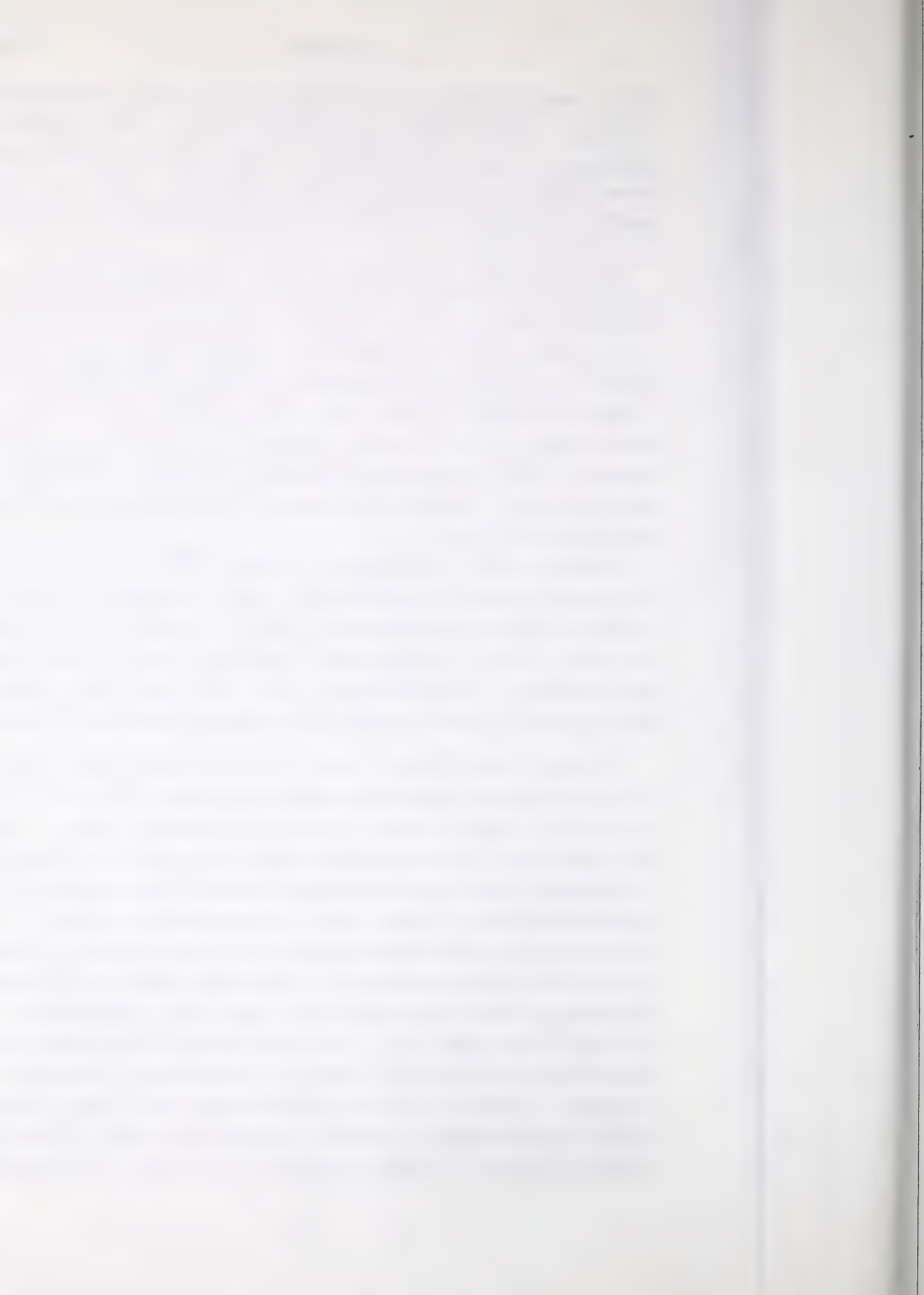


became associated with Mr. Burleigh in the law firm of Burleigh & Adams. Mr. Burleigh is a successful lawyer. Calm, prudent, sagacious, of keen discrimination, earnest and honest, he possesses eminent qualifications for his profession. He merits the excellent reputation which his unblemished character and untiring labor have won.

His service in public affairs has been frequently sought and efficiently rendered. He has been a member and the chairman of the school board of Plymouth, a trustee eleven years of the State Normal School, and an earnest promoter of the Emily Balch Cottage Hospital. He was one of the founders and a trustee several years of the Plymouth Guaranty Savings Bank. In the session of 1887 he represented Plymouth in the State legislature, and was elected speaker of the house, filling an exacting position with ability and tact.

A friend of Mr. Burleigh has written: "He has been called as counsel in some of the most noted cases that grace the records of the Bar, and as an advocate, as well as a counsellor, his fame is secure; a large practice attests his success, but above all rests the knowledge of the confidence of those who know him, a dearer and a sweeter reward than can come from any measure of honor."

CHARLES ADAMS JEWELL, son of Samuel French and Almira Smith (Keniston) Jewell, was born in Campton, Nov. 10, 1844. The family removed from Campton to Plymouth when he was ten years of age. He attended the public schools and the Academy of Plymouth, and after two years at Kimball Union Academy he entered Dartmouth College, 1868, and graduated in course, 1872. He was principal of Franklin High School one year, and at same time studied for his profession in the office of Pike & Blodgett, remaining in that office about three years. He was admitted to Grafton County Bar, May 5, 1875, and immediately began practice in Plymouth with Hon. Joseph Burrows, under firm name of Burrows & Jewell. He was assistant clerk of the State senate, 1874, county solicitor, 1883-85, representative from Plymouth, 1875 and 1876. He was chairman of the board of education,

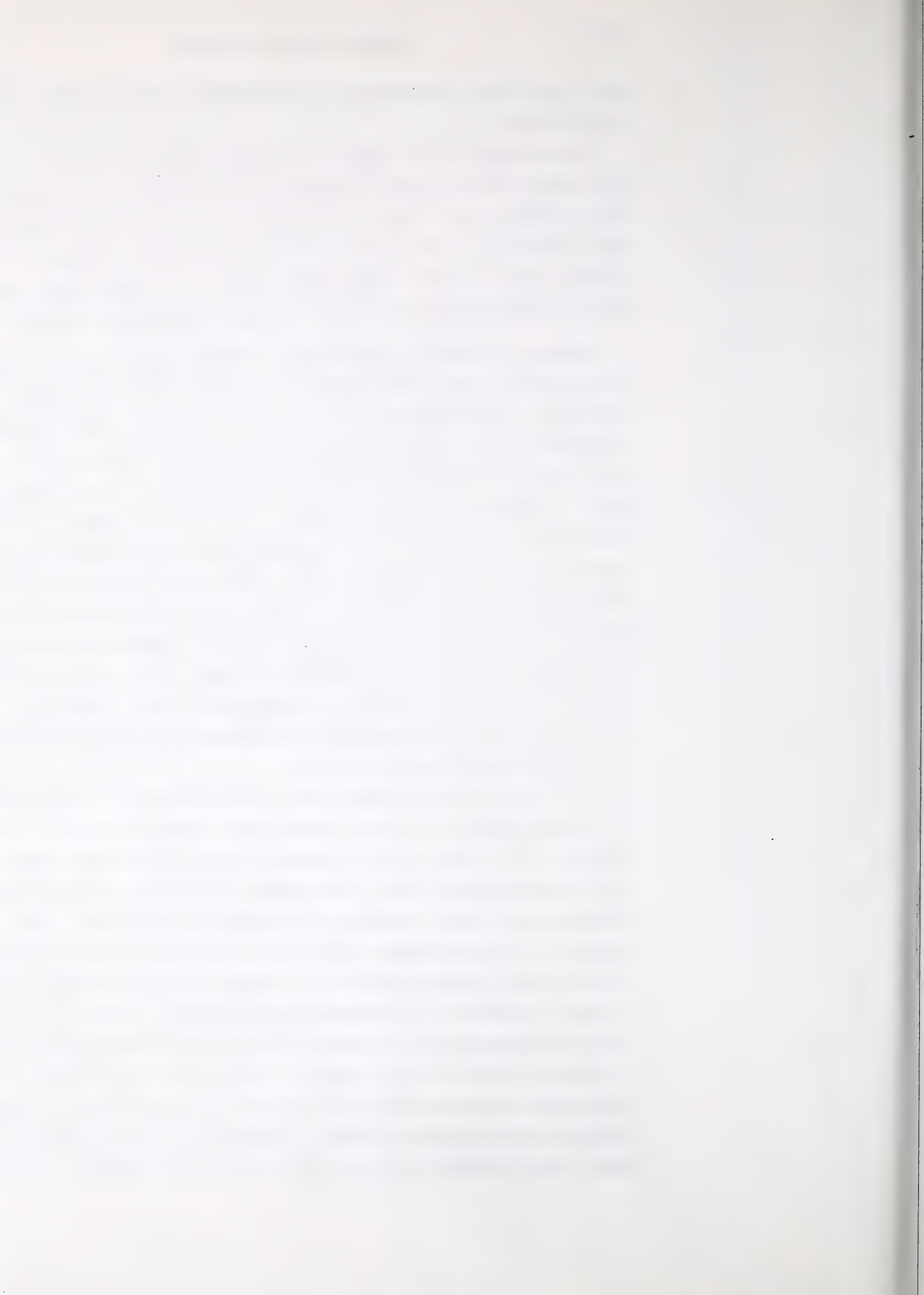


and at all times interested in the welfare of the public schools of Plymouth.

He was appointed a trustee of the State Normal School in 1876, and was an active member of the board ten years and treasurer of the board five years. In June, 1886, he was appointed Chief Clerk and Assistant Deputy Naval Officer of Customs, Boston, Mass., which position he held until 1900, when he resigned and engaged in the practice of law in Boston, where he continues to reside.

GEORGE HERBERT ADAMS, son of Isaac Lamson and Louisa Cox (Blair) Adams, was born in Campton, May 18, 1851. He pursued a preparatory course of study at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1873. He was principal of the high school of Middleboro, Mass., one year, and in 1874 he became a student at law in the office of Henry W. Blair in Plymouth. He was admitted to the Bar at the September term of the Supreme Court, 1876, and immediately began the practice of his profession in this town. At the dissolution of the law firm of Blair & Burleigh in 1879 he associated with Alvin Burleigh in the firm of Burleigh & Adams. The continued business and fraternal relations, strengthened with prosperity and cemented by mutual friendship, are features in the good fortunes and professional life of the firm.

Mr. Adams is a successful office and trial lawyer. He is fond of his profession and never disappoints the expectations of his friends. His cases are prepared with care and tried with tact and conscientious fidelity. His manner is winning, and his friendships are many and enduring. He has won and firmly holds the esteem of the community and of his brethren of the profession. He is a good townsman, and in a larger field he has been called to many positions of honor and responsibility. In the year that he was admitted to the Bar, and a few months before he removed to Plymouth, he was the delegate of his native town in the constitutional convention of 1876. He was a representative of Plymouth in the legislature of 1883, a State senator, 1889, and again, 1905, and president of the senate in the latter session. He has



been Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and was Judge Advocate General on the staff of Gov. John B. Smith, and beginning April 1, 1895, he was four years an efficient solicitor of Grafton County.

General Adams is a director and president of the Pemigewasset National Bank, a trustee of the Plymouth Guaranty Savings Bank, and is serving his eighteenth year as treasurer of the State Normal School. In September, 1905, he was appointed insurance commissioner for the term of three years.

JOSEPH CLEMENT STORY, son of Otis J. Story, was born in Sutton, Aug. 20, 1855. In his childhood the family removed to Canaan. He pursued a course of study at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Subsequently he was principal two years of Union Academy, Canaan. Having determined to adopt the law as his chosen profession, he became, in 1877, a student in the office of George W. Murray in Canaan. Subsequently he continued his preparation in the offices of Pike & Blodgett and of Edward B. S. Sanborn in Franklin. He attended the Boston Law School one year, graduating in 1880, and was immediately admitted to the Bar of Grafton County. He practised three years in Wentworth, removing to Plymouth in the autumn of 1883. His cases were well prepared and he tried them with considerable ability and skill. His ability and faithfulness were rewarded with a good measure of legal business and his career as a lawyer was assured.

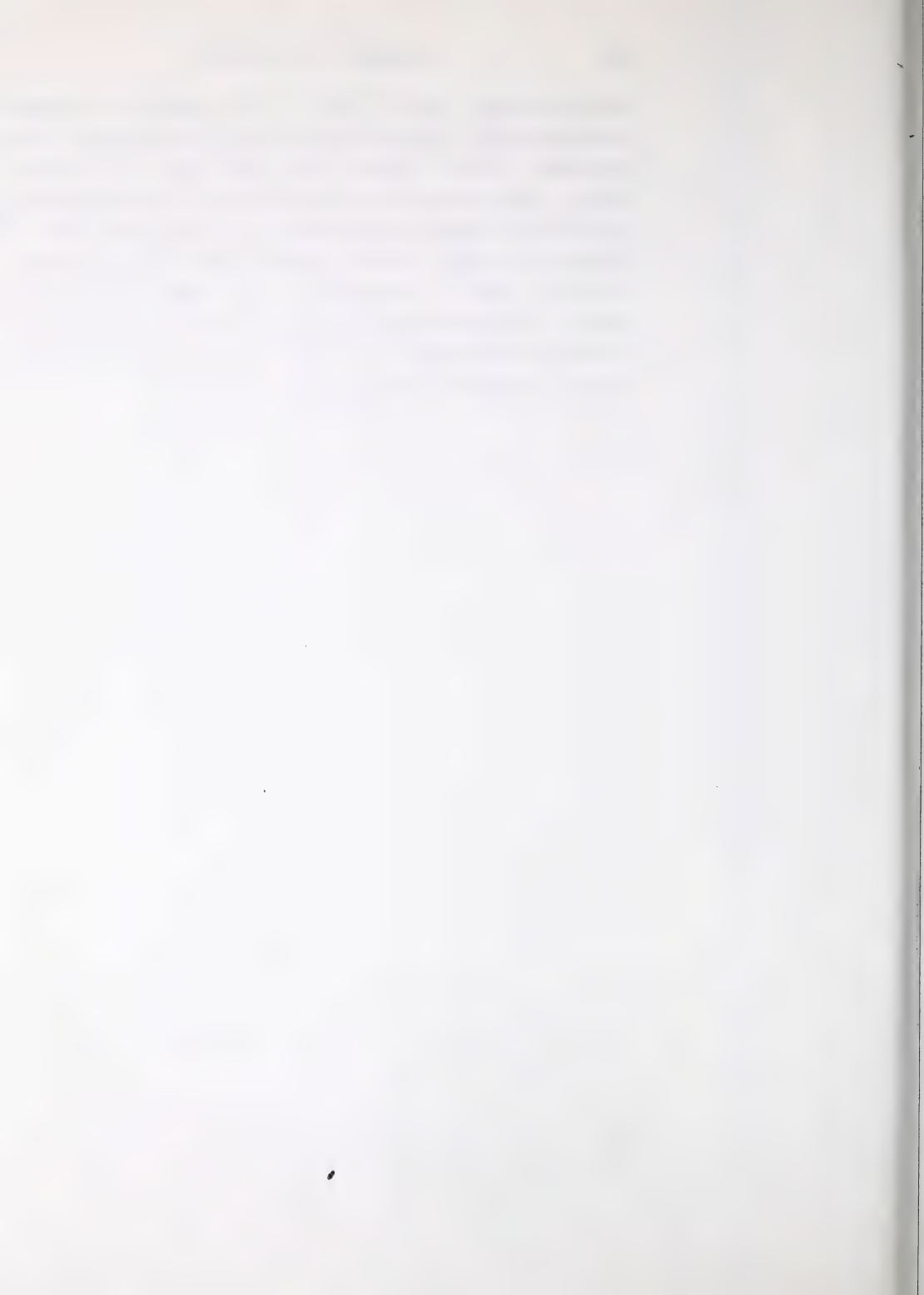
In 1886, upon the organization of the Pemigewasset Mutual Relief Association, he accepted the proffered position of secretary and manager. Like other companies organized and conducting business upon the assessment plan, this company in a few years became embarrassed and was dissolved. Mr. Story, retaining the sympathy of many friends, died in a sanitarium at Burlington, Vt., Jan. 27, 1894.

ALVIN F. WENTWORTH, son of Samuel Going and Adelia Ann (Wentworth) Wentworth, was born on Long Island in





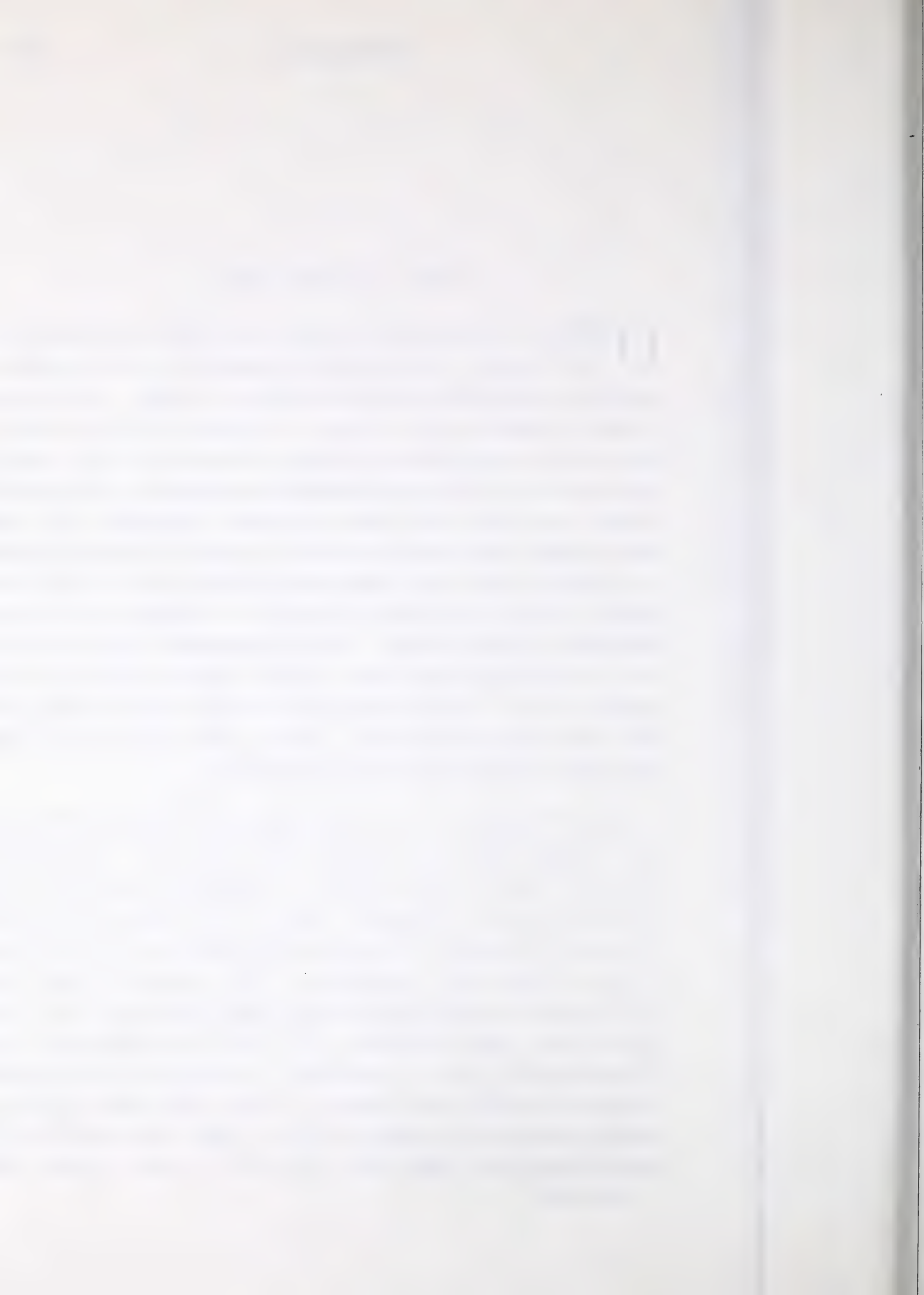
Moultonborough, June 6, 1867. He attended the schools of Moultonborough, and graduated at the New Hampton Literary Institution, 1889. He read law with Ellery A. Hibbard in Laconia, and graduated at the Law School, University of Michigan, 1892, and was admitted to the Bar, March term, 1893. With a liberal preparation for the exacting labors of his profession he opened an office in Plymouth in July, 1893. He has been a member of the school board nine years, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1902. In his professional labors he has been industrious and successful.



## XXX. PHYSICIANS.

**D**URING one hundred and forty years, since the settlement of Plymouth, twenty-seven physicians have been resident and have attended the sick of this town and vicinity. After years of labor in sunshine and in storm, in the day and in the night, calling in the neighborhood or riding over long and weary roads, nine have died in this town, thirteen have removed to other fields of labor, and five at this time are resident physicians. Of the whole number twenty-one are included among the representatives of the regular school, nine among the graduates of the Dartmouth Medical School, and twelve are enrolled as fellows of the New Hampshire Medical Society. The Homeopathic School has one, the Eclectic School has three, and the Botanic School has two representatives. The town has been fortunate in the professional skill, the established character, and the good citizenship of the physicians who have lived and practised here.

ABIJAH WRIGHT, son of Capt. Joshua and Abigail (Richardson) Wright, was born in Hollis, Aug. 15, 1746. He studied medicine with Col. John Hale, a distinguished physician of Hollis, and came to Plymouth before 1770. He was the first physician of Plymouth. Like other professional men of his time, he was a farmer and a physician. When summoned from the field he made his professional journeys upon horseback and in the winter season upon snowshoes. He lived in a remote part of Plymouth, and he was not prominent in town affairs, but he was a man of fair ability and character. In the Revolution he was a private, serving seven weeks, in 1776, in Capt. Jeremiah Eames' company upon the Upper Coos. In 1777 he was a surgeon of



Col. David Webster's battalion, which was called into service for the relief of Ticonderoga. At the incorporation of Hebron in 1792 his homestead was severed from Plymouth, but his relations with the families in this vicinity were unchanged. He continued a residence in Hebron, and there died, 1828.

PETER EMERSON, son of Rev. Daniel and Hannah (Emerson) Emerson, was born in Hollis, Nov. 7, 1749. His father, Rev. Daniel Emerson, was pastor fifty-eight years of the church in Hollis, where many of the early settlers of Plymouth had been accustomed to worship. Dr. Peter Emerson studied medicine with Col. John Hale of Hollis, and came to Plymouth in 1770, where he remained eight years. His wife, a daughter of Col. David Hobart, died in the summer of 1778, and a few months later he removed from this town. In August, 1779, the committee of safety appointed "Dr. Peter Emerson late of Plymouth" the surgeon of the regiment commanded by Col. Hercules Mooney, and raised for the defence of Rhode Island. He was in the service with his regiment five months. A few years later he settled in Hillsborough, where he labored with a reasonable measure of success and where he died, Feb. 21, 1827.

JOHN ROGERS, son of Rev. John and Relief (Prentice) Rogers, was born in Leominster, Mass., March 27, 1755. He was graduated at Harvard University, 1776. With whom he studied medicine is not known. In January, 1782, the month of his marriage, he settled in Plymouth. He built and occupied the house on South Main Street, since known as the Robie House, and several years later he removed across the street to a home he had erected, now the homestead of Van Ness Bass. Dr. Rogers was the first college-bred man and the third physician in Plymouth. His acknowledged skill and his accomplished manners, his superior education and unfailing public spirit won for him the confidence and affection of his patients and the unqualified respect of the community. A man of superior native and cultured abilities, gentle, refined, and compassionate, Dr. Rogers





would have been a bold and striking figure in any walk of life. As a physician, while healing the disease of the patient he touched the mind with the wand of sympathy, and often the most potent remedy at his command was the healing of his presence.

In town affairs he was an influential and intelligent citizen and an able promoter of the reforms of his time. He was many times called to preside in town meetings and was appointed frequently upon special committees. He was the first postmaster in this town and a member of the first board of school supervisors. He was one of the incorporators of Holmes Plymouth Academy, a trustee, and the efficient secretary of the board. He was deeply interested in the academy and in the town, supporting every public enterprise with zeal and conspicuous ability. In 1791, at the meeting of organization, Dr. Rogers became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and while he lived he remained a prominent member of that honored society. He was Register of Deeds for Grafton County, 1793, 1796, 1797, 1800, and 1801, conducting the business of the office at Plymouth. He died March 8, 1814. A contemporary has written:

Died in Plymouth, Dr. John Rogers, of the same fever, aged 59. He was a native of Leominster, Mass. Descended from ancestors eminent for their piety and learning, and who were, for many generations before him, ministers of the gospel. He was educated at Harvard College and graduated 1776. The virtue, talents, and usefulness of his fathers were eminently conspicuous in his character and generously displayed in a laborious life devoted to the service of his God and his fellow men. When we consider his general character, we behold a combination of exalted virtue and refined talents, of public and private excellencies rarely united in one man.

His mind was enlightened by science and tempered by philosophy and religion, he was modest yet dignified in his manners and truly polite. As a physician he was excelled by few of his time. His professional knowledge was extensive and improved by long practice and experience. His heart, naturally tender, was softened to gentleness by acquaintance with distress. His friends were many, — every honest man from the highest to the lowest grade of his acquaintance. His enemies were few, and all political ones. His professional business was extensive and lucrative, his prudence and economy remarkable, yet his compassion for



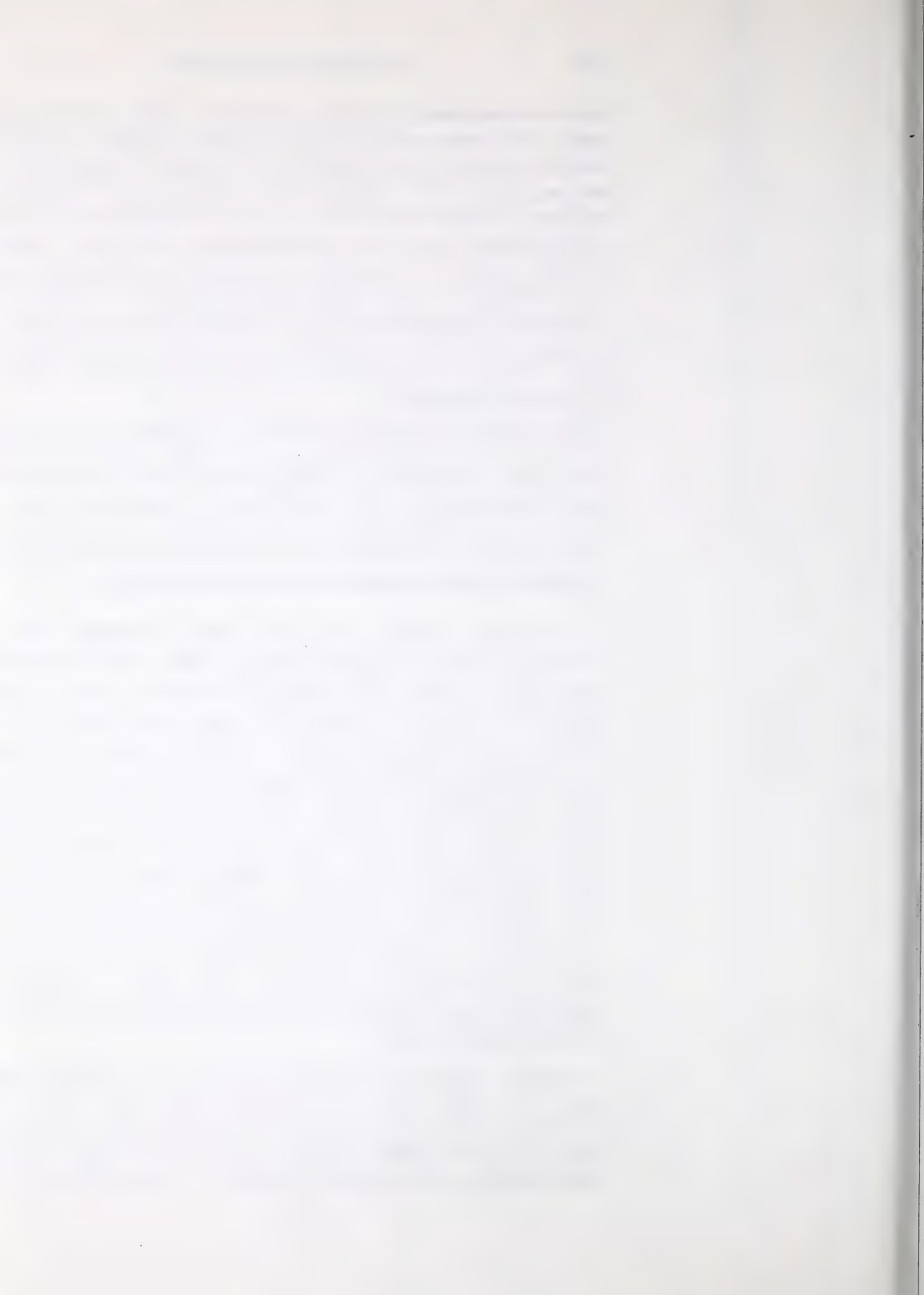
the unfortunate and his liberal donations in public matters kept him poor. The beggar never returned empty from his gate, he had ever a tear for his sorrows and a shilling for his need. He was a firm friend and supporter of the liberties of his country, could discern her real interests, had attentively studied the history of former republics and saw by their measures and their fortune the fate of our own. Though continually rebuked for his zeal by his shortsighted countrymen, he warned them unceasingly of their danger and foretold the coming storm ere yet the clouds had gathered in the sky. Faithful to his country while living, his last prayer went up for her when he closed his eyes and left her forever. He met death with firmness and composure of mind in the strength of virtuous resignation.

His affectionate wife and family are left to mourn his departure. If any consolation can reach them at so melancholy a time, it is the excellent name he left behind him, and the thought that he greatly fulfilled the end of his creation by a life devoted to duty. They must mourn. Weep with them, son of Science, for he was your brother; son of Virtue and Industry, for he was your brother also. Pause, son of Want, drop a tear of gratitude upon his grave, for he was your benefactor.

JONATHAN ROBBINS, son of Lieut. Jonathan and Mary (Fletcher) Robbins, was born Sept. 5, 1765. At the date of their marriage his parents were residents of Westford, Mass., and after living a few years in New Ipswich the family removed to Plymouth in the autumn of 1776. In the Revolution he served at Coos from July to November, 1781, in Lieut. Peter Stearns' company. With whom he studied medicine is not known, but after a brief absence from this town he returned in 1788 and entered upon the professional labor of a lifetime. He lived in the south part of the town, and after a few years he removed to the village.

In addition to his practice in Plymouth he attended many families in Bridgewater and Hebron. He was a reputable practitioner and a good citizen, and the second postmaster of Plymouth. He died July 26, 1833.

THOMAS BURNSIDE graduated at Dartmouth Medical School in the class of 1807. He came to Plymouth in the summer of that year, and entered upon the practice of his profession under favorable auspices. He remained nearly two years, when, on account



of failing health, he removed from this town. He died 1815. Dartmouth College conferred the degree of A.M., 1812.

Dr. Burnside was a son of Capt. Thomas Burnside, an early settler and prominent citizen of Northumberland, and a grandson of David Burnside, who died in Londonderry, Oct. 10, 1757, aged forty-one years. Samuel McGregore Burnside, a lawyer of Worcester, Mass., and Alexander Burnside, a physician of Toronto, P. Q., were brothers of Dr. Thomas Burnside.

SAMUEL ROGERS, son of Dr. John and Betsey (Mulliken) Rogers, was born in Plymouth, Oct. 27, 1785. He studied medicine with his father, and began practice in this town in 1817. In 1824 he was admitted a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society. No other physician has practised in this town as many years, and probably none other has ridden as many miles. He was a man of good ability and a good physician. He acquired a large practice, which extended into the surrounding towns. He was of medium stature, quiet and unassuming in manner. Many are living who remember Dr. Samuel Rogers with affection and esteem. He died in Plymouth, Aug. 29, 1858.

BENJAMIN F. SIMPSON, son of George and Mary (Lang) Simpson, was born in Windham, July 21, 1799. The family removed to Rumney, 1809. By peddling dry goods in summer and teaching school in winter he was enabled to pursue a course of professional study. He read medicine with Dr. David Gibson of Rumney, and was graduated at Dartmouth Medical School, class of 1825. He practised in this town from 1825 to 1829. He was associated with Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Dr. Samuel Rogers, and Dr. John Bailey. He was a successful physician in Windham from 1829 to 1841, and in Lowell, Mass., from 1843 to 1879. He died April 10, 1883, and was buried in Windham.

JOHN BAILEY, son of Samuel and Mary (Tenney) Bailey, was born in Brattleborough, Vt., Oct. 28, 1802. He attended Castleton, Vt., and Dartmouth Medical schools, and was graduated at Dartmouth, class of 1827. He practised in this town from 1827

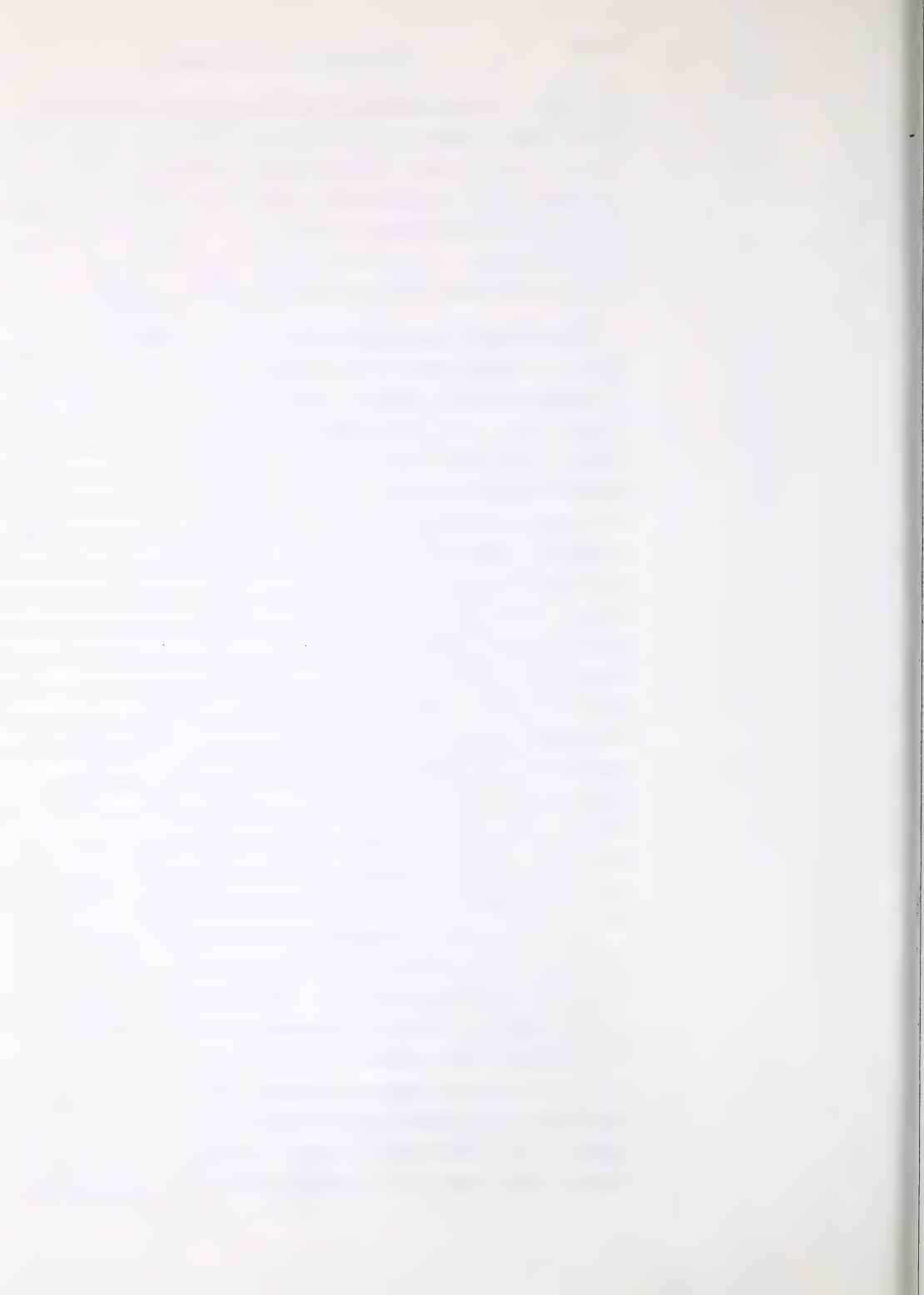






to 1835. He was associated in business with Dr. Jonathan Robins, whose daughter he married, and he remained about two years after the death of his worthy associate. He was a good physician and a worthy man. He rode an extended circuit as long as his failing health would permit. In 1835 he removed to Brattleborough, Vt., and two years later to Macon, Ga., where he died of chronic pulmonary disease, Oct. 19, 1841.

SAMUEL LONG, son of Samuel and Mary (Clement) Long, was born in Hopkinton, Oct. 4, 1803; Dartmouth College, 1824; Dartmouth Medical School, 1829. He was a brother of Clement Long, D.D., LL.D., the eminent lecturer and professor of intellectual philosophy and political economy at Western Reserve and Dartmouth colleges. He was a physician in Hopkinton, Mass., two years, and removed to this town in the summer of 1832. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1834. He was an eminent physician, and a man of culture and refinement. Possessing superior and amiable traits of character, he was greatly beloved by his friends and respected in an unusual degree by the community. He died, in the midst of his usefulness, Nov. 28, 1857. His pastor, Rev. William R. Jewett, paid tribute to his friend and physician in fitting terms. "Having thoroughly mastered the principles of medical science, possessing a clear mind and a sound judgment, he quickly took and ever retained a high rank in his profession. Few physicians ever had such unlimited confidence reposed in them. Few men ever passed so unruffled through the tumult and collisions of life. The character of Dr. Long was distinguished for blandness, amiableness, and harmony of the elements, which composed it. Its symmetry was the admiration of his friends. To mildness of temper he added a quiet dignity, so that the affection which was entertained for him was tempered with respect. It was owing, in a measure, to his mental as well as his moral qualities that he possessed the public confidence in his integrity to a degree that it was never even suspected. As a husband, a father, a member of the medical profession, it is hard to say which relation he best adorned. He



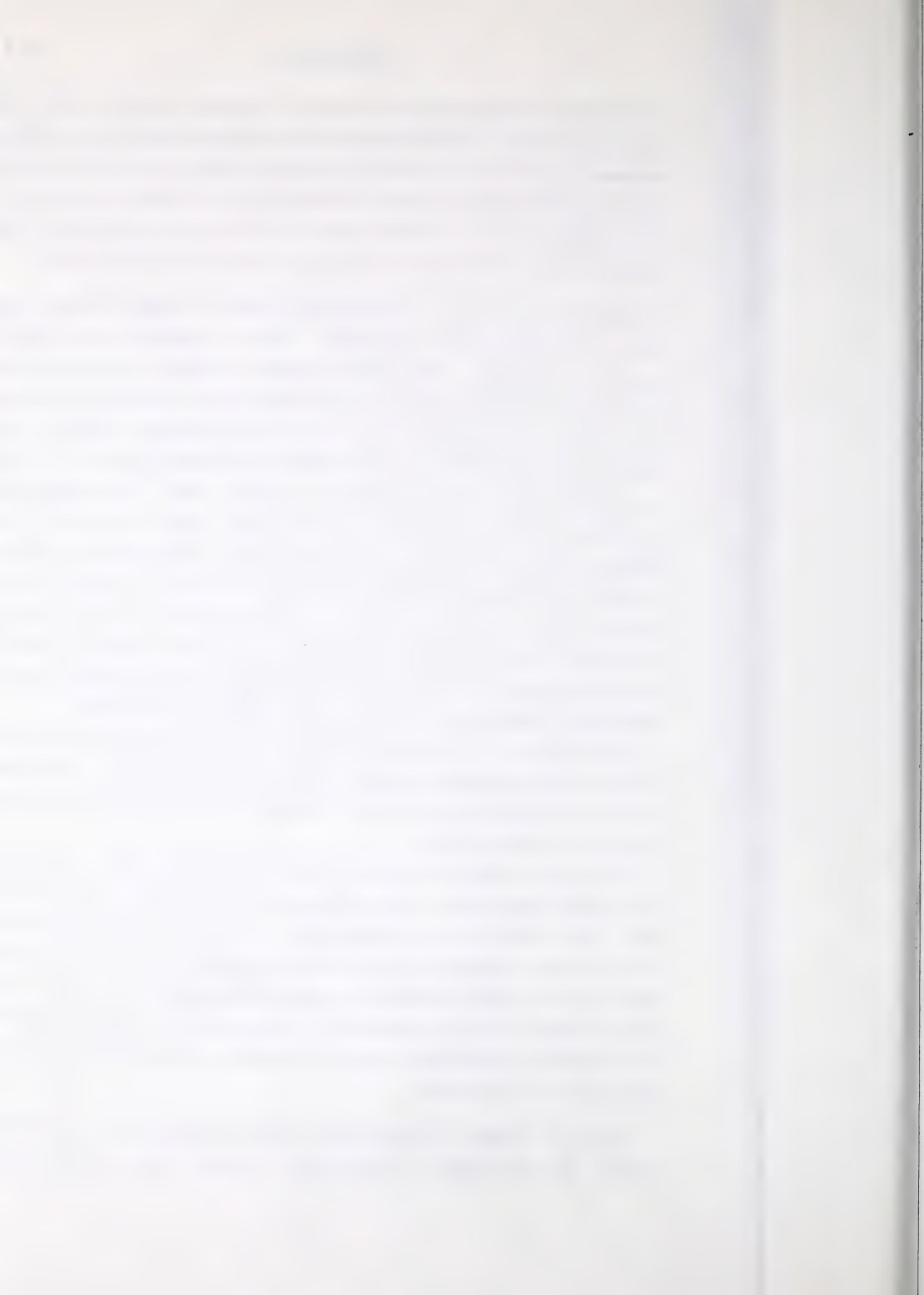
was greatly respected by his medical brethren for his skill, his accurate judgment, his extensive and exact knowledge of the medical sciences, and he was unusually beloved by them, for he was never known to sully the reputation of another by an ungenerous remark. His carefulness in whatever concerned individual character was extraordinary. If he could not speak favorably he was silent."

ROBERT BURNS, son of George and Anna (Adams) Burns, was born in Hudson, Dec. 12, 1792. In his childhood the family removed to Rumney. He studied medicine with Dr. Ezra Bartlett of Warren, teaching school at times during his professional studies. In 1815 he attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical School, but did not graduate. While at Dartmouth he was called to Warren to attend those stricken with the spotted fever. He remained in Warren in active practice until 1818, when he removed to Hebron, where he remained seventeen years. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1824. He was a State senator, 1831, and was elected a representative in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth congresses, serving from 1833 to 1837. In the spring of 1835, and immediately preceding his second election to Congress, he removed from Hebron to Plymouth.

At this time Dr. Jonathan Robbins was deceased, and Dr. John Bailey was preparing to remove from this town, but he was associated over twenty years with Dr. Samuel Rogers and Dr. Samuel Long, whom he survived.

Dr. Burns secured a lucrative practice, and was often called to the neighboring towns. He enjoyed the confidence of the public and was esteemed by the profession. He was a good collector, and in the management of his financial affairs he was successful. In town and social affairs he entertained decided opinions and firmly adhered to his convictions. If he was not a popular leader, he constantly exercised a potent influence among his townsmen. He died June 26, 1866.

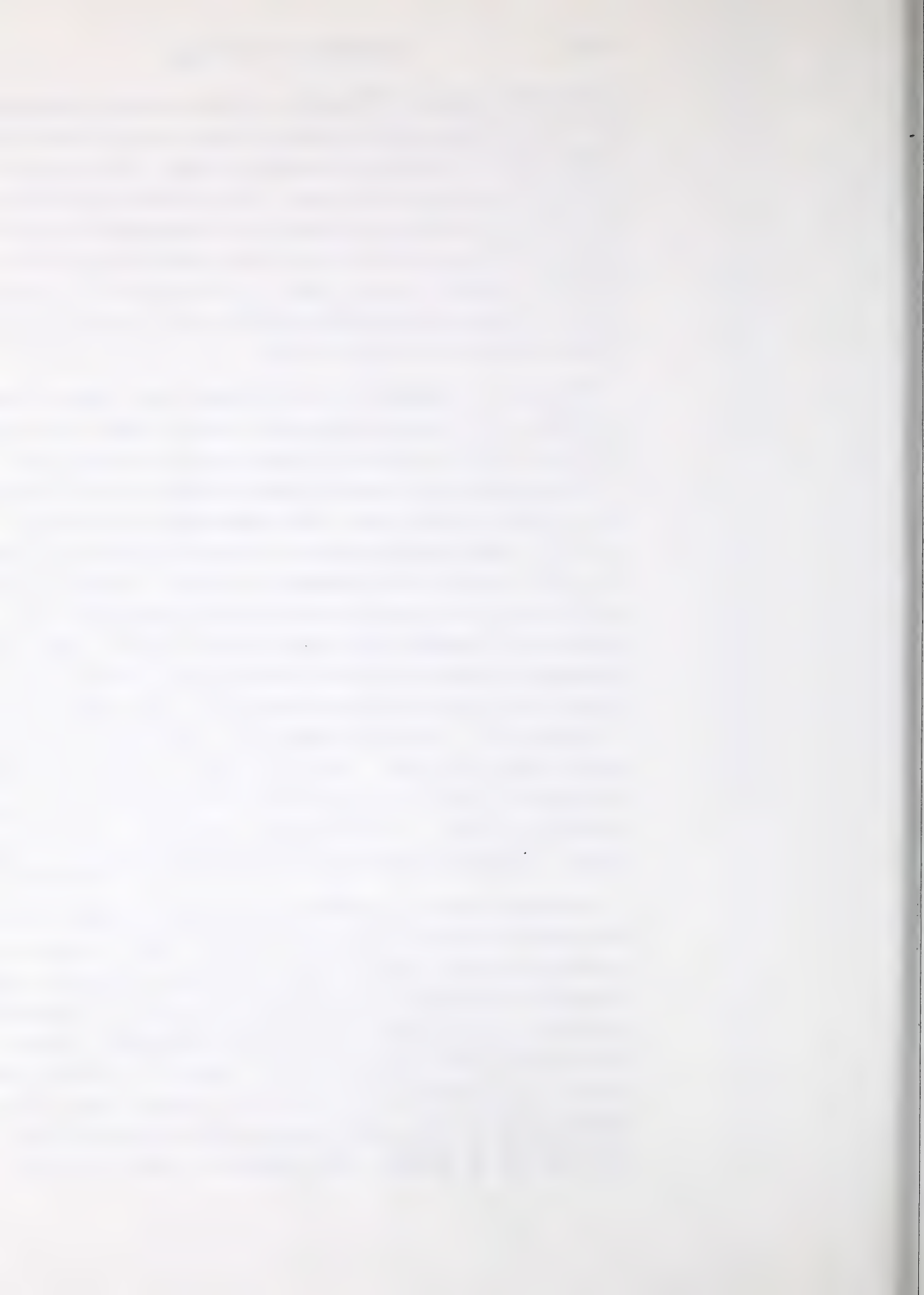
NORMAN CURTIS STEVENS was born in Plainfield, April 24, 1816. He graduated at Dartmouth Medical School, 1842, and



immediately located in Plymouth. He was contemporaneous with Dr. Samuel Long and Dr. Samuel Rogers and Dr. Robert Burns, with whom he maintained friendly relations. He was a cultured man and an excellent physician. During his brief residence in this town he made many friends, and was popular in the community. He removed, 1847, to Boston, Mass., where he was successfully employed several years. In the War of the Rebellion he was a contract surgeon, and after the war he resided in Newton, Mass., where he died June 5, 1871.

HORACE P. GOODRICH, son of Ezekiel and Rhoda (Ferrin) Goodrich, was born in Chelsea, Vt., Oct. 7, 1814. He studied medicine with Dr. Austin S. Durkee, then of Enfield, and practised according to the theories of the Botanic School of Medicine. He practised in this town, with considerable success, from 1844 to 1851. Subsequently he was a physician in Edgerton, Stoughton, New Bedford, and Stoneham, in Mass., and also conducted a drug store a short time in Boston and in Stoneham, Mass. He removed to Franklin, 1878, where he died April 13, 1881. From information secured since the family records of Volume II were printed, it is learned that he married, Jan. 10, 1836, Ann White of Sharon, Vt. After his residence in this town he wrote his name Horace Goodrich. His son, named in Plymouth records as Hartley, wrote his name Harle D. Goodrich. He was an apothecary, living in Charlestown, Stoneham, and Haverhill, Mass. His daughter married S. B. Woodbury of Stoneham, Mass.

AUSTIN S. DURKEE, son of Samuel and Polly (Bigelow) Durkee, was born in Williamstown, Vt., Feb. 16, 1806. After a brief residence in Ohio, where he was a postmaster during the administration of President Van Buren, he returned to Vermont and entered upon the practice of medicine in Brookfield. About 1842 he removed to New Hampshire and practised in Enfield and in Andover until 1849, when he removed to Lowell, Mass. He came to Plymouth in 1856 and remained in this town until 1863, when he removed to Bristol. He practised in Bristol and in New



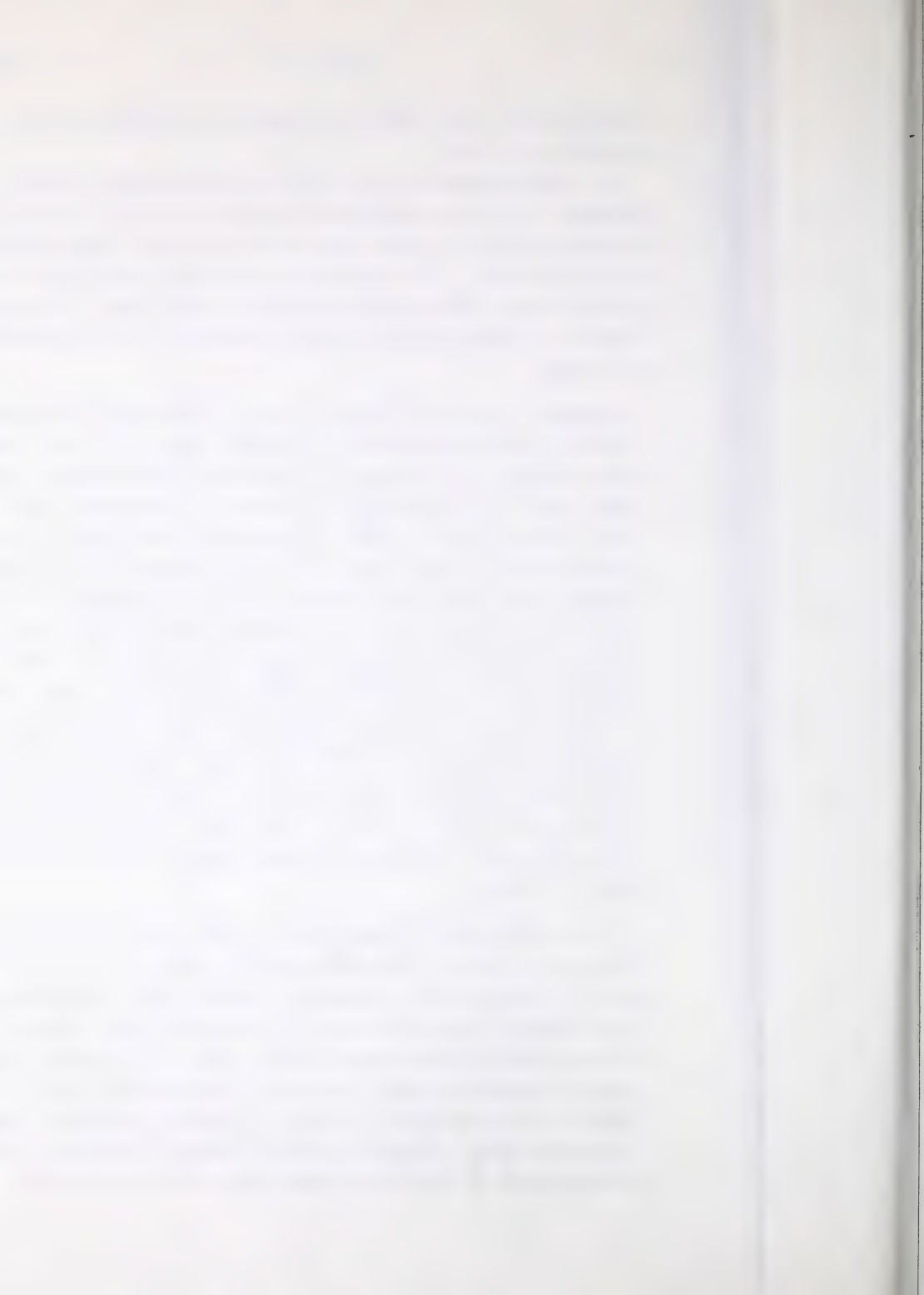


Hampton until 1870, when he removed to Franklin, where he died Feb. 24, 1881.

Dr. Durkee adhered to the Botanic or Thompsonian School of medicine. He was a physician of considerable skill, and in the treatment of many special cases his ability was acknowledged by the fraternity. As a man he was kind and genial, and as a citizen he was always solicitous for the public good. His son, Freeman A. Durkee, once a citizen of this town, is now a physician of Laconia.

JEREMIAH CAVERNO GARLAND, son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Caverno) Garland, was born in Strafford, Sept. 13, 1814. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1844. He practised his profession at Rochester, 1844 to 1850; Nashua, 1850 to 1857. He removed to Plymouth in 1857 and remained here eight years. He was a cautious and successful physician and earned the confidence of many families and the esteem of the community. From 1863 to 1865 he was with the army as an assistant hospital surgeon. He returned, 1865, to Nashua, where he continued in active practice until 1890, when he retired from professional labor. He was city physician of Nashua, 1857, and 1864 to 1870. He was a member of the first city council of Nashua, 1853, and of the board of aldermen the following year, and a member of examiners, United States pensions, eight years. He died in Nashua, May 15, 1900, aged nearly eighty-six years.

CYRUS KINGSBURY KELLEY, son of John and Lydia (Ham) Kelley, was born in Gilmanton, June 23, 1820. He pursued a course of study at the Gilmanton Academy, and was graduated at the Medical School, University of Vermont, 1844. Dartmouth conferred the honorary degree of M.D., 1867. He practised four years in Oxford, Me., and nine years in Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton. He was admitted a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1849. He removed from Tilton to Plymouth in 1858 and practised in this town eleven years, when he removed to

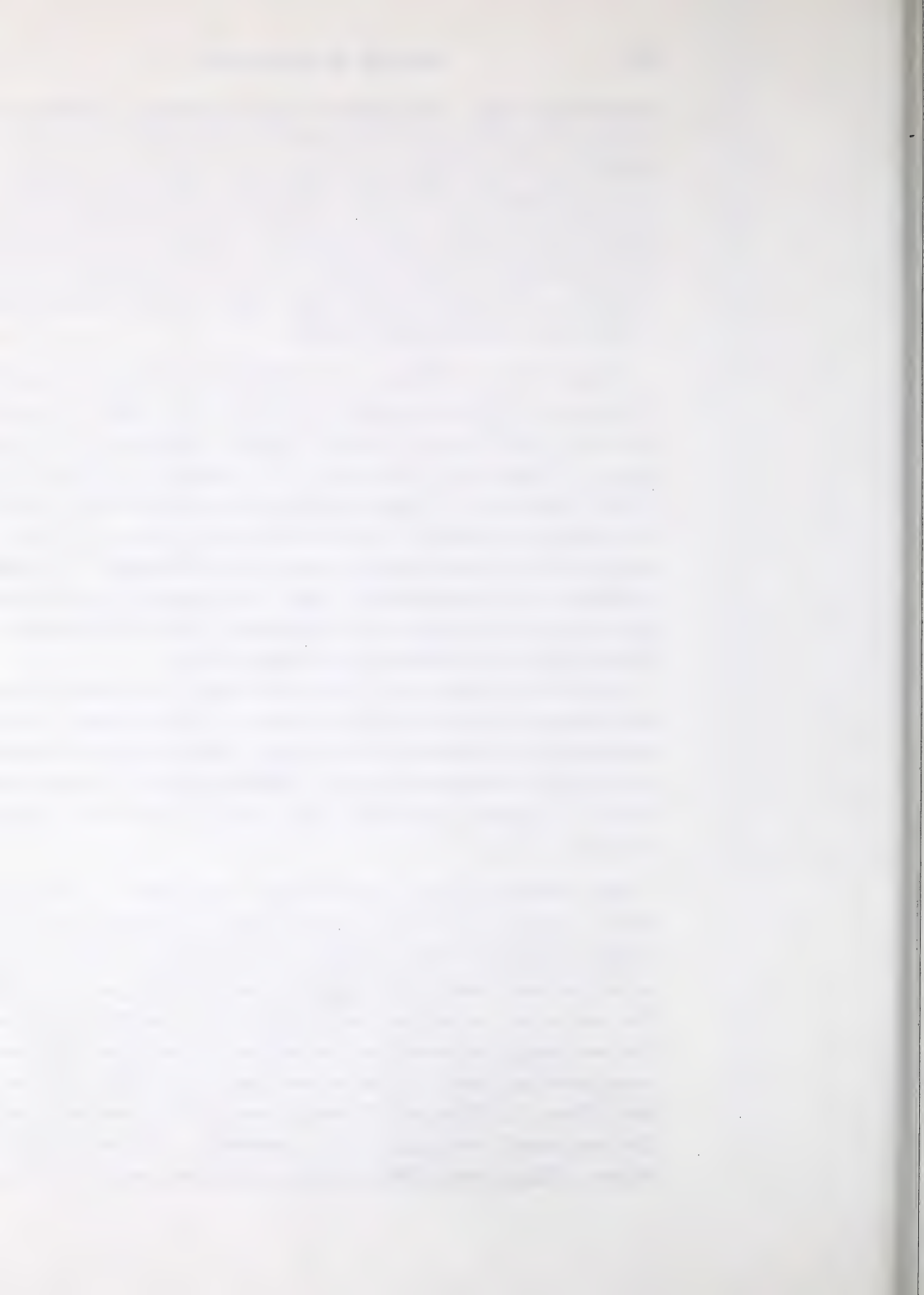


Cambridge, Mass. He removed from Cambridge to Milford in 1879, and the same year he returned to Plymouth. He was in Milford less than a year, and in the family register in Volume II the date 1876 should be 1879. After returning to Plymouth he practised in this town until his death. He was a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was a cautious, studious physician. He was social and found delight in conversation with his friends. He died June 2, 1898.

JOSEPH WILLIAM PRESTON, son of Michael and Mary (Merrill) Preston, was born in Stanstead, P. Q., Nov. 14, 1826. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School, and practised a few years in Bristol and Bridgewater. He removed to Plymouth in 1864, living in the Thompson house, on the site of Kidder Block. He practised successfully in this town fifteen years. He was a member of the school committee and a good townsman. He was intelligent and companionable, and was esteemed by the community and the brethren of his profession. In 1882 he became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

In 1880 he removed to Bristol and there conducted a drug store about four years, when he removed to Somersworth, where he continued the business of a druggist. He retired from business in 1892 and subsequently lived in Woburn, Mass. He died suddenly of apoplexy, April 20, 1893, and was buried in Trinity Cemetery.

SILAS WRIGHT DAVIS, son of Eleazer and Mary A. (Gilman) Davis, was born in Gilford, March 29, 1841; Dartmouth College, 1864; Dartmouth Medical School, 1867; Fellow of New Hampshire Medical Society, 1877. He settled in this town in 1867. He was a man of culture and ability and a skilful physician. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the schools and was a respected and useful citizen in town and local affairs. He lived and labored in Plymouth thirteen years, and his removal from the town was a serious loss to the community. He lived in Winchester, Mass., from 1880 to 1885, and subsequently in Tilton.



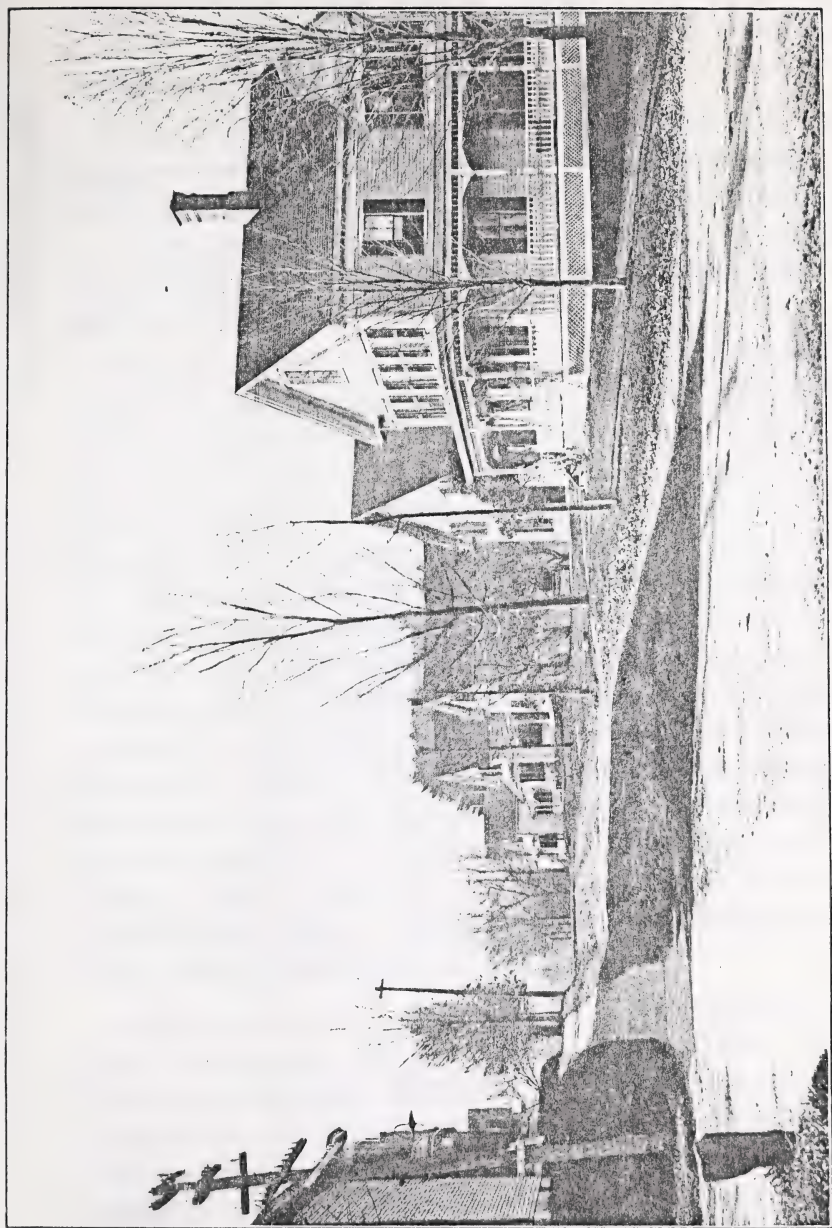




NORTH LANGDON STREET







SOUTH LANGDON STREET

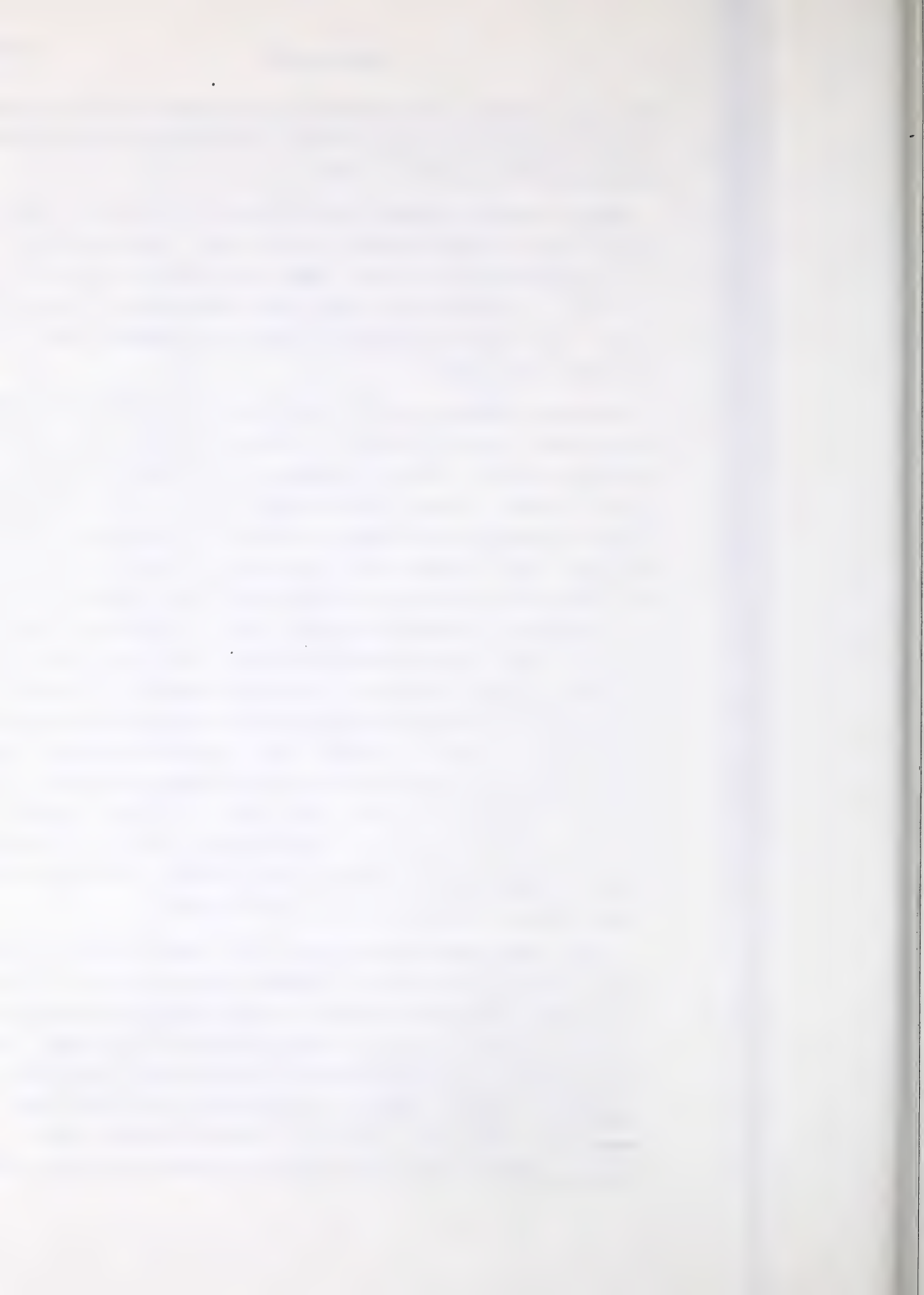


He was a director of the Citizens' National Bank and a trustee of the Iona Savings Bank of Tilton. He died at his winter home in Orlando, Florida, Feb. 7, 1888.

MOSES CURRIER EATON, son of Jesse and Eleanor (Paige) Eaton, was born in Wentworth, Sept. 26, 1838. He was graduated at Dartmouth Medical School, 1865. He practised successfully in Warren and Wentworth four years, removing to Plymouth, 1869. He is kindly mentioned by those who remember him. He died March 29, 1872.

TRISTRAM ROGERS, son of John Langdon and Sally (Crouch) Rogers, was born in Walden, Vt., May 20, 1833. He studied medicine with Dr. Walter Burnham, a skilful physician and surgeon of Lowell, Mass., and graduated, 1855, at the Worcester Medical Institution in Worcester, Mass. He practised in New Hampton about fifteen years, removing to Plymouth in 1871. Dr. Rogers was of the regular school until 1870, when he adopted the philosophy of the homeopaths. He is a cautious, attentive physician, and his professional labor has been met with a considerable measure of success. Since his removal to Plymouth he was the only homeopathic physician in this town until the removal hither of Dr. Albert J. Marston. Dr. Rogers has practised here thirty-four years, and is the dean of the resident physicians. He has been associated here with Drs. Silas W. Davis, Joseph W. Preston, Jesse A. Samborn, Robert Burns, Albert J. Marston, Enos Huckins, Moses C. Eaton, Haven Palmer, William R. Garland, Alonzo D. Muchmore, and John Wheeler.

JESSE APPLETON SAMBORN, son of Dr. John and Susan (Hubbard) Sanborn, was born in Meredith, Dec. 5, 1820. He was graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, 1842, and the same year entered upon the practice of his profession in Gardner, Mass. The following year he removed to Wolfeborough. In 1846 he settled in Campton, where he practised until 1872, when he removed to Plymouth, where he practised sixteen years. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1852.

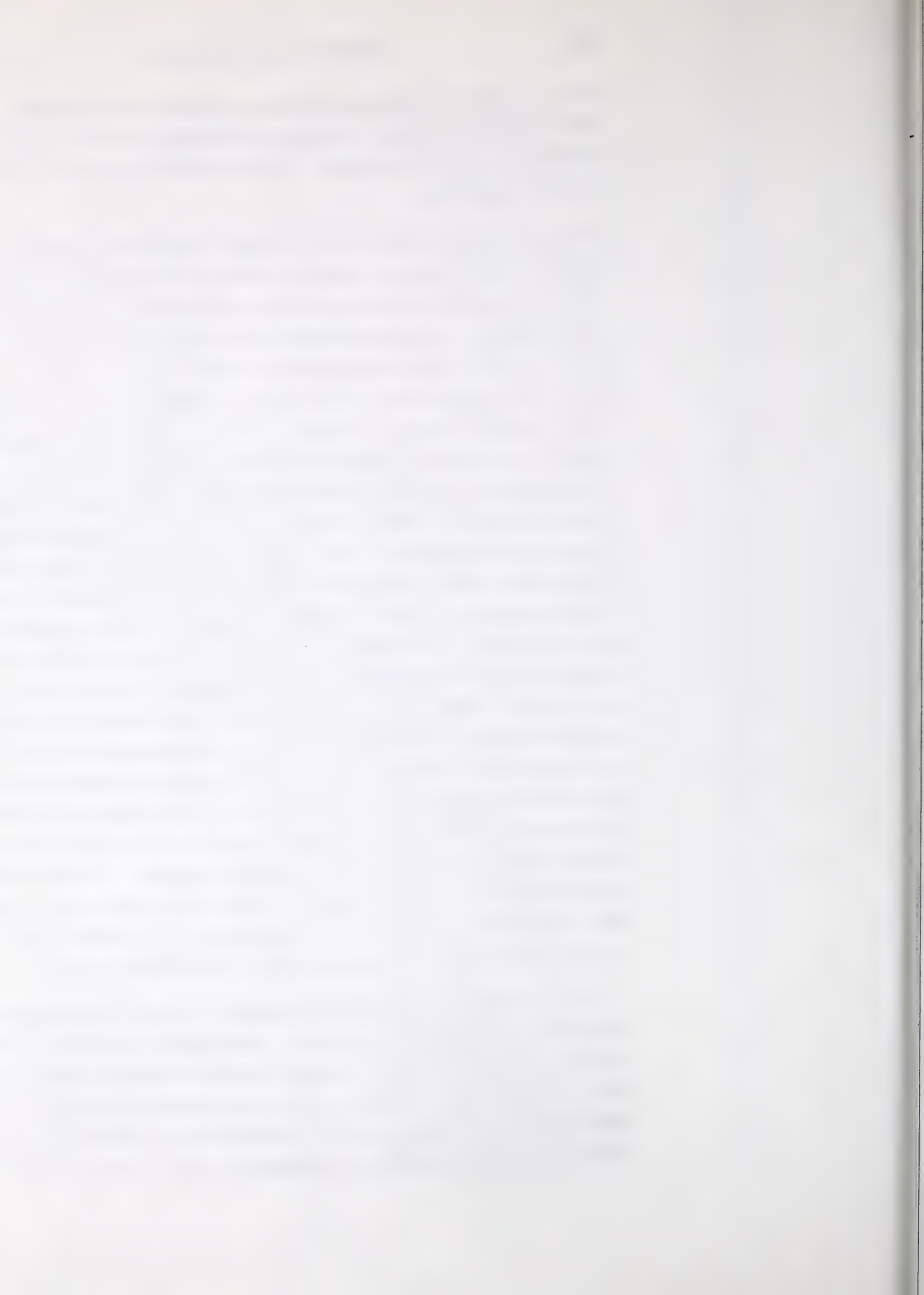


He was small in stature, generous and kind to his patrons, and a better physician than a collector of the fees due him. He was a student and a good physician. He died June 15, 1888. He wrote the name Samborn.

ROBERT BURNS, son of Dr. Robert and Almira (Cox) Burns, was born in Plymouth, Aug. 30, 1854. He pursued an enlarged course of professional study at Harvard Medical School and in Philadelphia. He entered upon the practice of medicine in this town in 1880, and he remained in active and successful practice in this town until 1898. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1884. He was commissioned assistant-surgeon with rank of captain by Governor Sawyer, May 22, 1889, and assigned to the Third New Hampshire Regiment of National Guard. May 25, 1894, he was promoted, by Governor Smith, to surgeon of the regiment, with rank of major. In the organization of the First New Hampshire Regiment for the Spanish War, he was commissioned, May 7, 1898, the surgeon of the regiment, with rank of major. His duty was exacting, but it was efficiently performed until the regiment was discharged. Immediately after, in January, 1899, he was commissioned, by President McKinley, brigade surgeon, with rank of major, and assigned to duty with the army in the Philippines. In this service he won the reputation of a skilful physician and enjoyed the esteem of the officers in command. He was mustered out in 1903, and removed to Boston, Mass., where he is in successful practice. With a liberal experience, with acknowledged skill in his profession, and possessing commanding elements of popularity, Dr. Burns has commenced his labors in a new field under favorable auspices.

ALBERT JEREMIAH MARSTON, son of John Blake and Eliza Ann (Dow) Marston, was born in Bridgewater, March 19, 1852. He is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, of the class of 1876. In his professional labors he has adhered to the theories of the Eclectic School. He practised in Plymouth, 1879 to 1881; in Philadelphia, Pa., 1881 to 1900, and







in Plymouth since 1900. Dr. Marston has an office in Fox Block and enjoys a fair measure of practice.

HAVEN PALMER, son of Lewis Jewett and Susan H. (Summers) Palmer, was born in Jefferson, Sept. 19, 1843. He studied medicine with Dr. John W. Barney of Lancaster, and was graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, 1871. He practised twelve years in Wentworth, Haverhill, and Meredith. He has been a prominent citizen and physician in Plymouth since 1883. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1874. Affable and kind in manner, attentive to the calls of his profession, and a thoughtful student of the science of medicine, Dr. Palmer is a devoted and successful practitioner. He has been a useful member of the board of education many years, and at all times he cheerfully discharges the duties of a good citizen. His skill as a physician, his usefulness as a citizen, and his integrity as a man elicit a prompt recognition in any review of his labors.

ENOS HUCKINS, son of Enos and Betsey (Ingalls) Huckins, was born in Warren, Aug. 10, 1845. He attended the public schools of Warren, and was a medical student two years at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He completed a course of study and graduated at the Medical School, University of Pennsylvania, in 1876. He practised successfully in Warren four years and four years in Ashland, removing to Plymouth in 1884. He was a good physician and an excellent nurse. He adhered to the Eclectic School, and was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, May 11, 1897, for the term of two years, and reappointed in 1899. He was a popular citizen and was a representative to the legislature, 1899. He died April 9, 1903, and was buried in Warren.

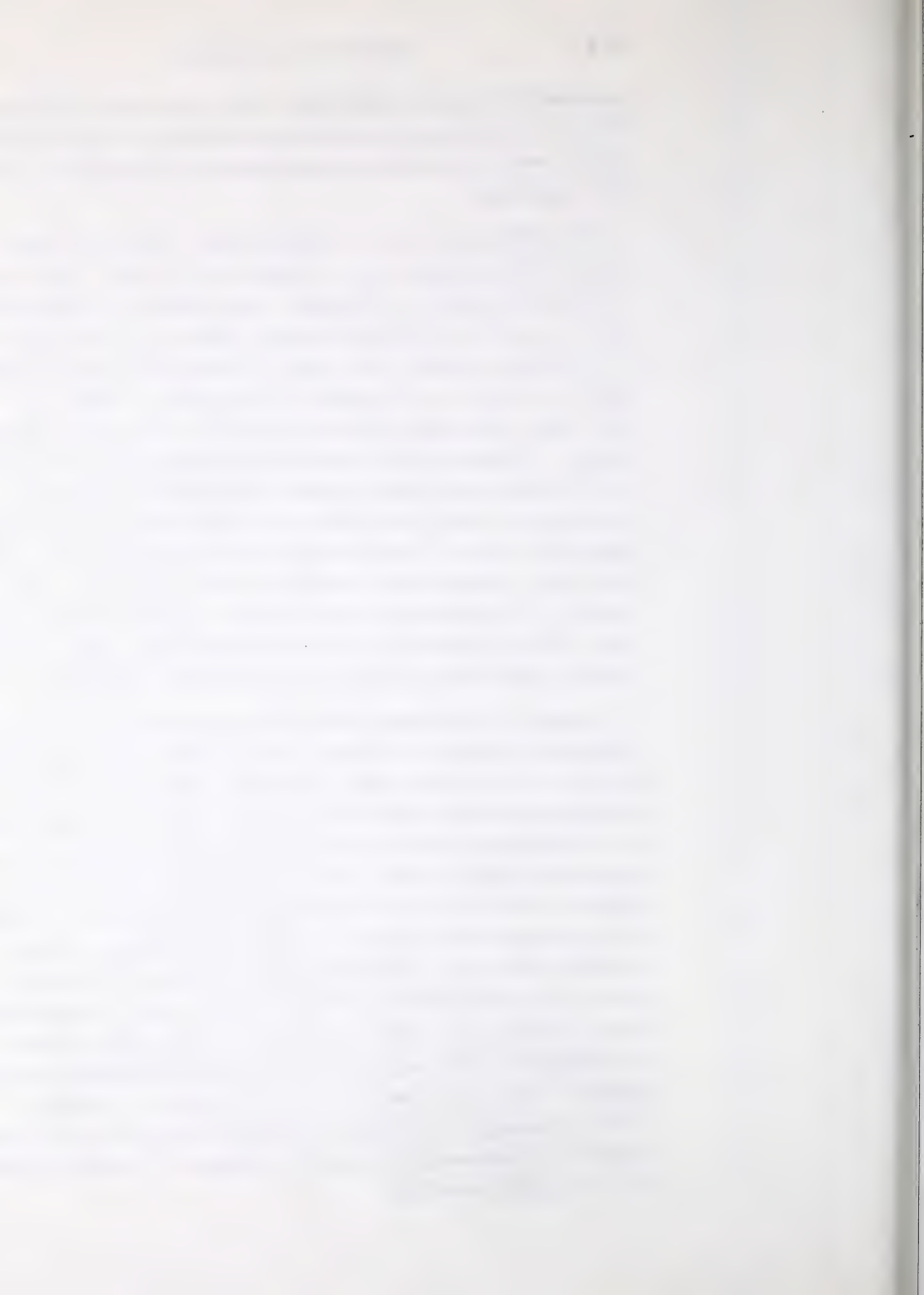
WILLIAM RUSSELL GARLAND, son of George Watson and Eliza Ann (Batchelder) Garland, was born in Thornton, March 22, 1865. He was educated in the schools of Plymouth, Holderness, and the academy at New Hampton. He was graduated at the Medical School, Dartmouth College, in the class of 1886. He



practised in Campton until 1895, when he removed to Plymouth. When he came hither he was favorably known in the community, and he continues to enjoy the confidence of the families by whom he is employed.

JOHN WHEELER, son of Phineas Howe and Sarah Mehitable (Colby) Wheeler, was born in Alton, May 16, 1872. He pursued a preparatory course at Brewster Free Academy, Wolfeborough, and two years at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1895, and at Dartmouth Medical School, 1898. He came to Plymouth in the spring of 1898, and the same year was made a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society. Compared with some of his predecessors in this town, Dr. Wheeler is yet young in years and limited in experience, but he frequently visits more patients in a month than some of them attended in a year. He has enjoyed the instruction of the modern and more comprehensive courses of study, and is a diligent student of the discoveries and amended theories of the present time. He has secured an extensive practice, and enjoys the confidence of the community and the esteem of the profession.

ALONZO D. MUCHMORE, son of James and Sarah J. (Buntin) Muchmore, was born in Orford, April 4, 1840. He enlisted Nov. 30, 1861, in the Sixth New Hampshire Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability, April 9, 1862. For several years he was engaged in farming and in the study of medicine as opportunities were presented. He was granted a certificate by the censors of the New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society in 1879, and commenced the practice of medicine in Campton, where he remained a few years. After removing to Campton he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Maine, and was graduated Feb. 8, 1883, and in 1889 he pursued a post-graduate course at Burlington, Vt. He is president of the New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society, and has been one of the board of censors. In 1889 he represented Campton in the State legislature. He now resides in Holderness, and near the village of Plymouth, where he is frequently employed.



## XXXI. THE MILITIA.

**I**MMEDIATELY succeeding the Revolution, the military spirit of the people was spontaneous and universal. Rejoicing in the fruits of victory and proud of the conquest of the patriot army, our fathers hastened to write into the constitution of the State, "A well-regulated militia is the proper, natural, and sure defense of a State." The nurture of the train band found frequent expression in the laws of the State and in the efficient work of organization and discipline. Celebrations and gala days were not complete without a military company, and on greater occasions the dignity and enthusiasm of the assembled people were supported by a regiment. In the measured beat of the drum and in the piercing notes of the fife the youth were inspired, while the veterans of war again listened with pride and heroic bearing to the grand orchestra of the Revolution.

The militia acts of 1780 and 1786 made provision for an increased number of regiments and amended the regulations from the necessities of war to the basis of peace. The age limit of the active was reduced from fifty to forty years, and several years later the junior limit was changed from sixteen to eighteen years. In the reorganization of the regiments, the historic eleventh regiment, commanded by Col. David Hobart, and, after June 14, 1779, by Lieut.-Col. David Webster, became the fourteenth, retaining the merit of good service and the honors of war. Plymouth remained a constituent part of the fourteenth regiment until the repeal of the militia laws in 1851.

From an early date in the Revolution and until 1792 the militia was divided into two classes, — the train band and the alarm list. The alarm list included males under seventy years of age who







were exempt from service in the train band. The captains of the companies in this class of the militia were given the rank of colonel, the lieutenants were lieutenant-colonels, and the ensigns were majors. Until 1792 the active militia or train band was organized in companies and regiments, and officers were commissioned in accordance with laws and regulations mainly matured during the Revolution. Under the act of Dec. 28, 1792, the militia of the State was reorganized, and the number of the regiments was increased to twenty-seven. From 1792 to 1816 the unit of organization was a battalion, and two battalions constituted a regiment. During this period there were no colonels in New Hampshire. The commander of a regiment was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel commandant, and the staff of the governor received similar commissions.

In a perusal of the lists of officers of the fourteenth regiment it should be borne in mind that for twenty-four years, 1792-1816, the field officers were a lieutenant-colonel commandant and two majors. From 1792 to 1808, Plymouth, Holderness, Rumney, Campton, and Thornton constituted the first, and New Chester, Bridgewater, Cockermouth, Alexandria, and Hebron the second battalion of the fourteenth regiment. In 1808, at the organization of the thirty-fourth regiment, the second battalion was joined to the new regiment, and after this date, Plymouth, Holderness, and Rumney constituted the first, and Campton, Thornton, Ellsworth, Woodstock, Waterville, and Lincoln the second battalion. In the revision of the militia laws in 1816, the earlier titles of the field officers — colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major — were restored.

For many years the May training and the fall musters were holidays. The drum, the fife, and the boy were unrestrained. The public, pleased with the pomp and display of military pageants, failed not in a manifestation of approval and enthusiasm. In the progress of time an era of peace and a growing spirit of commercialism softened the heroic temper of the people, while the doctrine of non-resistance and the flying doves from the cotes of



peace societies soothed into slumber an early enthusiasm in military affairs. The militia law of the State was repealed in 1851. From 1784 to 1792 the field officers of the fourteenth regiment, with date of commission, were:—

Dec.	25, 1784	David Webster, Plymouth, colonel.
"	" "	Moses Baker, Campton, lieutenant-colonel, promoted.
"	" "	Alexander Craig, Rumney, major, promoted.
"	" "	Richard Shepard, Holderness, major.
July	7, 1786	Moses Baker, colonel.
"	" "	Alexander Craig, lieutenant-colonel.
"	" "	Benjamin Goold, Plymouth, major, resigned June 17, 1790.
June	17, 1790	Michael Dwyer, Holderness, major.
June	15, 1791	Samuel Holmes, Campton, major, promoted.
"	" "	Peter Sleeper, Bridgewater, major, promoted.

From 1792 to 1816 the field officers were:—

March	26, 1793	Samuel Holmes, Campton, lieut.-col. commandant.
Dec.	13, 1796	Peter Sleeper, Bridgewater " "
June	16, 1800	Stephen Wells, Plymouth " "
"	18, 1802	Moses Baker, Campton " "
Dec.	14, 1805	William Webster, Plymouth " "
"	12, 1808	Samuel Wells, Plymouth " "
June	15, 1811	John B. Southmayd, Campton " "
"	14, 1814	Enoch Colby, Jr., Thornton " "
May	17, 1816	Joseph Shepard, Holderness " "
March	26, 1793	Stephen Wells, Plymouth, major 1st battalion.
"	" "	Peter Sleeper, Bridgewater " 2nd "
Feb.	6, 1797	Theophilus Sanborn, Bridgewater, major 2nd battalion.
June	16, 1800	William Preston, Rumney " 1st "
"	" "	Benjamin Boardman, Bridgewater " 2nd "
"	18, 1802	William Webster, Plymouth " 1st "
Aug.	19, 1802	Moses Lewis, Bridgewater " 2nd "
Dec.	14, 1805	Samuel Wells, Plymouth " 1st "
"	14, 1805	Archibald Robinson, Thornton " 2nd "
"	12, 1808	Abraham Burnham, Rumney " 1st "
"	" "	Benjamin Baker, Campton " 2nd "
June	15, 1811	Jonathan Blodgett, Jr., Rumney " 1st "
"	" "	Enoch Colby, Jr., Thornton " 2nd "
"	14, 1814	Stephen Baker, Holderness " 1st "



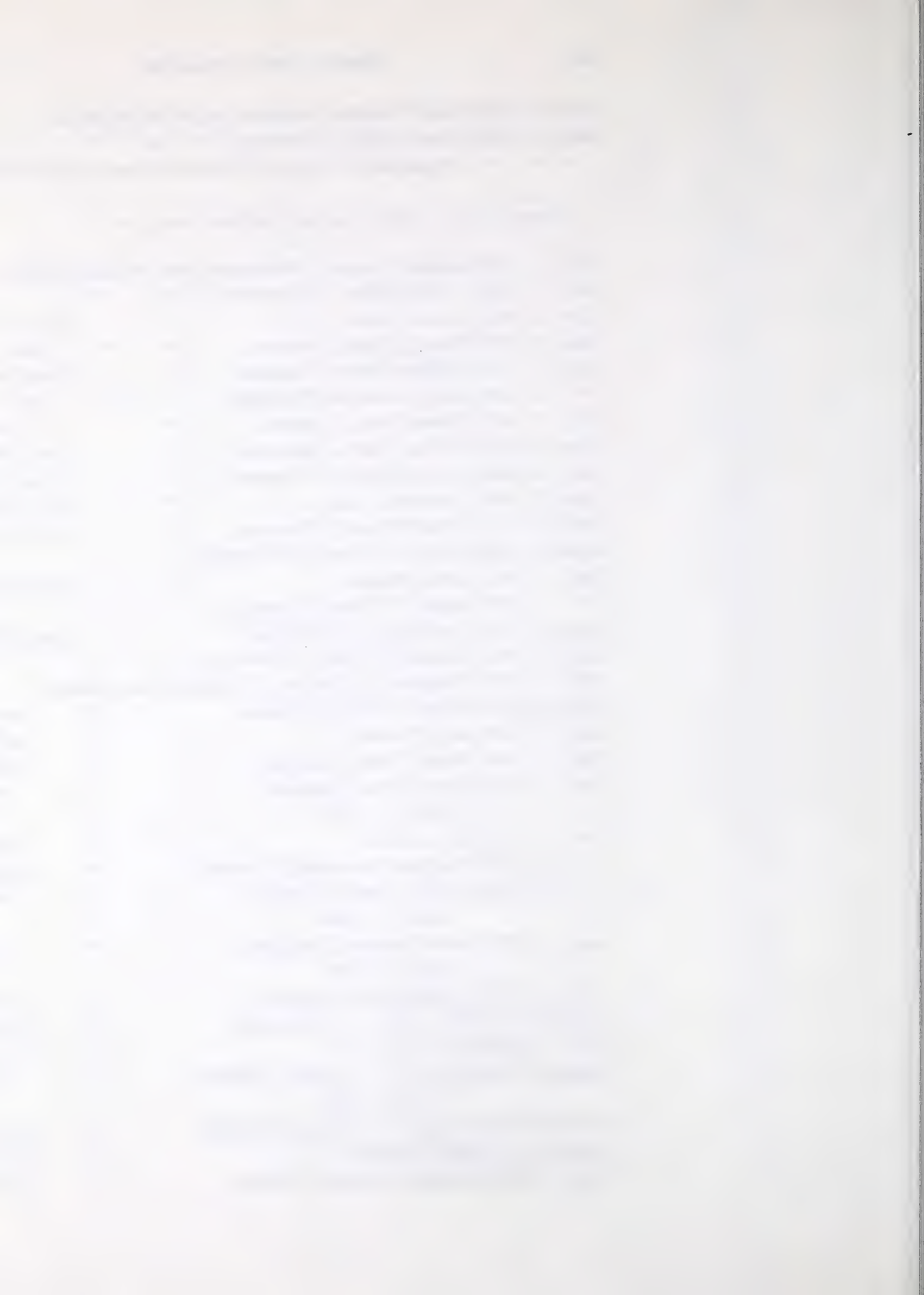
June 14, 1814 John Pulsifer, Campton, major 2nd battalion.

May 17, 1816 Joseph Weld, Plymouth " 1st "

" " " Benjamin M. Barron, Woodstock, major 2nd battalion.

From 1816 to 1851 the field officers were:—

July 4, 1816	Joseph Shepard, Holderness, col., resigned	June 25, 1819.
Nov. 5, 1819	Walter Blair, Holderness	" " 1820.
May 19, 1820	John Palmer	" " Nov. 21, 1820.
Dec. 8, 1820	Moody Cook, Campton	" " June 9, 1824.
June 15, 1824	William Baker, Campton	" " March 30, 1826.
" 30, 1826	Benj. Edmonds, Plymouth	" " June 9, 1829.
July 1, 1829	Moses Cook, Campton	" " promoted.
June 22, 1832	Nathan Baker, Campton	" " Nov. 28, 1852.
Jan. 5, 1833	Oliver Flanders, Plymouth	" " June 16, 1835.
June 27, 1835	Leonard I. Cox	" " Nov. 29, 1836.
Jan. 16, 1837	Elijah Mitchell, Thornton	" " June 10, 1839.
June 27, 1839	George W. Durgin, Thornton	" " "
July 2, 1841	John Prescott	" " June 14, 1843.
" 1, 1843	James P. Pattee, Thornton	" " "
June 24, 1848	Jesse Ladd, Holderness	" " Aug. 27, 1849.
Aug. 31, 1849	Robert B. Tucker, Thornton	" " "
July 4, 1816	Benjamin M. Barron, Woodstock, lieut.-colonel.	
June 23, 1819	Walter Blair, Holderness	" promoted.
Nov. 5, 1819	John Palmer	" promoted.
May 19, 1820	Moody Cook, Campton	" promoted.
Dec. 8, 1820	Davis Baker, Campton	" resigned
	June 9, 1824.	
June 15, 1824	John Adams	" declined.
" 18, 1825	Benjamin Edmonds, Plymouth	" promoted.
" 30, 1826	Joseph Preston, Rumney	" resigned
	June 17, 1828.	
Aug. 5, 1828	John Keniston, Campton	" resigned
	June 9, 1829.	
July 1, 1829	Nathan Baker, Campton	" promoted.
June 22, 1832	Oliver Flanders, Plymouth	" promoted.
Jan. 5, 1833	Leonard I. Cox	" promoted.
June 27, 1835	Fred'k W. A. Robie, Plymouth	" resigned
	Nov. 29, 1836.	
Jan. 16, 1837	George W. Durgin, Thornton	" promoted.
June 27, 1839	John Prescott	" promoted.
July 2, 1841	James P. Pattee, Thornton	" promoted.





- June 21, 1848 Robert B. Tucker, Thornton, lieutenant-colonel promoted.  
 Aug. 31, 1849 Sherburne R. Merrill, Woodstock " resigned June 18, 1855.  
 June 20, 1818 Walter Blair, Holderness, major, promoted.  
 " 22, 1819 John Palmer " promoted.  
 Nov. 5, 1819 Moody Cook, Campton " promoted.  
 May 19, 1820 Benjamin Haynes " declined.  
 Dec. 8, 1820 Samuel Nute, Woodstock " resigned Sept. 13, 1824.  
 " 10, 1824 Benjamin Edmonds, Plymouth, major, promoted.  
 June 18, 1825 Russell Cox, Holderness " declined.  
 Dec. 2, 1825 John Cook, Campton " declined.  
 June 30, 1826 John Keniston, Campton " promoted.  
 Aug. 5, 1828 Jacob B. Demeritt, Woodstock " resigned June 9, 1829.  
 July 1, 1829 Oliver Flanders, Plymouth " promoted.  
 June 22, 1832 Leonard I. Cox " promoted.  
 Jan. 6, 1833 Samuel Avery, Rumney " resigned April 16, 1833.  
 June 27, 1833 Jeremiah P. Hadley, Holderness " declined.  
 July 5, 1834 George L. Shepard, Holderness " declined.  
 June 27, 1835 Elijah Mitchell, Thornton " promoted.  
 " 6, 1837 John Prescott " promoted.  
 " 27, 1839 James P. Pattee, Thornton " promoted.  
 July 2, 1841 Jesse Ladd, Holderness " promoted.  
 " 1, 1843 Daniel Smith, Holderness " resigned June 8, 1846.  
 " 6, 1846 Robert B. Tucker, Thornton " promoted.  
 Aug. 5, 1848 Sherburne R. Merrill, Woodstock " promoted.  
 " 31, 1849 Benjamin T. Cass, Plymouth "

Among the adjutants of the fourteenth regiment are found the names of several residents of Plymouth, whose commissions were dated as follows: William D. McQuesten, Dec. 18, 1820; Benjamin Edmonds, April 8, 1822, Peter Harvey, Sept. 9, 1829; William H. Blair of Campton, April 6, 1830; Arthur Ward, March 18, 1833; John P. Rogers, April 14, 1841, and Cyrus Keniston, 1846.

Benjamin Edmonds, 1820, William W. Russell, 1822, David C. Webster, 1826, Peter Flanders, 1834, and Samuel C. Webster,



1838, were paymasters. Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Dr. John Bailey of Plymouth, and Dr. Samuel Wright of Holderness were surgeons of the regiment, and among the chaplains were Rev. George Punchard and Rev. William R. Jewett. Prominent among the musicians of the militia were Moses Hull, drum major, and David Merrill, fife major.

From 1784 to 1816 a complete list of the officers of the first or Plymouth company of the fourteenth regiment cannot be given. It is known that during this period the captains were: Benjamin Goold, Joshua Thornton, Josiah Brown, Stephen Wells, William Webster, Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Moses George, Nathan Harris, Francis Worcester, Joseph Weld, Leonard Cummings, Ephraim Cook, and probably a very few others. It is reasonable to assume that some of the following lieutenants were promoted: John Farnum, David Eaton, Sargent Bartlett, Noah Cummings, Joseph F. Cummings.

From 1816 to 1851 the line officers were:—

CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
1816 Benjamin Darling.	1817 George W. Webster.	1816 Geo. W. Webster.
1821 John Adams, Jr.	1821 Walker Buswell.	1817 Benj. Edmonds.
1825 Ovid Dearborn.	1823 Ovid Dearborn.	1819 John Adams, Jr.
1827 Oliver Flanders.	1825 Samuel Haines.	1821 Ovid Dearborn.
1830 Daniel Pillsbury.	1827 William Gill.	1823 Samuel Haines.
1833 F. W. A. Robie.	1829 Enos Shattuck.	1825 Oliver Flanders.
1835 Roswell B. Emerson.	1829 Jedediah C. Wood-	1827 Daniel Pillsbury.
1839 Joseph B. Rowe.	bury.	1828 Enos Shattuck.
1840 Jonathan Ferrin.	1831 F. W. A. Robie.	1829 Jedediah C. Wood-
1843 John C. Hoyt.	1833 Roswell B. Emerson.	bury.
1845 Jason C. Draper.	1836 Joseph B. Rowe.	1831 Roswell B. Emerson.
1846 Benj. T. Cass.	— Jonas French.	1833 Joseph B. Rowe.
1849 Daniel C. Wheeler.	1840 John Blake.	1839 John Blake.
1852 Oliver H. P. Craige.	1843 Jason C. Draper.	1840 Charles Hazelton.
	1845 Charles L. Stevens.	1843 Charles L. Stevens.
	1847 Daniel C. Wheeler.	1845 William C. Hobart.
	1849 William T. Cass.	1846 Daniel C. Wheeler.
	1851 Oliver H. P. Craige.	1847 William T. Cass.
		1849 Oliver H. P. Craige.
		1851 Timothy E. Bayley.

Connected with the regiment for several years was a company of cavalry and at times a company of artillery. Peter Hobart of



Plymouth was the captain of the company of cavalry in 1814, and Chase W. Calley was a lieutenant in the company of artillery in 1851.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

In the political campaign of 1884 there were two companies in Plymouth of one hundred men each, — the "Plymouth Republican Cadets" and the "Cleveland Cadets." Through them an interest in military drill was aroused which led to the formation here of a company of the New Hampshire National Guard.

The requisite seventy-five signatures to a petition having been obtained, and an armory secured on the third floor of Tufts Block, the present Odd Fellows Hall, the necessary authority was given by the adjutant-general of the State, and fifty-eight men, the legal maximum, were enlisted, who signed the enlistment book and took the oath in the order named below: —

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Henry S. Arris.       | 23. Simeon D. Eastman.      |
| 2. Wm. J. Edmunds.       | 24. John Ferrin.            |
| 3. Epes J. Calley.       | 25. Edward W. White.        |
| 4. George H. Bowles.     | 26. Ira P. Brown.           |
| 5. Alonzo Eastman.       | 27. Joshua W. Smith.        |
| 6. J. Frank Edgerly.     | 28. Brewster G. Coburn.     |
| 7. William M. Peppard.   | 29. Albert E. Tomkinson.    |
| 8. Harry Mason.          | 30. Charles V. Tomkinson.   |
| 9. Chas. M. Pierce.      | 31. Aaron A. Eastman.       |
| 10. Wm. R. Garland.      | 32. Azro G. Pebbles.        |
| 11. Etson R. Mitchell.   | 33. John C. Berry.          |
| 12. Chas. R. Dame.       | 34. Commodore W. Clifford.  |
| 13. Erastus B. Dearborn. | 35. Michael O'Shea.         |
| 14. Edwin J. Davis.      | 36. Wilbur F. Currier.      |
| 15. Elwyn M. Wheeler.    | 37. Frederick Miller, Jr.   |
| 16. Edric O. Smith.      | 38. Geo. N. Elliott.        |
| 17. Geo. H. Colby.       | 39. Miron J. Hazeltine.     |
| 18. Nahum W. Tufts.      | 40. Leroy A. Sawyer.        |
| 19. Henry H. Lougee.     | 41. Hiram C. Philbrick, Jr. |
| 20. Fred S. Rowe.        | 42. Everett Fellows.        |
| 21. Frank E. Smith.      | 43. John T. McDole.         |
| 22. Burt T. Rogers.      | 44. Wm. R. Davis.           |





- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 45. Edwin R. Calley.     | 52. J. Frank Dubois.    |
| 46. Geo. C. Bayley.      | 53. Wm. C. Hobart.      |
| 47. John S. Mason.       | 54. Willard Miller, Jr. |
| 48. Myron T. Pressey.    | 55. Wm. H. H. Buzzell.  |
| 49. Wm. F. Adams.        | 56. Jeff D. Pervier.    |
| 50. Frederick W. Miller. | 57. Albert E. Smith.    |
| 51. Geo. W. Miller.      | 58. Benj. F. St. Clair. |

The company was organized April 25, 1885, the day of its first meeting for the nomination of officers; and the commissions of the following officers who were then selected bore the above date: —

Captain, George H. Colby.

First Lieutenant, J. Frank Edgerly.

Second Lieutenant, Erastus B. Dearborn.

Lieutenant Edgerly resigned May 3, 1886, and on May 6, 1886, these promotions occurred: Second Lieutenant Erastus B. Dearborn to be first lieutenant, *vice* Edgerly resigned; First Sergeant Henry S. Arris to be second lieutenant, *vice* Dearborn promoted.

There were no further changes among the officers.

The company was locally known as the "Russell Rifles," but its official designation was "Co. E, 3rd Infantry," like that of the company disbanded at Concord, which it succeeded, and with whose arms, equipments, and uniforms it was supplied by the State. The arms were the Springfield, breech-loading rifle, calibre .45, with angular bayonet; the equipments were the old pattern cartridge-box and belt, bayonet-scabbard and knapsack; and the uniforms consisted of a dark blue "claw-hammer" dress coat, light blue trousers, a stiff dress hat with a pompon, and the familiar army blue overcoat. The officers' uniform was the same as that of the regular army.

Company E paraded on the day of General Grant's funeral in August, 1885; it was present with reasonably full ranks at the June encampments on the State Camp Ground at Concord. Its armory inspections were commended; and although it had no suitable rifle range, it improvised one of 200 yards on the Grafton County Fair Ground, where some fair scores were made. Its drills



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were much more frequent than the State law required, and proficiency in this department was encouraged by the people of Plymouth, who offered a handsome gold medal, termed the "Citizens Medal," which was open to competition by all the enlisted men of the company at each annual inspection, and was awarded to that soldier whom a board of competent judges should decide was the most proficient in the "School of the Soldier." This medal was won in 1886 by First Sergeant Henry S. Arris, in 1887 by Corporal Charles V. Tomkinson, in 1888, by Sergt. Charles V. Tomkinson, in 1889 by Corporal Frank E. Smith; in 1890 there was no competition for it.

The men of Company E, like soldiers everywhere, enjoyed giving play to their social natures. Their balls and assemblies were numerously attended, decorously conducted, and are still pleasantly remembered.

The two most notable incidents in the life of Company E were thus presented in the report of the adjutant-general of New Hampshire for 1889:—

• In the latter part of September last there was considerable uneasiness among the citizens of the northern part of the State, in the vicinity of West Stewartstown, regarding the movements of parties of Italian laborers who had been engaged in the construction of a railroad just across the line in Canada, and who, having been defrauded of their pay by an absconding contractor, had destroyed some property, and after having come in collision with the local Canadian militia, were drifting toward our border, and it was feared might, in their desperate state, commit some depredations upon the property of the citizens. Upon receipt of telegram from Hon. A. S. Batchellor, of Littleton, of the Executive Council, explaining the situation, the captains of Companies C, E, and H, Third Regiment, were directed to quietly have their commands well in hand, prepared to move at once in case they should be needed. Ball ammunition was supplied and blankets, etc., were ready to be issued, but fortunately the services of the military were not required. Each of the companies named responded at once, and so quietly was the matter managed that the general public was not aware that such precautionary orders had been given until the excitement in Coos county was entirely over. The officers and men were not only ready and willing to move promptly to the frontier, but were rather disappointed that they could



not show to the people of the State that they were ready for "active service."

The centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States was celebrated in the city of New York April 29, 30, and May 1, and was attended by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Honorable Council, the State Centennial Commissioners, the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and other prominent citizens. In the military parade, April 30, the three regiments of infantry paraded as a brigade, about one thousand strong, under the command of Brig.-Gen. D. M. White, and the Amoskeag Veterans under command of Major E. F. Trow, with seventy men, were the special escort of the Governor. Much credit is due the officers and men who participated in the parade, as the trip to New York was entirely a private enterprise, there being no State appropriation from which the expenses, or any part of them, could be paid.

In the spring of 1890 the term of service of the original members of Company E expired, and it being impracticable to recruit the company to the minimum required by law, thirty-four men were disbanded May 3, 1890.

#### RECRUITS OF COMPANY E, THIRD REGIMENT, PLYMOUTH.

1885-1890.

Orlando J. Hanson.	Charles T. Merrill.	Stuart G. Tilton.
Willie H. Hill.	James Bragan.	Etson R. Mitchell.
Thos. E. Carr.	C. B. Berry.	Orlando Hanson.
Frank L. Shaw.	B. A. Berry.	Freeman A. Dowing.
Eldin H. Lougee.	H. B. Greenleaf.	Albert L. Wakefield.
Fred Burt.	John Heath.	Thad L. Elliott.
Harry S. Heath.	Olin C. Miles.	Frank Littlefield.
George H. Morrison.	Wm. J. Edmonds.	Chas. S. Fisher.
John R. Stevens.	George F. Adams.	Leonard T. P. Colby.
Billy E. Rogers.	H. J. Rogers.	John S. Mason.
F. M. Sawyer.	Almon C. Downing.	Edgar L. Hill.
Frank E. Hanson.		

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1885-1890.

Henry S. Arris, first sergeant, May 28, 1885.  
 Epes J. Calley, second sergeant, May 28, 1885.  
 Wm. J. Edmonds, third sergeant, May 28, 1885.







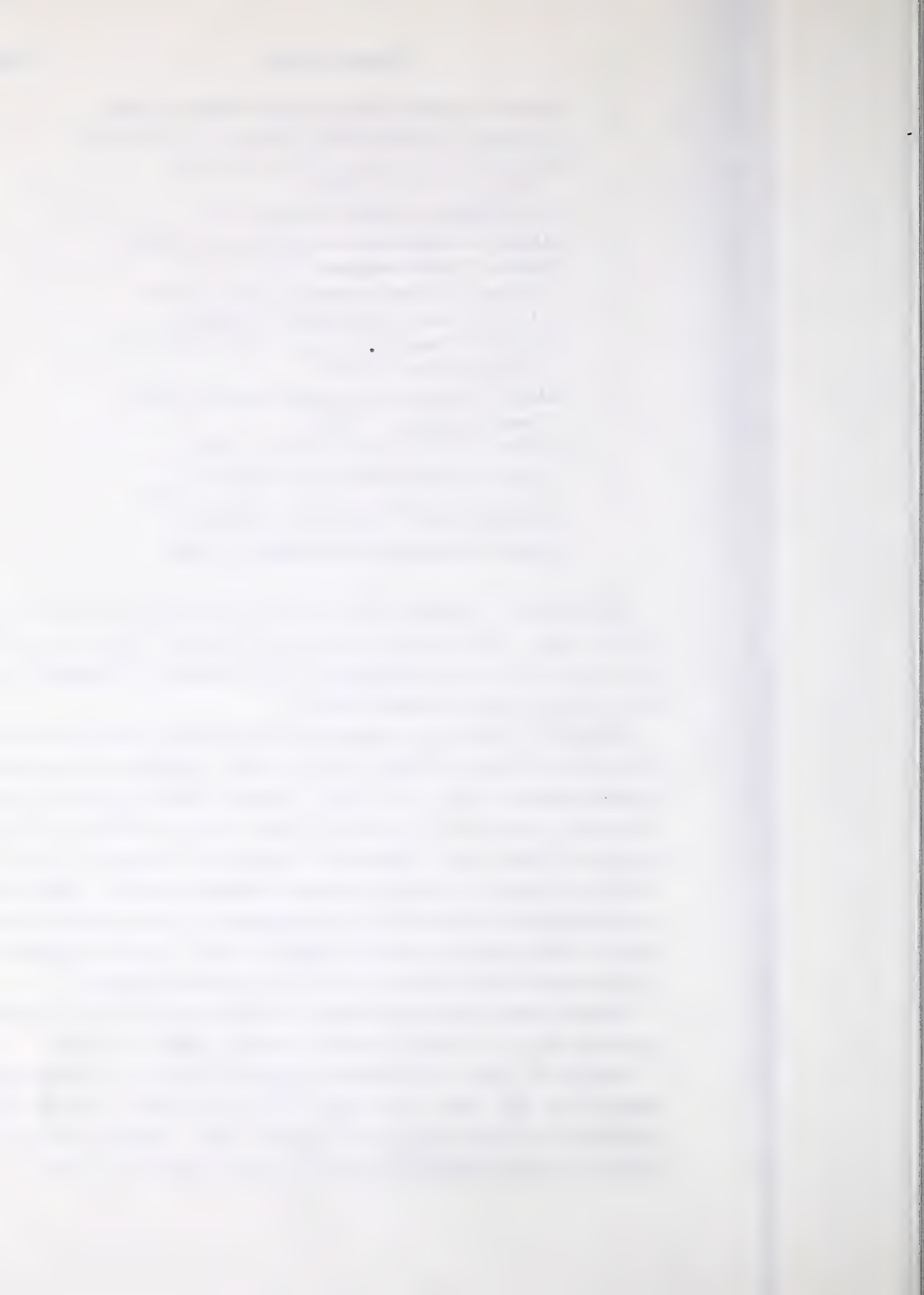
Joshua W. Smith, fourth sergeant, May 28, 1885.  
William M. Peppard, fifth sergeant, May 28, 1885.  
Chas. M. Pierce, corporal, May 25, 1885 ;  
sergeant, June 14, 1886.  
Harry Mason, corporal, May 28, 1885.  
Albert E. Tomkinson, corporal, May 28, 1885.  
Edwin J. Davis, sergeant, June 14, 1886.  
William C. Hobart, sergeant, June 14, 1886.  
Edric O. Smith, corporal, May 28, 1886.  
Charles V. Tomkinson, corporal, June 14, 1886 ;  
sergeant, May 25, 1887.  
Miron W. Hazeltine, corporal, June 14, 1886 ;  
sergeant, May 25, 1887.  
Willie H. Hill, corporal, June 14, 1886.  
Frank E. Smith, corporal, May 25, 1887.  
Brewster G. Coburn, corporal, May 25, 1887.  
Everett Fellows, corporal, May 25, 1887.  
Etson R. Mitchell, corporal, May 25, 1887.

Since 1890 a company organization has not been maintained in this town. Deferring the service of Plymouth men in the war with Spain to a later paragraph, three citizens of Plymouth have been officers in the National Guard.

Frank W. Russell was commissioned a captain and an aid on the staff of General White, May 28, 1884; major and assistant inspector-general, Dec. 11, 1885; resigned May 20, 1889; first lieutenant Company G, April 27, 1898; captain, May 3, 1898; major of First New Hampshire Regiment Volunteers, July 2, 1898, and major of Third Regiment National Guard. Upon the reorganization of three into two regiments, he was commissioned major of the second regiment, March 7, 1899. At the expiration of his commission in 1904 he declined continued service.

Robert Burns was commissioned assistant surgeon of the third regiment, May 27, 1889; major and surgeon, May 28, 1894.

George H. Colby commissioned captain Company G, third regiment, Nov. 24, 1890, discharged Nov. 24, 1890; captain and paymaster of third regiment, May 28, 1894; captain and paymaster of second regiment, March 7, 1899; died Feb. 5, 1903.



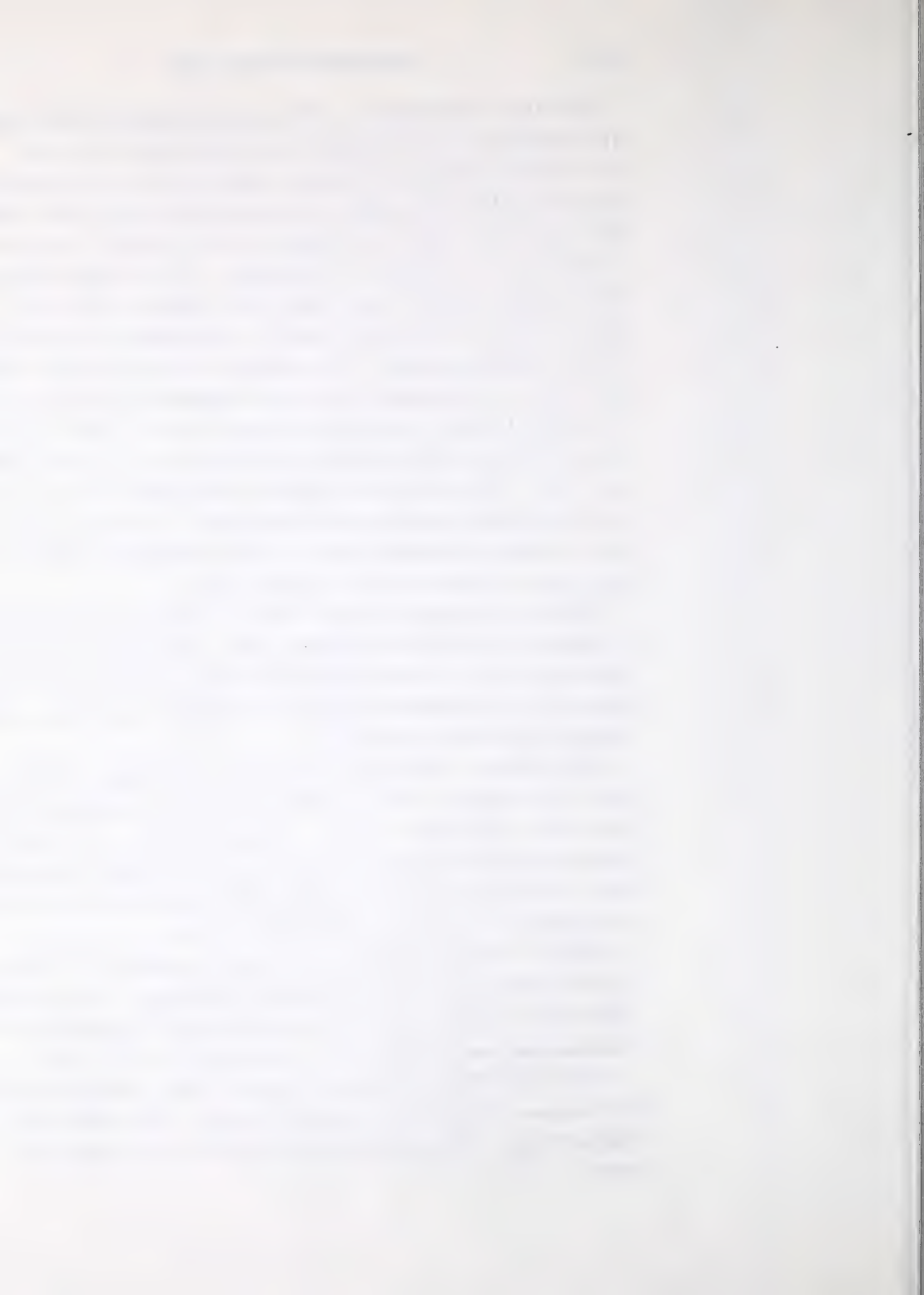
THE WAR WITH SPAIN. — The call of President McKinley for 125,000 men to serve two years was issued April 23, 1898. The quota of New Hampshire was one regiment of twelve companies, each of not less than eighty-one or more than eighty-four officers and men. Col. Robert H. Rolfe, the senior colonel, was selected to command the regiment of volunteers. To the eight companies of the third regiment were joined two companies from the first regiment and two from the second; each company was recruited to the required standard. This regiment, comprising 1009 officers and men, was designated the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry and left the State, May 17, 1898. On the second call of the President for 75,000 men the quota of this State was 318. The number was enlisted and ordered into service as recruits to the New Hampshire Regiment. Returning, the regiment arrived in Concord, Sept. 8, 1898, and October 18 was mustered out of the service of the United States.

While in the service, Capt. Frank W. Russell was promoted to major of the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, June 20, 1898. He was mustered out of the service of the United States, Oct. 31, 1898, retaining his commission in the State service as major of the third regiment.

Robert Burns, with rank of major, was the surgeon of the regiment. He resigned Oct. 11, 1898, retaining a commission of the same rank in the State service. George H. Colby was first lieutenant and quartermaster in the service of the United States from May 7 until the regiment was discharged, retaining his commission as captain and paymaster in the State service.

William Wallace Russell, quartermaster sergeant of Company K, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, was promoted, July 14, to sergeant-major of the regiment, and September 23 was commissioned second lieutenant; discharged Oct. 31, 1898.

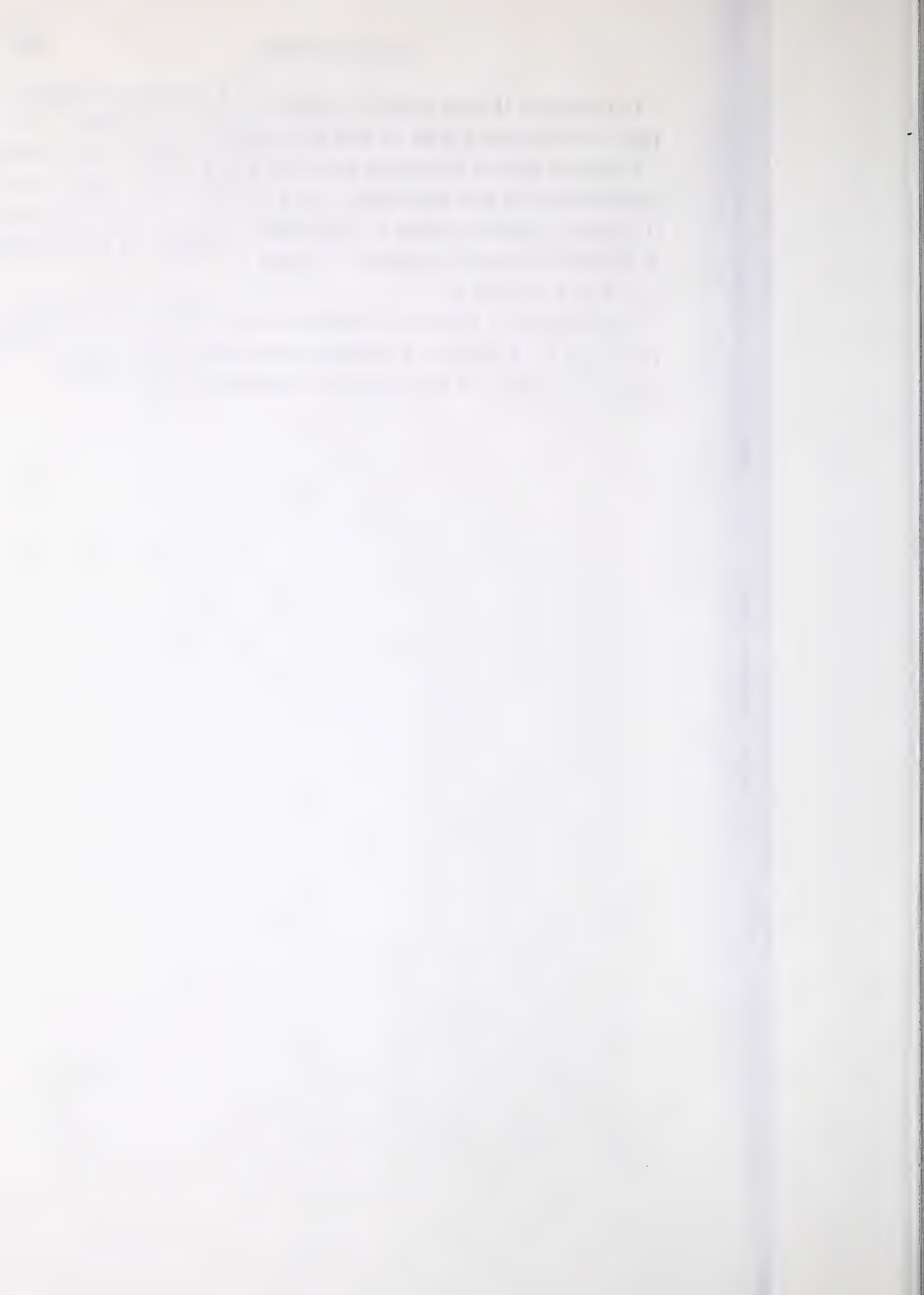
Walter Hall Russell, then aged sixteen years, was the trumpeter of Company K while the regiment was in the service of the United States. He was mustered May 7 and discharged Oct. 31, 1898.



In Company H were John Z. Goodwin and Anthony K. Hanson. They were mustered May 11 and discharged Oct. 31, 1898.

Six other men of Plymouth served in Company K. They were mustered May 7 and discharged Oct. 31, 1898. They were Alvah C. Cousins, artificer, Alvin P. Burleigh, George A. Corliss, Harry F. Dearborn, Perley F. Morton, William A. Scales. Arthur Gault served in Company C.

Since the war, Horatio B. Comstock and Gilroy N. Comstock, Company K, formerly of Rumney, and Harry E. Palmer, Company C, formerly of Concord, have removed to Plymouth.

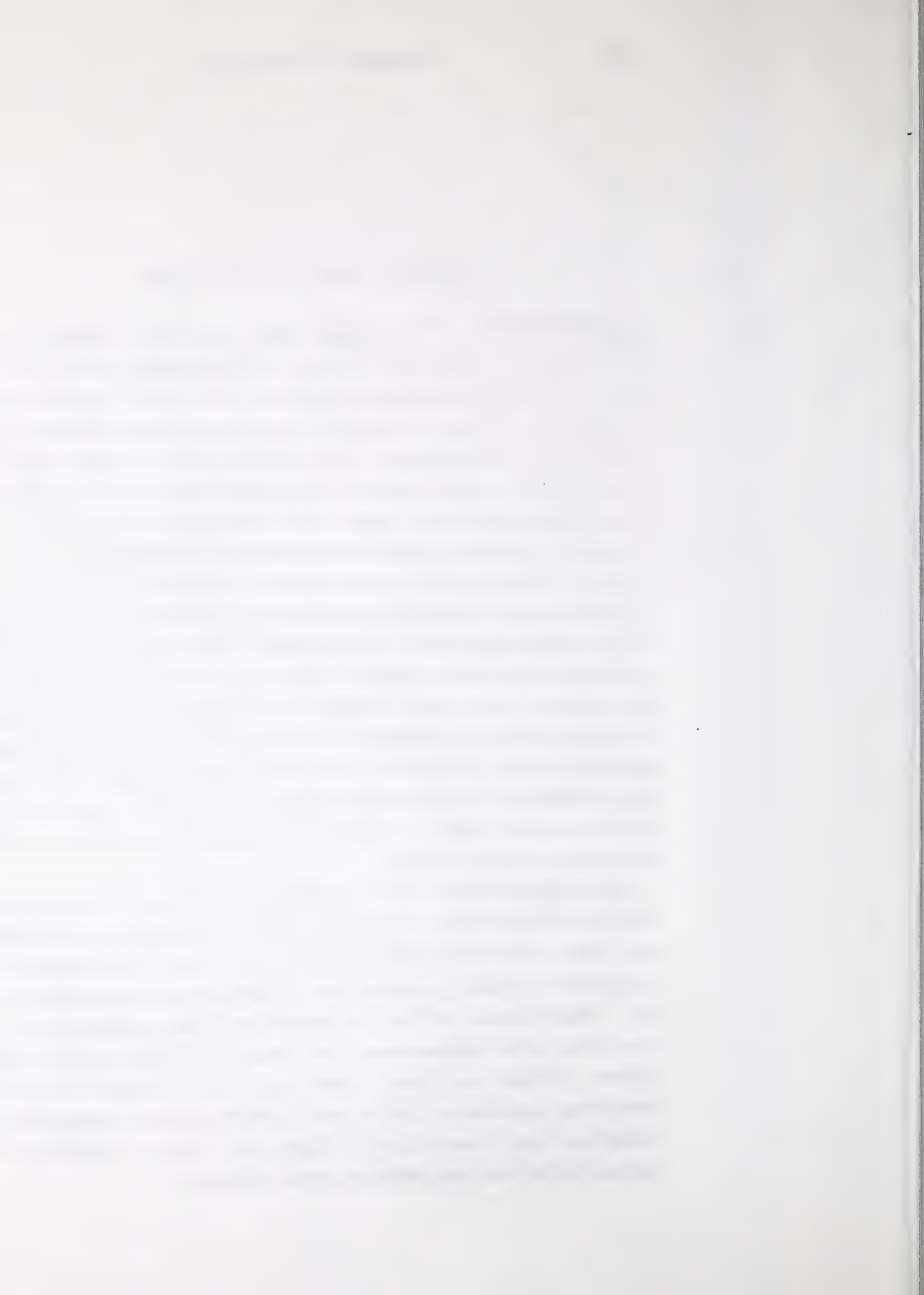




## XXXII. THE CIVIL WAR.

SUMTER fell. The tidings with momentous warning and prophecy were swiftly borne to the remotest hamlet of the land. Everywhere, north and south, the act was regarded as a proclamation of war. Instantly every man of the northern and many of the border states, with one mind and a common resolve, were pledged to the defence of the government and the preservation of the union of the states. The exceptions in the attitude of the men of the north were few and now happily forgotten. During a war of four years the record and the sacrifice of the people of Plymouth were the fullest expressions of patriotism and of loyalty to the government of the United States. The record of the valor of the sons, the loyal attitude of the town, and the anxious vigils of the mothers, wives, and daughters of Plymouth, after the lapse of forty years, are not obscured, but the vivid story of loyalty and sacrifice should be told by "one to the manner born." No one not a resident of a community during the Civil War can properly fill the picture with the symbols of heroism or present in vivid colors the story of sacrifice.

The Register of the New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion is a peerless exhibit of the service of a State, and there are commendable histories of all the New Hampshire regiments of infantry except three. These are easily accessible to all. This chapter will be the narrative of the patriotism of a town with little trespass upon the domain of State or regimental history. There were few in some and more in others, but Plymouth was represented by her sons in every military organization raised and sent forward by the State, and from the beginning to the end of the war her patriotism was unflinching.



April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to serve three months. The same day Governor Goodwin received a requisition for one regiment. Immediately recruiting was begun in the cities and towns of this State, and two thousand men were quickly enlisted. John H. Thompson of Holderness was the recruiting officer for the towns in this vicinity. From this number of volunteers the First New Hampshire Regiment was organized, and the remainder either re-enlisted, on a later call, for three years, or remained in the service of the State at Portsmouth. Among the two thousand volunteers were eight men who were natives or residents at some time of this town. In the first regiment were Addison W. Heath and Leroy S. Heath, who were born in Plymouth and enlisted at Holderness, and Oliver M. Sawyer, a native of this town, who enlisted at Nashua. In Capt. Joshua Chapman's company in the State service at Portsmouth and Concord were Oscar F. Merrill and Theodore V. Nutting, natives of Plymouth, Moses G. Tucker, William M. Sargent, and Robert W. Haney, who have been residents of this town. Captain Chapman's company was transferred from Portsmouth to Concord to guard the property of the State, which was left unprotected at the departure of the first regiment. The company was discharged June 10, 1861, and was paid by the State. The first regiment was discharged Aug. 9, 1861. All of these eight volunteers re-enlisted for three years, and in subsequent paragraphs will be credited with continued service.

In response to the call of the President for men to serve three years, New Hampshire, in the summer and autumn of 1861, raised seven regiments of infantry, one light battery, and a battalion of four companies of cavalry. The organization of the second regiment was promptly completed and left Portsmouth for Washington, June 20, 1861. Three men who at some time have been residents of Plymouth served in this famous regiment. They were Darius K. Bean, who enlisted at Plymouth, and John Chandler and William Alexander, who enlisted at Campton.

Upon the rolls of the third regiment are found the names of one



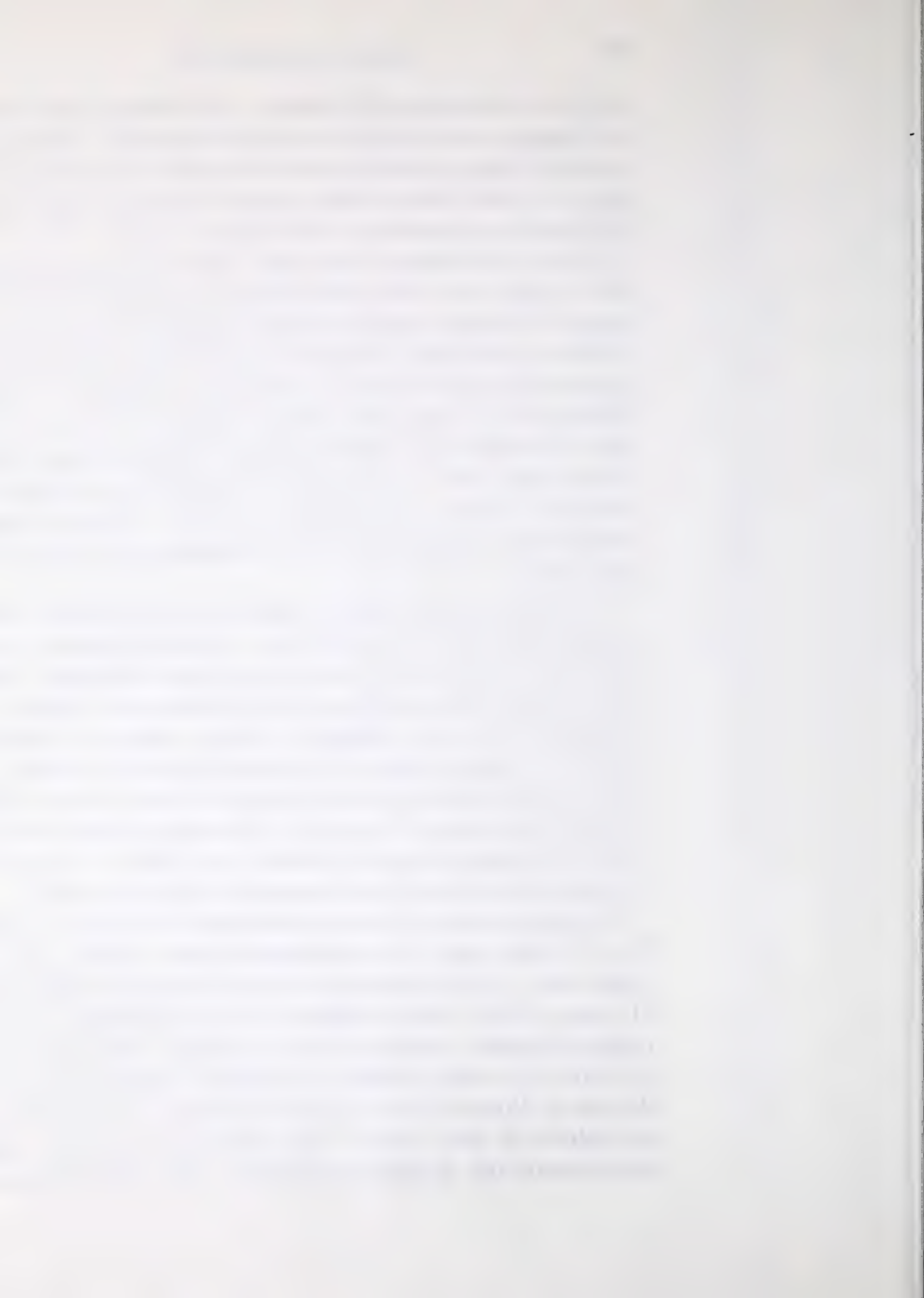
native and one resident of Plymouth. Asa P. French, who enlisted at Effingham, was born in this town, and Converse D. McDonald, a native of Maine, enlisted in this town and lived here nearly forty years. In 1865 Thomas Smith, a recruit who served on the quota of Plymouth, was assigned to this regiment.

In the fourth regiment there were twelve volunteers who have lived in this town, and of these five were born here; they were George W. Farnum, Luther C. Libby, Nathaniel P. Rogers, Ralph W. Straw, and Frank J. Thurston. Other soldiers in the fourth regiment who enlisted or have resided here are Moses G. Tucker, William H. H. Young, Dana Fifield, Addison A. Parker, Rufus Blake, Cornelius Boyle, Alfred T. Hardy. In 1863 Michael Foley, a recruit who served on the quota of Plymouth, was assigned to the fourth regiment. In December, 1864, Dr. Tristram Rogers was appointed assistant surgeon of this regiment and declined the appointment.

In the gallant fifth regiment there were three natives of this town and eight who have resided here. Addison W. Heath, Leroy S. Heath, and Charles A. Lovejoy were born in Plymouth. The Heath brothers served on the quota of Holderness, and Lovejoy on the quota of this town. Russell F. Fox, a native of Campton, George W. Smith, a native of Bath, and Charles E. Sanborn, a native of Sanbornton, enlisted here, and at their request were credited to this town. Greenleaf R. Cummings, Thomas Bruce, Henry H. Lougee, George W. Merrill, and William J. Sanborn enlisted in other places, but subsequently lived in Plymouth.

In every narrative of the patriotic record of Plymouth in the Civil War, the story of the battle-scarred sixth regiment will be conspicuous. In this enumeration of the volunteers during the first year of the war an account of the enlistments in this regiment demands a more extended paragraph. The enlistments in 1861 in the other military organizations included many of the sons of Plymouth, but a majority of these were then living and enlisted in other towns. The volunteers in this town who were mustered into the sixth regiment were called from the farms,







the stores, the industries, and the homes of Plymouth. The sacrifice of war became the daily experience of many families. For this regiment recruiting offices were established in Plymouth, Haverhill, Enfield, and Littleton in Grafton County, and in several other places in the State.

Of the original volunteers in this regiment the following ten were born and enlisted in this town: Edgar A. Adams, Arthur W. Butler, David Glynn, Warren C. Heath, Gilmore McL. Houston, William L. Houston, George K. Mitchell, Theodore V. Nutting, James S. Ryan, Daniel D. Straw. Four natives of Plymouth enlisted in this regiment in other towns: George W. Craig, William H. Cummings, George W. Lovejoy, and Simeon M. Webber. Eleven who were not natives of Plymouth were residents and enlisted here. They were William Alexander, John Blake, Gustavus R. Cilley, Capt. Joseph Clark, Henry G. Coffin, Amos P. Foster, Charles E. Green, Calvin A. Lewis, Walter A. Merrill, Carlos B. Seavey, and Alfred L. Smith. The following veterans of the sixth, thirteen in number, have removed to Plymouth since the war: Henry E. Chapman, Heber L. Chase, Capt. Oliver H. P. Craig, William H. Farmer, Alonzo D. Muchmore, Curtis L. Parker, William A. Russell, Albert Smith, Elijah L. Smith, William H. Tupper, Hiram O. Berry, Asa Richardson, and Seneca Sargent.

In the seventh regiment was Anthony Cilley, who was born in Plymouth and served on the quota of Manchester. In the record of another year will be found the names of fifteen recruits who were raised to satisfy in part the demands of the draft of 1863.

The eighth regiment left New Hampshire for the seat of war in January, 1862. The men were enlisted in the autumn of 1861. In this regiment were Leonard P. Benton, who was born in Plymouth and enlisted in Campton; William F. Hannaford, a native of this town, who enlisted in Sanbornton; Samuel T. Hanscom, who was born and enlisted in Plymouth, and Cummings Priest, who was born and enlisted in Lisbon, but who has since resided here.

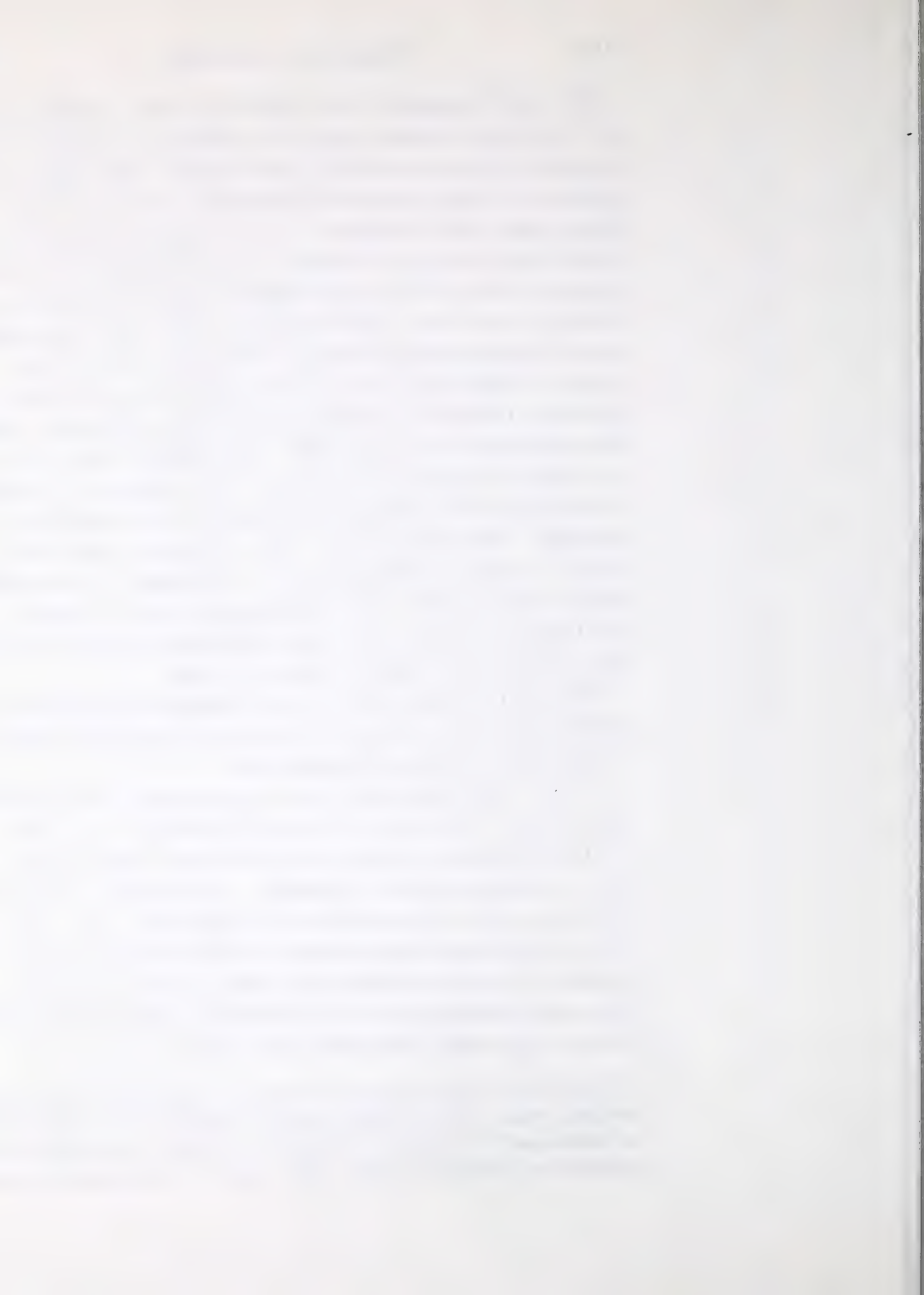


The First Regiment of New England Cavalry, sometimes called the First Rhode Island, enjoys the distinction of being the first regiment of cavalry raised in New England. The regiment was composed of eight companies from Rhode Island and four companies from New Hampshire. One company was mustered in October and three in December. It was immediately after an unusual effort of Plymouth to furnish men for the regiments of infantry, and there were only three men in the regiment of cavalry whose names are found in Plymouth annals. They were John L. Thompson, a native of this town, who was appointed a lieutenant October 9, a captain Dec. 3, 1861, and major July 3, lieutenant-colonel July 11, 1862. He resigned March 24, 1864, to assume command of the First New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and will be named in connection with a mention of that regiment. Frank P. Elkins, a native of Andover, and for a few years a resident of Plymouth, was discharged on account of wounds, Oct. 3, 1863. The third man was Oscar F. Merrill, who was born in this town, and who re-enlisted and served in the New Hampshire Cavalry until the close of the war.

William H. Marshall, who lived in Plymouth from 1872 to 1885, served three years, enlisting in Dunbarton in the First Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters.

In 1862 New Hampshire raised six regiments for the term of three years, — the ninth to fourteenth, inclusive, — and two regiments, the fifteenth and sixteenth, for the term of nine months. It was a momentous year in Plymouth; repeated calls, revision of the quotas, and enlistments were the order of the day. In 1861 the town authorized the selectmen to provide for the support of the families of indigent soldiers, and aided by the bounty of the State, considerable sums were expended for this purpose during the war. In August, 1862, the town voted: —

That the town pay the sum of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years or the war, who shall be a resident of this town when he enlists, and shall enlist in this town and shall enlist after this date and prior to September 1, 1862. The number of such volunteers not to



exceed the quota which this town is required to furnish under the last call of the Federal Government for 300,000 volunteers; said sum to be paid to each volunteer when he is accepted and mustered into the United States service.

During the earlier proceedings of 1861 but little attention was paid to the quotas of towns. In 1862 an official schedule was made and announced by Governor Berry in a proclamation dated Aug. 28, 1862, declaring that under all the calls of the president the quota of the State was 15,452 three years' men and 5140 nine months' men. Then follows the quota of each town in the State. The quota of Plymouth was sixty-one three years' men and twenty nine months' men, but the number credited on account of previous enlistments was not stated.

A number of volunteers who enlisted in 1862 were assigned to the sixth regiment. Among these were five who, at the time of enlistment, were residents of this town. They were Francis R. Corliss, Charles H. Luther, Walter R. Merrill, Luther Farmer, and Isaac F. McCarter.

In the organization of the ninth regiment no person then residing in this town was enlisted, but two who subsequently lived here are upon the rolls of this reliable regiment. They are Charles A. Sanborn and Gustine M. Wescott. Additional record of these and many other volunteers is given in the individual record at the close of this chapter.

In the tenth regiment was Michael O'Sullivan, who enlisted on the quota of Plymouth in 1862.

In the eleventh regiment, George W. Worthen was the only volunteer who was born in Plymouth. He enlisted on the quota of Concord. In the same regiment were George T. Ordway, who subsequently resided in this town, Robert W. Haney, who is named in the record of 1861, and Peter Clairmont, who was credited on the quota of Plymouth in 1864.

In the gallant twelfth regiment were twenty-seven men who merit recognition in this connection. Of these, three were born here and enlisted on the quota of Plymouth. They were George





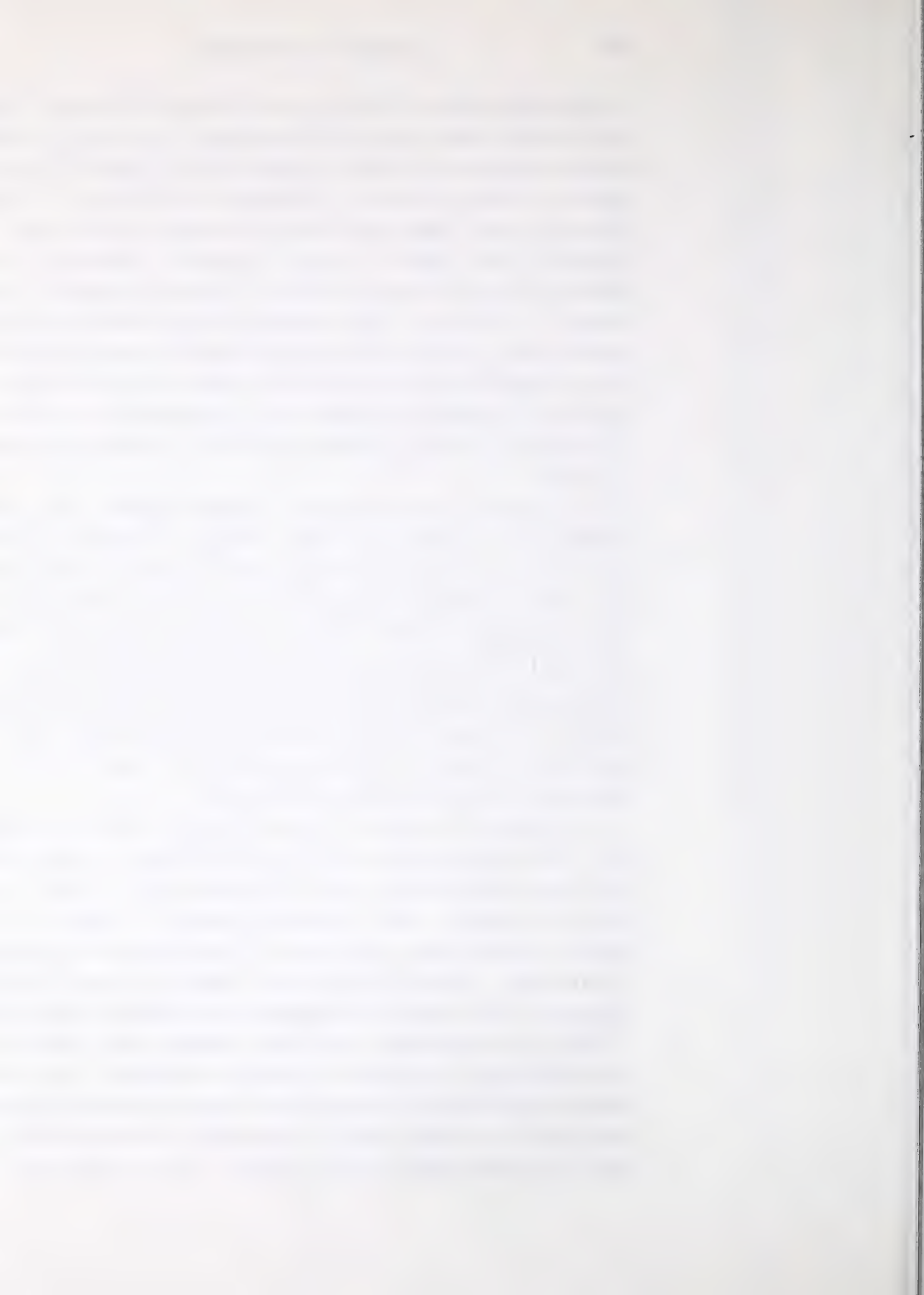


H. Cummings, Henry R. Harvey, and Richard G. Stearns. There were five who were born in Plymouth and served on the quota of some other town, as follows: Danford Cook, Samuel W. George, James C. Nelson, Hiram C. Philbrick, and William B. Welch. Those who were born elsewhere and served on the quota of Plymouth were Joseph C. Bixby, Cephas R. Crawford, Galen Eastman, Pliny R. Gilman, Andrew J. Huntoon, Abner C. Jones, George E. Worthen. The veterans of the twelfth who have resided in this town since the war are Martin B. Avery, Nathaniel Cayes, Newell Davidson, Samuel Ellsworth, Arthur L. Kimball, Ambrose H. Mudgett, Sylvester Swett, Jeremiah Jenness, George K. Hutchins, Charles H. Jenness, Calvin M. Andrews, and Joseph E. Dalton.

In the rolls of the thirteenth regiment appear five names familiar in the annals of this town. They are Manson S. Brown, who served on the quota of Campton and has resided in Plymouth since 1865; William M. Sargent, a native of Thornton, who served previously in Capt. Joshua Chapman's company in 1861, and who lived in this town about twenty years ago; Oliver M. Sawyer, a native of Plymouth, who also served in the first regiment; Daniel J. Spinney, who was born in Plymouth, enlisted at Portsmouth, and Woster E. Woodbury, a native of Campton, who subsequently lived in Plymouth several years.

In the fourteenth regiment were nine men of Plymouth connection. Timothy E. Bayley and James Otis Ward were born here; the former enlisted on the quota of Plymouth and the latter on the quota of Campton. Joel Barrett, Artemas W. Merrill, Lewis Mitchell, John Moran, and John A. Preston served on the quota of Plymouth. James H. Haines and Walter H. Sargent lived in Plymouth after the war. Mr. Haines was a Methodist minister.

While these regiments were being recruited, the organization of the fifteenth, a nine months' regiment, was begun. A recruiting office was established in Plymouth, and when the question of bounty was raised it was held that the former offer of the town did not apply to the volunteers to this regiment. Under the laws of the



State a town meeting could not be held without a notice of fourteen days. To expedite the enlistment of men, the citizens of Plymouth met, August 29, in an informal meeting, with Washington George chairman and Henry H. McQuesten secretary. At this meeting, after a free and animated discussion, Dr. Cyrus K. Kelley presented the following resolution:—

Resolved that we, the voters of the town of Plymouth, hereby agree that at the town meeting called by the selectmen of said town to be held on the twelfth day of September next, we will vote to raise and pay to the volunteers from this town for the term of nine months, who shall be accepted on the town's quota of the three hundred thousand of men now ordered to be raised for that service, each the sum of two hundred dollars.

At the town meeting which followed, the action of the informal meeting was confirmed by a similar vote, and a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars was offered the men who enlisted on the quota of the town for the term of three years. In the meantime nineteen men volunteered in the fifteenth regiment. Of these Alvin Burleigh, Cyrus R. Corliss, Walter B. Farnum, Frank H. George, Frank C. Green, Rockwood G. Merrill, Justus B. Penniman were natives and served on the quota of Plymouth. Joseph B. Nelson was born in Plymouth and served on the quota of Hebron. Thomas G. Ames, Col. Henry W. Blair, John A. Drake, Simeon C. Eastman, Capt. John W. Fla, Edward E. Ferrin, George K. Jewell, Andrew J. Morgan, Edward J. Morgan, and Henry Webster were not born in Plymouth, but were residents in 1862 and enlisted on the quota of this town. Joseph C. Blair, who enlisted at Campton, subsequently lived in Plymouth.

Frederick W. Ballou, who lived in this town from 1875 to 1883, served in the sixteenth regiment on the quota of Franklin.

Plymouth was not represented among the volunteers to the seventeenth regiment. The organization was not completed, and the regiment did not leave the State.

The year of 1863 was the most grievous period of the war. The call for volunteers was continued, and the number of men of

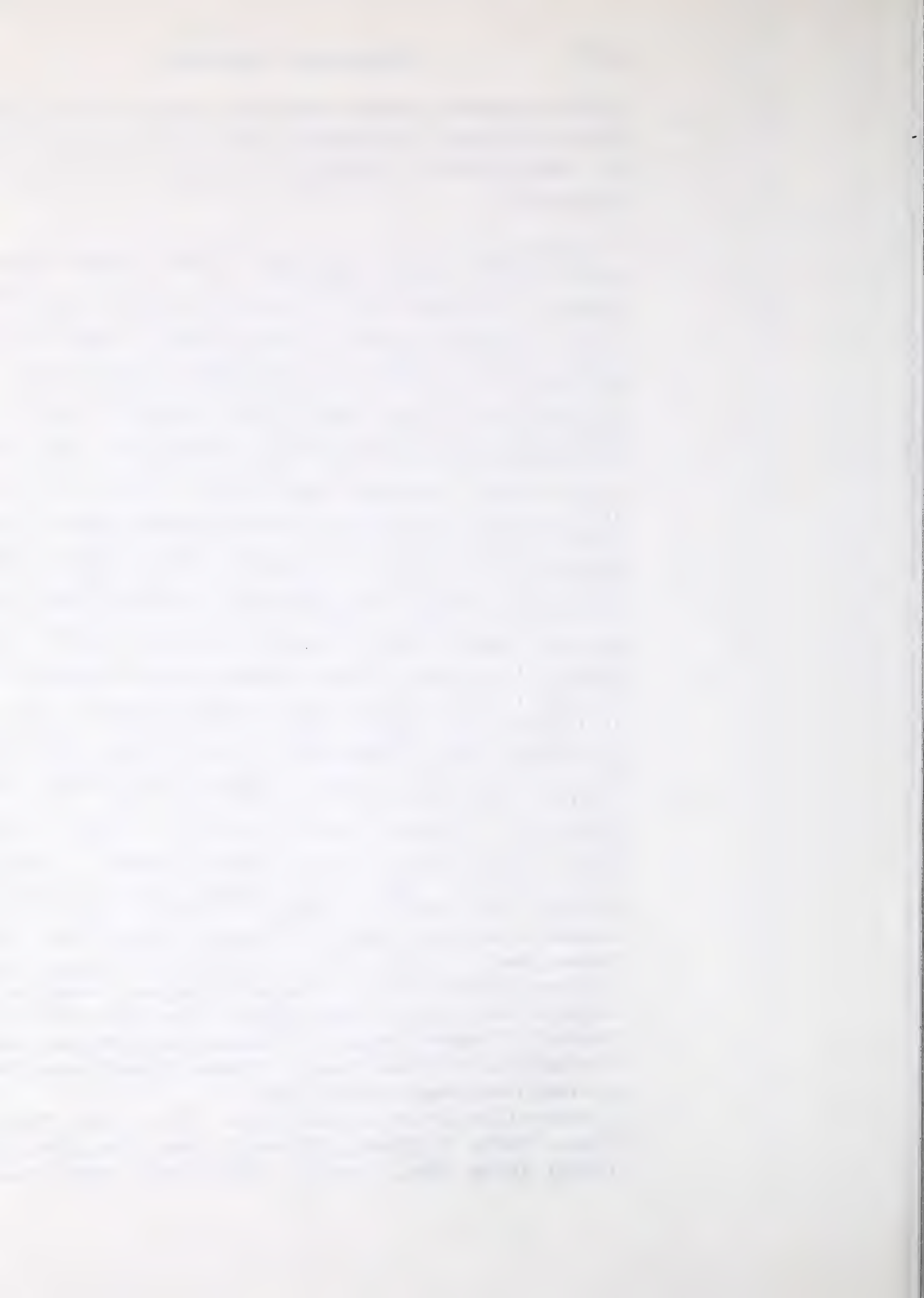


military age was greatly depleted by previous enlistments. A draft was ordered, and enrolling officers were appointed. Joseph C. Fifield made the enrolment of this town, and his report is preserved: —

FIRST CLASS, 18 to 35 years of age: William H. Adams, Amasa W. Avery, Cyrus J. Anderson, Charles W. Adams, Andrew J. C. Barnard, James R. Bill, Harrison G. O. Burrows, Desevignia S. Burnham, Sylvester W. Burleigh, Charles H. Bowles, John W. Butler, George O. Boynton, Andrew J. Blake, Joseph S. Blodgett, Alonzo K. Bruce, Joseph M. Burrows, John L. Baker, John P. Blodgett, Charles R. Clark, John C. Clark, Edward Coffey, Moses C. Corliss, Charles H. Clifford, Calvin Clark, Harrison M. Cochran, Henry C. Currier, Solon Currier, Charles F. Chamberlain, Moses R. Chase, Frank Chase, Thomas F. Clark, George Clark, Charles W. Cummings, Dudley L. Clark, Thomas B. Cultra, Charles H. Cummings, Joseph C. Cayes, Charles F. Chandler, George A. Draper, Wilber F. Doton, Alvah M. Draper, Cyrus P. Eaton, Nathaniel Eastman, Benjamin F. Ellis, Plummer Fox, Oliver H. Fifield, Hiram B. Farnum, Asa P. French, Quincy French, Rufus Foster, Charles M. Fellows, Charles G. Green, Nelson Graves, Edgar H. Gove, Thomas F. Glynn, Jabez L. Greenleaf, Henry S. George, Frederick E. C. Green, Henry A. Hazen, Elliott D. Hall, Henry C. Homans, Andrew J. Hall, Ira Jenkins, Joseph P. Jones, Charles G. James, Calvin A. Lewis, George W. Little, John G. Langdon, John Larkin, Ralph M. Merrill, Henry H. McQuesten, John Mason, David P. Moses, John H. Melvin, Charles Morse, Martin Merrill, John Morrison, Ethan A. Moulton, Samuel Milligan, Samuel E. Merrill, John M. Merrill, Cyrus W. Nelson, Thomas E. Nutting, Frederick E. C. Nichols, Charles D. Penniman, James A. Penniman, David Pierce, Andrew J. Pervier, William W. Russell, Jr., Harvey M. Rogers, Gardner F. Rogers, James L. Rogers, Thomas Robie, Silas M. Spencer, Silas C. Stetson, Chauncey M. Stetson, Isaac D. Stafford, Charles E. Sanborn, Orlando M. G. Seavey, Charles G. Smith, Allen B. Stetson, Joseph N. Smith, Alonzo Stevens, Charles H. Spencer, Edward M. Stetson, Charles E. Stearns, George H. Sellingham, Owen E. Sullivan, Alfred M. Smith, John S. Tufts, Mellen E. Wight, Charles M. Whittier, Charles H. Wilkinson, George H. Wilkinson, Simeon Walker, John W. Wardwell, David Webster, James H. Wilkinson, Hiram Westcott, Edward D. Wood, Otis Young, Alonzo V. York.

SECOND CLASS, 35 to 45 years of age: Oliver Avery, Thomas B. Adams, Walter D. Blaisdell, William P. Blake, John Blake, Samuel Binford, Hiram Clark, Chase W. Calley, Joseph Clark, Daniel H.







Currier, James Currier, Jonathan B. Clay, Thomas P. Clifford, Nathaniel F. Draper, William A. Draper, Ira S. Emerson, Joseph C. Fifield, Daniel B. Flanders, Levi S. Gordon, Charles M. Green, Benjamin F. Gale, Benjamin F. Gould, Charles M. Gilford, Seth Glover, Jr., William G. Hull, George H. Harris, Hiram Harriman, William Harriman, Ralph M. Holmes, Cyrus K. Kelley, Cyrus Keniston, Mark L. Lawrence, Ezekiel E. Merrill, Gilman Marsh, Harrison B. Marden, Alvah Merrill, Benjamin P. Merrill, Converse D. McDonald, Augustus A. Osgood, Sherburn Pearson, Samuel H. Palmer, Alba J. Pebbles, Albert Pope, Ransom M. Rowell, Charles Rogers, 2d, William H. Reed, Thomas Shute, Charles F. Stafford, John Whiteman, John H. Wilkinson.

The draft was made at the headquarters of the provost marshal at West Lebanon, Sept. 15, 1863. One hundred and twenty-three names, being the whole of the first class, were placed in the box, from which thirty-seven names were drawn. In Plymouth the fortune of the draft was awaited with anxious apprehension.

The men who were drafted were drawn in the following order: Charles H. Spencer, Joseph C. Cayes, Hiram Wescott, Charles H. Cummings, Thomas F. Clark, Owen E. Sullivan, Edward D. Wood, Thomas Robie, Henry C. Homans, Ethan A. Moulton, Edward M. Stetson, Charles E. Stearns, Samuel Milligan, Thomas B. Cultra, George Clark, Cyrus J. Anderson, Benjamin F. Ellis, Dudley L. Clark, Frederick E. C. Green, Charles M. Fellows, Charles W. Cummings, Alfred M. Smith, Frederick E. C. Nichols, Charles F. Chandler, James L. Rogers, Joseph M. Burrows, John L. Baker, Henry S. George, Charles G. James, Samuel E. Merrill, John Larkin, Andrew J. Hall, Alonzo K. Bruce, Charles W. Adams, John M. Merrill, Jabez L. Greenleaf, George H. Sellingham.

In anticipation of the draft, the town in August voted to pay each drafted man who passed examination, or his substitute, a bounty of three hundred dollars.

The number of men who were mustered into the service and credited on the quota of Plymouth in 1863 was twenty-four, and one man who subsequently was a resident of this town enlisted on the quota of Thornton.



Two companies of heavy artillery were raised in the spring and summer of this year. Subsequently they constituted a part of the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, and will be named in the record of another year. Henry M. Tucker, who has resided in this town, enlisted in the first company on the quota of Thornton, and John L. Baker enlisted in the second company on the quota of Plymouth. James Dailey, who had received an honorable discharge from the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, enlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was credited to the quota of this town. He was discharged Aug. 14, 1865.

To fill the quota of Plymouth the following twenty-two recruits were mustered into the service. They were credited on the quota of this town, but none were residents. Michael Foley was assigned to the fourth regiment; Philip Brown, George McDonald, John Mitchell, and William State to the sixth; Joseph Davis and Cammel Goodnature to the ninth; and to the seventh regiment were assigned fifteen men, the first nine being substitutes for men drafted in this town, — Henry Smith, John Smith, Francis Gilbert, John Harrison, Charles Marion, John McIntire, Andrew J. Pervier, Auguste Proben, Harrison Potter, James Smith, Charles Watson, John White, Frederick Diedrich, George Horsman, and George Logue.

Late in 1863 and early in 1864 many of the soldiers in the New Hampshire regiments who had enlisted in 1861 for the term of three years re-enlisted for the war. To each of the men credited to the quota of Plymouth the town paid a bounty of three hundred dollars: —

Alfred T. Hardy, Fourth, Re-enlisted — credit Haverhill.

Addison A. Parker, Fourth, Re-enlisted — no credit.

Moses G. Tucker, Fourth, Re-enlisted.

Wm. H. H. Young, Fourth, Re-enlisted.

Leroy S. Heath, Fifth, Re-enlisted.

George W. Smith, Fifth, Re-enlisted.

David Glynn, Sixth, Re-enlisted.

Albert Smith, Sixth, Re-enlisted — Rumney.

Leonard P. Benton, Eighth, Re-enlisted.

William F. Hannaford, Eighth, Re-enlisted.

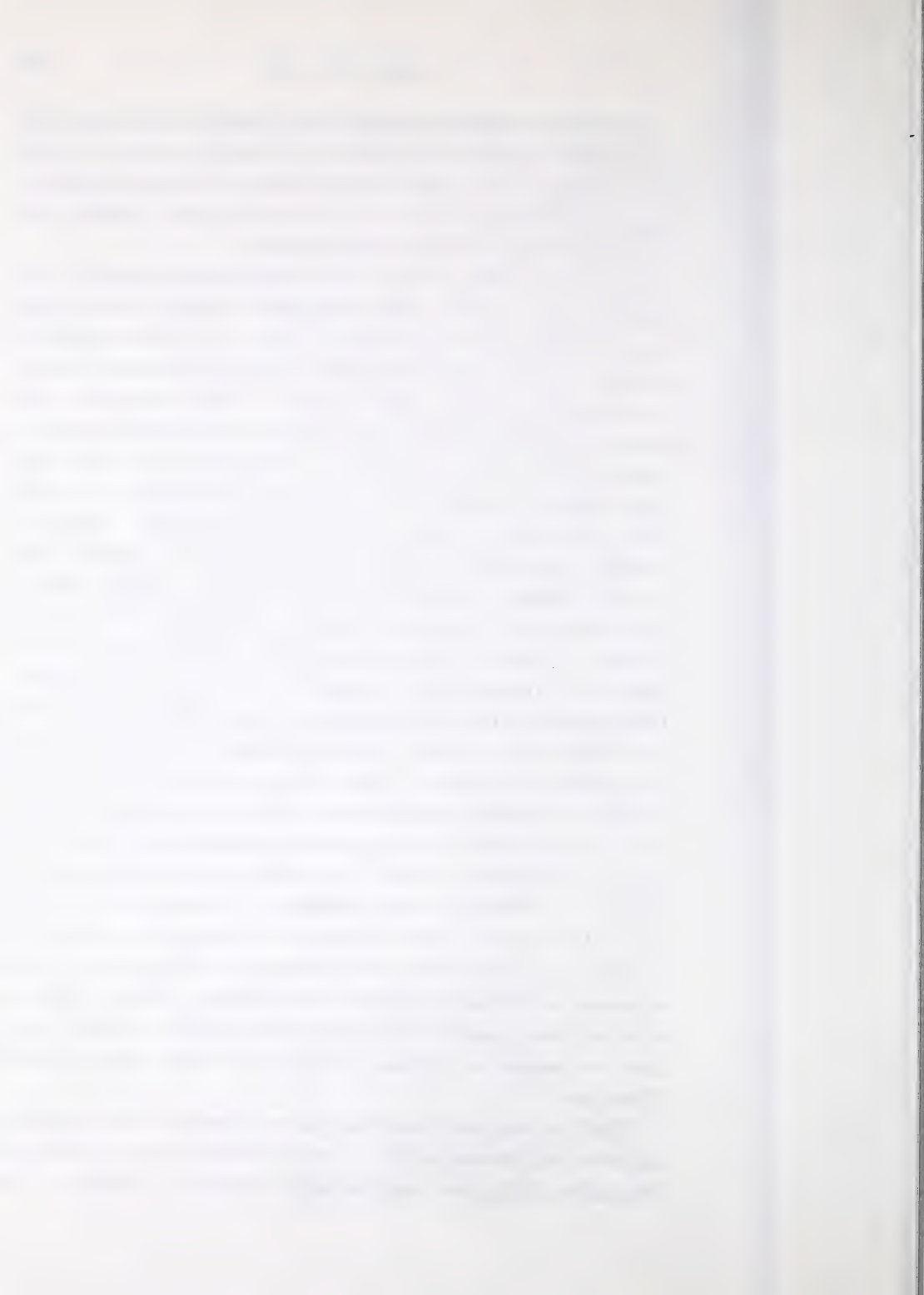


In 1864 four veterans qualified by an honorable discharge from prior service enlisted on the quota of Plymouth into the Veteran Reserve Corps. They were Darius K. Bean of the second regiment, Henry G. Coffin and Calvin A. Lewis of the sixth regiment, and Gustine M. Wescott of the ninth regiment.

In February, 1864, the four New Hampshire companies were detached from the First New England Volunteer Cavalry and ordered to Concord to constitute a part of a full regiment of cavalry. The First New Hampshire Regiment Volunteer Cavalry was promptly recruited and organized. Three companies were mustered into the service in April, and the remaining companies in June and July. Lieut.-Col. John L. Thompson of the New England regiment was appointed colonel of this regiment, and served with distinction in many memorable engagements. Oscar F. Merrill, who enlisted in 1861, was one of the men transferred from the New England to the First New Hampshire Cavalry, remaining in this arm of the service from the beginning to the close of the war. Those who volunteered in 1864 claiming mention in the annals of Plymouth were George W. Lovejoy, Alston Brown, Benjamin Hall, Obadiah G. Smith, and Lemuel Palmer, who served on the quota of this town. Of these George W. Lovejoy was the only native of Plymouth. Robert Huckins, another volunteer, was a native of Plymouth, but he was credited on the quota of another town; and Thomas Tyrie, who was the Methodist minister over the church in Plymouth in 1887 and 1888, served on the quota of Derry. In February, 1865, Elbridge E. Webster, who was born in this town, and in March, Henry W. Upham, who was credited on the quota of the town, and Charles H. Fellows, subsequently a resident of Plymouth, joined the regiment. Frank P. Elkins, who had been honorably discharged from the New England regiment on account of wounds, re-enlisted in March, under Colonel Thompson.

The First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery included six companies which were mustered into the service in September, 1864, and one company mustered in October. The







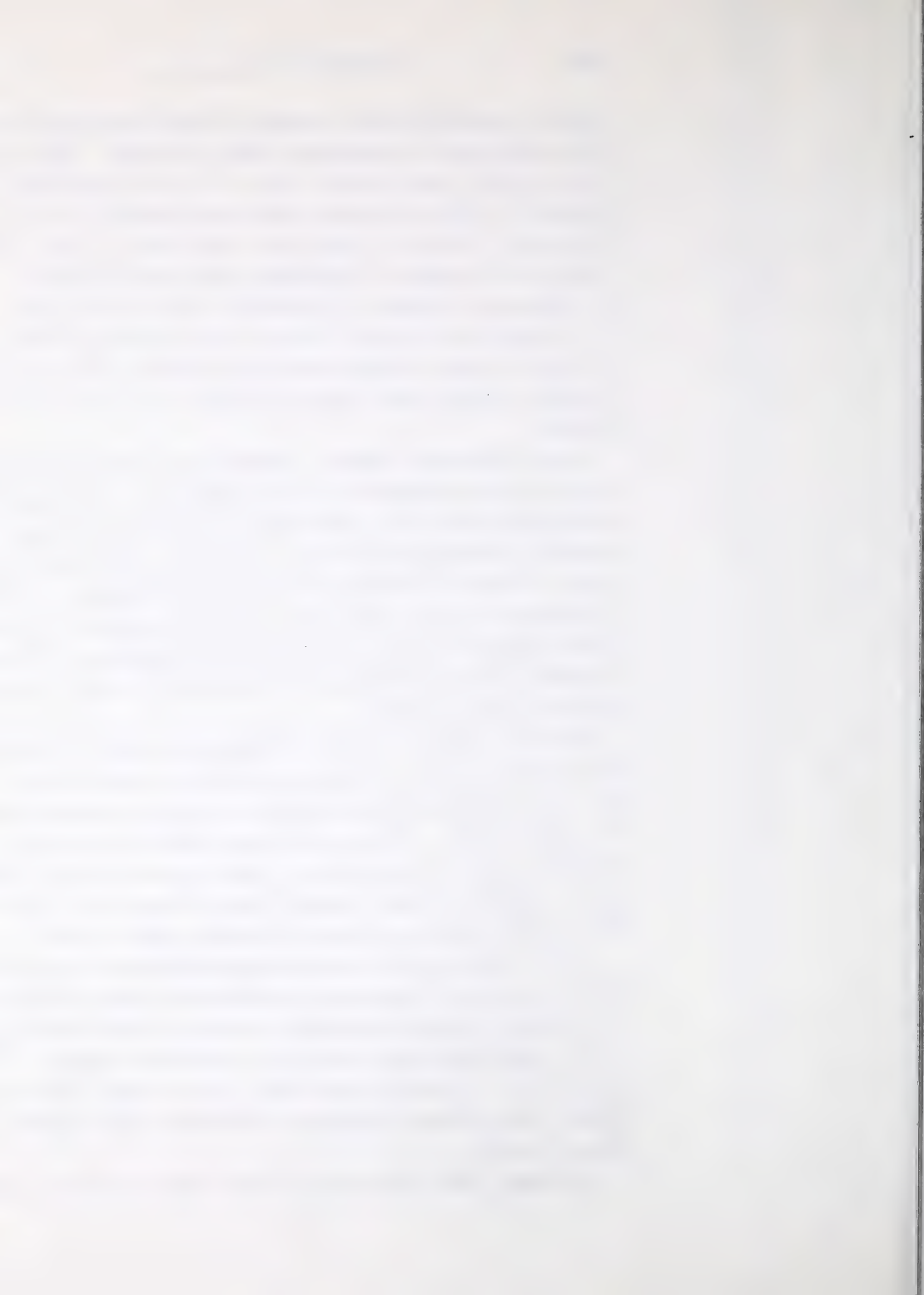
regiment was filled by the transfer of the Light Battery and the First and Second Companies of Heavy Artillery. The regiment was mustered out June 15, 1865. In this organization were George W. Ellis, who was a native and served on the quota of Plymouth; Oliver T. Craig, who was born in Plymouth and served on the quota of Holderness; Benjamin F. Smith, David P. Moses, and Charles E. Wedgewood, who served on the quota of Plymouth, and Lewis E. Brown, Leonard Colburn, George E. Edmonds, Calvin M. Andrews, Henry White, and Renselear O. Wright, who have been residents of this town at some time since the war.

In the eighteenth regiment, raised in the autumn of 1864 and early in 1865, and made up of men enlisted for one year and men enlisted for three years, Plymouth was represented by eight men. Walter P. Blodgett and Frank J. Thurston were born in Plymouth; Simeon C. Eastman, a veteran of the fifteenth, and Charles E. Sanborn, a veteran of the fifth, served on the quota of Plymouth; Rev. Anthony C. Hardy, the chaplain of the regiment, William A. Chandler, Harris J. Goss, and Elbridge G. Foss have resided in this town since the war.

James C. Nelson, a native of Plymouth, enlisted in 1862 into the twelfth regiment, and was named in the record of that year. He was a sergeant, and was wounded severely at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. He was discharged March 30, 1864, to accept promotion, and was appointed a first lieutenant of the Thirty-second Infantry United States Colored Troops, Feb. 26, 1864. He was discharged on account of disability, Sept. 8, 1864.

In July and August of this year nine colored men were mustered into the service in Virginia and credited on the quota of Plymouth. To these men a bounty was paid by the town. Eight were assigned to the thirty-eighth and one to the forty-third regiment. They were John L. Brown, George Butts, Edwin Diggs, Kiah Diggs, Frank King, Edmund Roberts, Dred Smith, Isaac Smith, and Jerry Warren.

In March, 1865, an exhibit of the deficiencies in the quotas



of the towns of New Hampshire, prepared by the military authorities, was published in the newspapers of the State. Holderness was held to furnish four, Campton five, and Plymouth twelve men. Four of those who enlisted in the regiment of cavalry at this time have been noted. Thomas Smith, a native of England, had a business meeting with the selectmen, and enlisted on the quota of Plymouth a few days before the exhibit was published. He was assigned to the third regiment.

During the war this town was represented in the United States Navy by ten men. The individual record is included in the list of soldiers at the close of this chapter. They were Leonard Campbell, Hiram B. Farnum, Alvah C. Ferrin, who was born in Plymouth, and Michael Casey, Christopher Champion, Charles Cheney, George Evans, William J. Flynn, William Higgins, James Ryan, and Harry Smith, who were credited on the quota of the town.

In the foregoing record of individual service in New Hampshire regiments during the Civil War, it is probable that all the natives of Plymouth and very nearly all of those who ever lived in this town are given.

There are many sons of Plymouth and former residents of this town who served in the military organizations of other States whose record has not been secured. So far as known they are included in the general list of soldiers on the following pages.

The demands of the government for additional men in 1864 and early in 1865 were not readily answered, and a bounty of one thousand and even twelve hundred dollars was paid by many of the towns of this State. In this connection the town of Plymouth, at a meeting held April 20, 1864, offered a bounty of twelve hundred dollars to men enlisting on the quota of the town. Under the last call of the President the town voted, Feb. 20, 1865, "to authorize the selectmen to borrow ten thousand dollars and appropriate the same, at their discretion, in payment of bounties for volunteers to fill the quota of the town."

During the war the town tax was a serious burden, and in 1866,



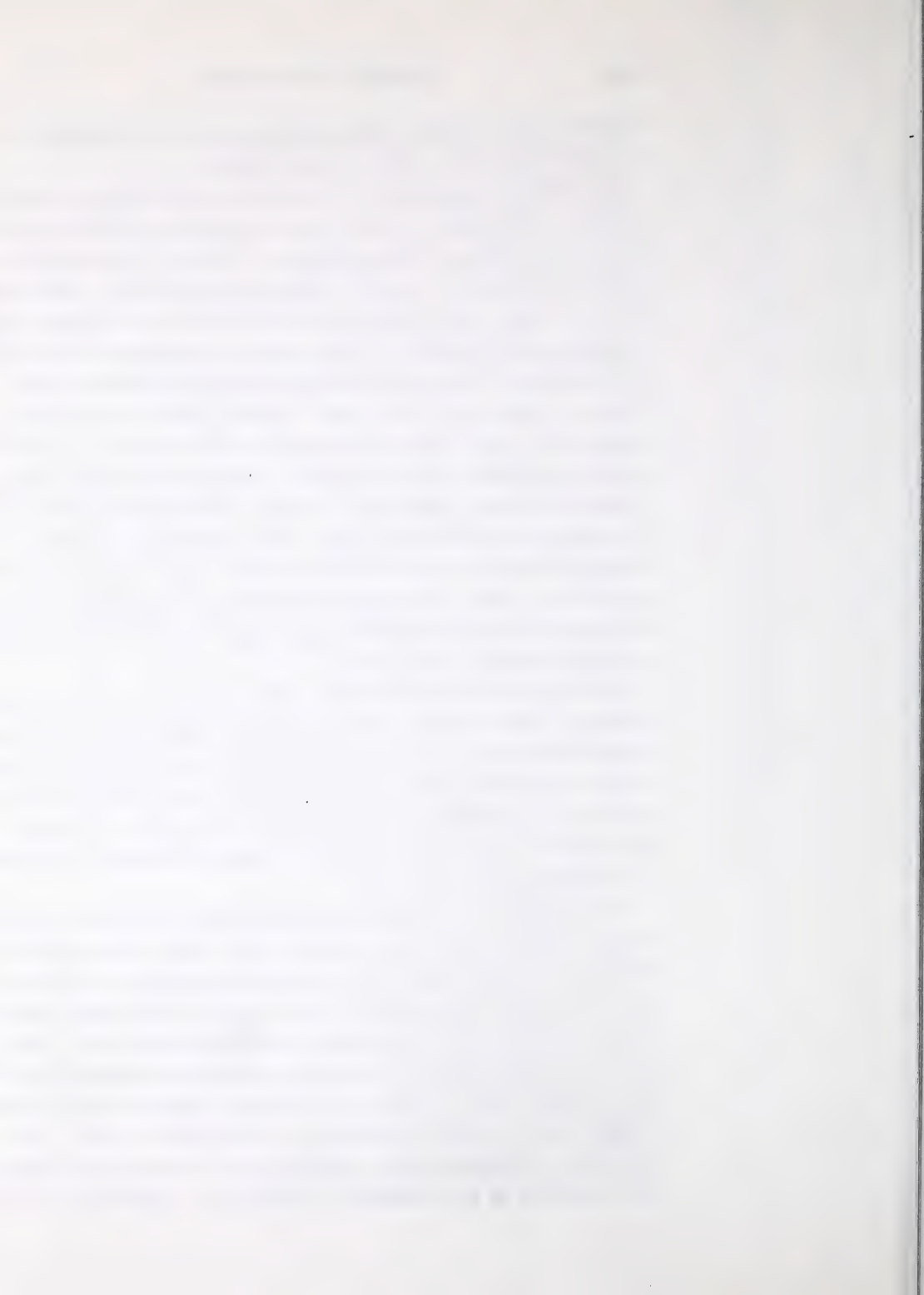
when the town accounts were made up, the debt of Plymouth was over \$30,000, and in 1872 it was \$40,000.

In 1865 the legislature authorized and in 1866 the governor appointed a commission to audit the war expenditures of the cities and towns of the State. The selectmen of Plymouth appeared before the commissioned in April, 1866, and established a claim that the town had paid bounties to one hundred and thirteen men amounting to \$31,012.00. This number of volunteers on the credit of the quotas of Plymouth did not include the volunteers of 1861, to whom no bounty had been paid. At this time the State did not assume any part of the war expenses of the towns. In 1870 a second commission was constituted to ascertain the number of men furnished by each town on all the calls of the President after and including the call of July, 1862. This commission reported to the legislature that the town of Plymouth had paid bounties after the call of July, 1862, to one hundred and nineteen men, being ninety-four men enlisting for three years, eight men for one year, and seventeen men for nine months.

The legislature authorized the issue of a series of State bonds known as the Municipal War Loan, and paid each town, in a partial assumption of war expenditure, the sum of \$100.00 for each man mustered into the service for three years, \$33.33 $\frac{1}{3}$  for one year men, and \$25.00 for men serving nine months. The sum of \$10,091.67 was paid by the State to Cyrus Keniston for the town of Plymouth, May 28, 1872.

The number of volunteers in the Civil War from any town will largely depend upon the standpoint from which the computation is made. If all the men in the service who were born in Plymouth, all who at any time have lived here, and all of the hired recruits are included, the whole number is nearly three hundred. And if to the one hundred and nineteen men who were mustered into the service after July 1, 1862, and credited to this town by the State commission, is added the number of volunteers of 1861, who at the time of enlistment were residents here, the sum is one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and sixty-five, depending upon the







standard of admission to an honored roll. Because during the first year of the Civil War several residents of this town enlisted while temporarily absent, because several enlisted here who had scarcely established a residence, and because a few residents of this town enlisted on the quota and were paid bounties by other towns, the exact number of volunteers from Plymouth or from other towns is not easily determined.

There was no newspaper published in Plymouth during the Civil War. Compared with the usages of the present, the newspapers of the State paid little attention to local news; consequently through the years of trial and sacrifice the daily events in the life of Plymouth are not recorded.

There were many union meetings and a memorable flag raising, which gave a vivid expression of the patriotic sentiment of the community. A truthful narrative of these proceedings would be a fitting tribute to the loyal attitude of the town during the war. In no other town were the people more active or more enthusiastic in a vigorous support of the government. In this attitude the community was conspicuous. The mention of a few would be an unwarranted oversight of many.

Before the Civil War, and with slight appreciation of the heroism of American womanhood, Charles Kingsley wrote the familiar line, "Men must work, and women must weep." There is nothing in the history of our country more inspiring than the faith and the heroism of the American woman in every season of trial and adversity. If she weeps, she labors, and her tears are the christening of an exalted purpose and an inspiring heroism.

With a thought and care for the soldiers in the field, the women of Plymouth maintained an organization from the beginning to the close of the war. In their homes and in the assembled circle they labored for the comfort of the soldier and for the necessities of the sick and the wounded. Many boxes of clothing, bandages, lint, and other articles of comfort or necessity were forwarded directly to the soldiers from Plymouth or were sent through the care of one of the charitable commissions of the time. The labor



performed and the amount of these offerings were large, and often sums of money were forwarded to the Sanitary Commission or to some similar organization of good Samaritans. A record has not been preserved. The left hand has not been told what the right hand has wrought. In the newspapers of the time are found repeated evidence of the good works of the women of Plymouth, similar to an acknowledgment by the Sanitary Commission appearing in the New Hampshire Statesman of Aug. 9, 1862.

Ladies of Plymouth,	\$36.25
Methodist Church of Plymouth,	12.75

The following record of individual service in the Civil War includes the names of the soldiers who served in a New Hampshire regiment or military organization, and who were born or at some time have lived in Plymouth, and also an incomplete record of the soldiers who were born or have resided in this town, and who enlisted and served in the military organizations of other States.

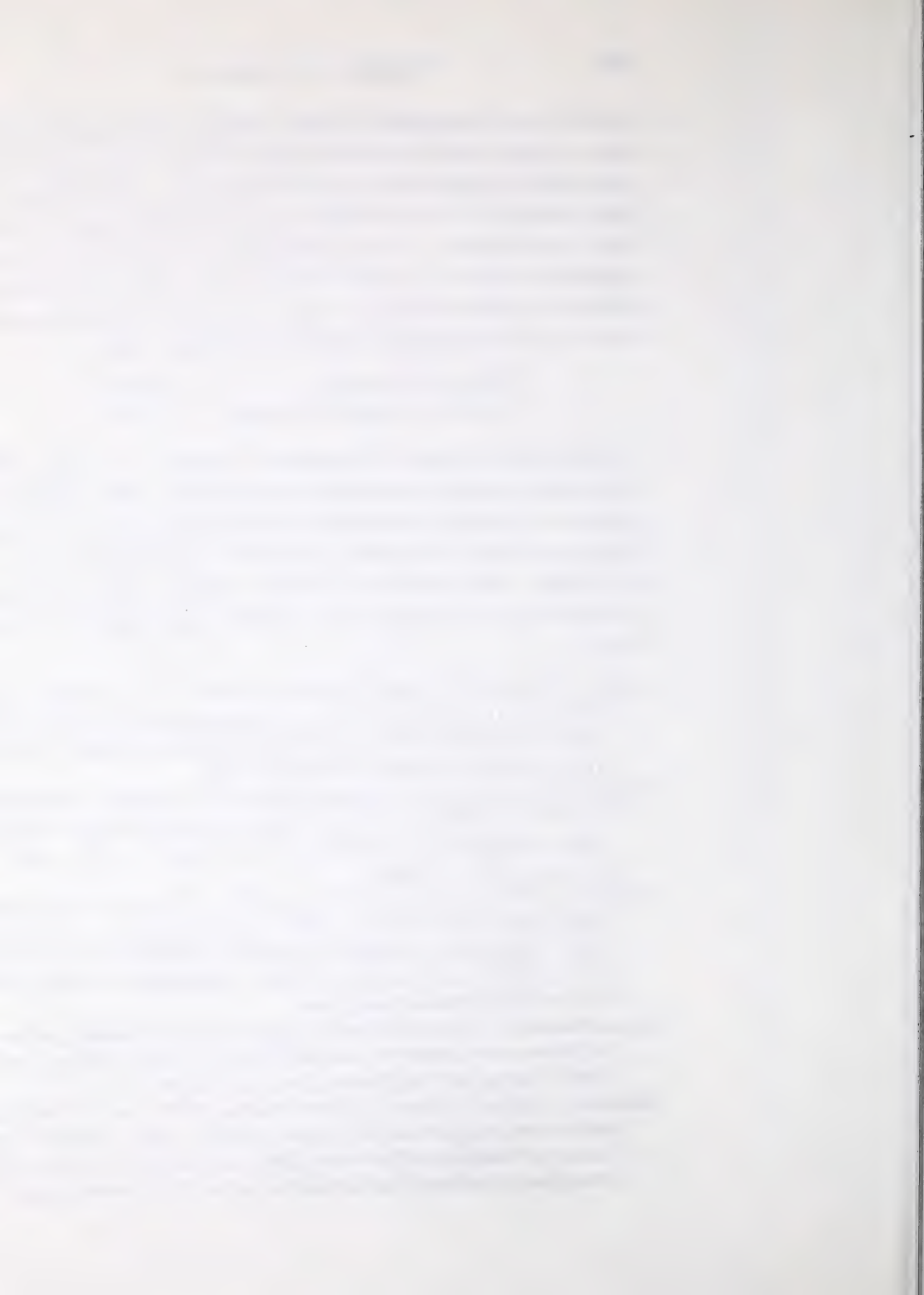
**ABBOT, SYLVESTER D.**, born in Warren, 1839; Co. D, 6 Mass.; enlisted July 16, 1864, for 100 days; discharged Oct. 27, 1864; he removed to Plymouth, 1899, and lived here about three years. He has lived in Rumney several years since the war.

**ADAMS, EDGAR A.**, born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted Oct. 21, 1861; transferred to Co. 31, 2 Battalion Invalid Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; discharged at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 28, 1864; died in Plymouth, Nov. 8, 1885.

**ALEXANDER, WILLIAM**, born in Piermont, 1833; he was one of the unassigned three months' recruits, 1861; also Co. F, Second, and Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 10, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth many years.

**AMES, THOMAS G.**, born in Holderness, 1841; Co. H, Fifteenth; enlisted at Tilton on the quota of Northfield, Sept. 1, 1862; first sergeant; died of disease at Port Hudson, La., July 20, 1863.

**ANDREWS, CALVIN M.**, born in Centre Harbor, 1838; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Aug. 25, 1862; discharged on account of disability at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 26, 1863; also Co. G, First Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Aug. 31,



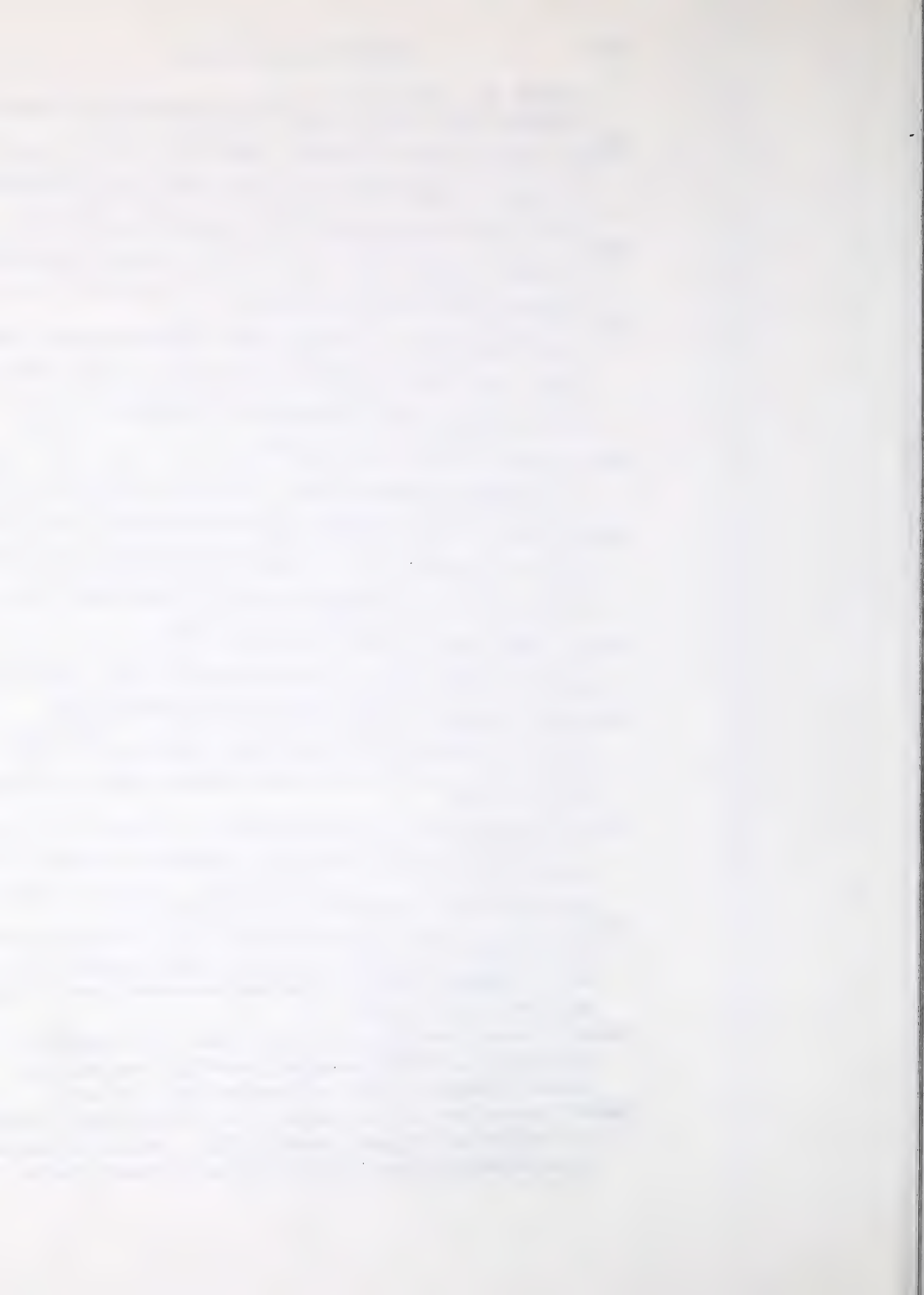
- 1864; discharged June 16, 1865. He lived a few years immediately before the war in Plymouth. He married a daughter of John Adams of Plymouth. He resides in Ashland.
- AVERY, MARTIN B., born in Ellsworth, 1842; Co. G, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded severely at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged at Concord on account of disability, Nov. 9, 1863. He married Mary Elizabeth Ward of Plymouth. He died Aug. 13, 1879.
- BAILEY, GEORGE E., born in Lunenburg, Mass., 1826; Co. A, 26 Mass. Inf.; enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; discharged, disability, April 10, 1862. He has lived in Plymouth since 1883.
- BAKER, JOHN L., born in Holderness, 1835; Second Co. Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 19, 1863; discharged Sept. 11, 1865. He married Mary Eastman of Plymouth. Resides in Manchester.
- BALLOU, FREDERICK W., born in Bristol, 1835; Co. E, Sixteenth; enlisted on the quota of Franklin, Aug. 28, 1862; musician; discharged Aug. 20, 1863. He was a jeweller in Plymouth from 1875 to 1883. He died in Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1892.
- BARRETT, JOEL, born in Lunenburg, Vt., 1831; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 15, 1862; died of disease at Poolesville, Md., Feb. 24, 1863.
- BATCHELDER, CARLOS E., born in Plymouth, 1844; served in a Massachusetts regiment, and after discharge enlisted in the U. S. A. and died in the service. He was a brother of George H. Batchelder.
- BATCHELDER, GEORGE H., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. C, 30 Mass., three years; enlisted at Lowell, Nov. 11, 1861; died in the service at Baton Rouge, La., May 2, 1863. He was a son of Clark Gilman Batchelder, and was credited on the quota of Plymouth.
- BAYLEY, TIMOTHY E., born in Plymouth, 1829; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 21, 1862; sergeant; discharged July 8, 1865. He died in Plymouth, Feb. 18, 1900.
- BEAN, DARIUS K., born in Meredith, 1840; he was one of the three months' recruits unassigned; also Co. F, Second; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, May 22, 1861; corporal; wounded severely at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; discharged June 4, 1864; also Co. B, 24 Veteran Reserve Corps; enlisted on the quota of Concord, Aug. 29, 1864; discharged on account of wounds, Jan. 1, 1865.
- BENTON, LEONARD P., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. E, Eighth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Oct. 10, 1861; captured at Bayou de Glaize, La., May 17, 1864; released and joined his regiment; dis-







- charged Jan. 18, 1865. The family removed from Plymouth to Campton, 1851. He now resides in Stoneham, Mass.
- BERRY, HIRAM O.**, born in Campton, 1836; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Oct. 15, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth four years, beginning 1883; removed to Westboro, Mass.
- BIXBY, JOSEPH C.**, born 1834; Co. A, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 12, 1862; served until Feb. 26, 1863. He lived in Plymouth a few years before the war.
- BLAIR, HENRY W.**, born in Campton, 1834; Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 2, 1862; major, Oct. 8, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, April 8, 1863; wounded severely at Port Hudson, La., May 27 and June 14, 1863; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He was a resident of Plymouth from 1858 to 1885.
- BLAIR, JOSEPH C.**, born in Campton, 1841; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Sept. 16, 1862; wagoner; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He has lived in Plymouth, Campton, and Lincoln.
- BLAKE, JOHN W.**, born in Andover, 1819; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 10, 1861; corporal; discharged Feb. 11, 1863. He lived in Plymouth from 1828 to 1867, when he removed to Kansas. On the war rolls he is John Blake.
- BLAKE, RUFUS**, born in Alexandria, 1825; Co. K, Fourth; enlisted at Franklin, Aug. 6, 1861; discharged Sept. 27, 1864. He lived in Plymouth, 1877-1883; died in Holderness, May 28, 1884.
- BLODGETT, WEBSTER P.**, born in Plymouth, 1833; Co. B, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Orford, Sept. 7, 1864, for one year; discharged June 10, 1865. The family removed from Plymouth to Orford in 1848.
- BOYLE, CORNELIUS**, born in Ireland, 1823; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 5, 1861; discharged on account of disability at Beaufort, S. C., April 24, 1863. He lived in Plymouth much of the time from 1850 until his death about 1882.
- BRALEY, FRANK A.**, born in Northfield, 1846; Co. F, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Northfield, Aug. 21, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865. Beginning 1875 he lived in this town several years. He died at Gilford, July 11, 1892.
- BROCK, LEONARD**, born 1824; Co. C, 40 Mass. Inf.; enlisted at Lawrence, Sept. 1, 1862; discharged, disability, Sept. 4, 1863. He came to Plymouth in 1856, and here died March 21, 1886.
- BROWN, ALSTON**, born in Wilmot, 1846; Co. B, First Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 29, 1864; wounded at Nottoway Court House, Va., June 23, 1864; captured at Ream's Station, Va.



June 29, 1864; released Aug. 13, 1864; discharged July 15, 1865. While in the service he suffered amputation of his left arm. He lived in Danbury a few years, and since 1877 has lived in New London.

BROWN, JOHN L., born Richmond, Va., 1844; Co. G, 38 U. S. Infantry, colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged Jan. 25, 1867. Residence in 1895, Indianola, Texas.

BROWN, LEWIS E., born in Kenduskeag, Me., 1846; Co. G, First Heavy Artillery; enlisted at Wentworth, Sept. 2, 1864, for one year; discharged June 1, 1865. He has resided in Plymouth since 1900.

BROWN, MANSON S., born in Bridgewater, 1835; Co. C, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 15, 1862; principal musician; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged June 21, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1865.

BROWN, PHILIP, born in Ireland, 1839; Co. K, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 30, 1863; a recruit. He deserted at Spottsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864.

BRUCE, JOSEPH C., born Northfield, 1822; Second Co. H. A.; enlisted at Franklin, Aug. 7, 1863; discharged Sept. 11, 1865. (See Vol. II.) He lived a few years in Plymouth, and died in Boscawen, 1896.

BRUCE, THOMAS, born in Sanbornton, now Tilton, 1831; Co. A, Fifth; enlisted at Franklin, Sept. 28, 1861; discharged, disability, March 10, 1862; also Co. F, Thirteenth V. R. C.; enlisted on the quota of Franklin, Nov. 24, 1863; discharged at Concord, Nov. 13, 1865. He was in Plymouth a short time about 1855. After the war he lived in Franklin. (See Vol. II, where the date of birth, stated as 1834, should be 1831.)

BURLEIGH, ALVIN, born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 2, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863.

BUTLER, ARTHUR W., born in Plymouth, 1833; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 28, 1861; corporal; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth many years. He died at Soldiers' Home in Tilton.

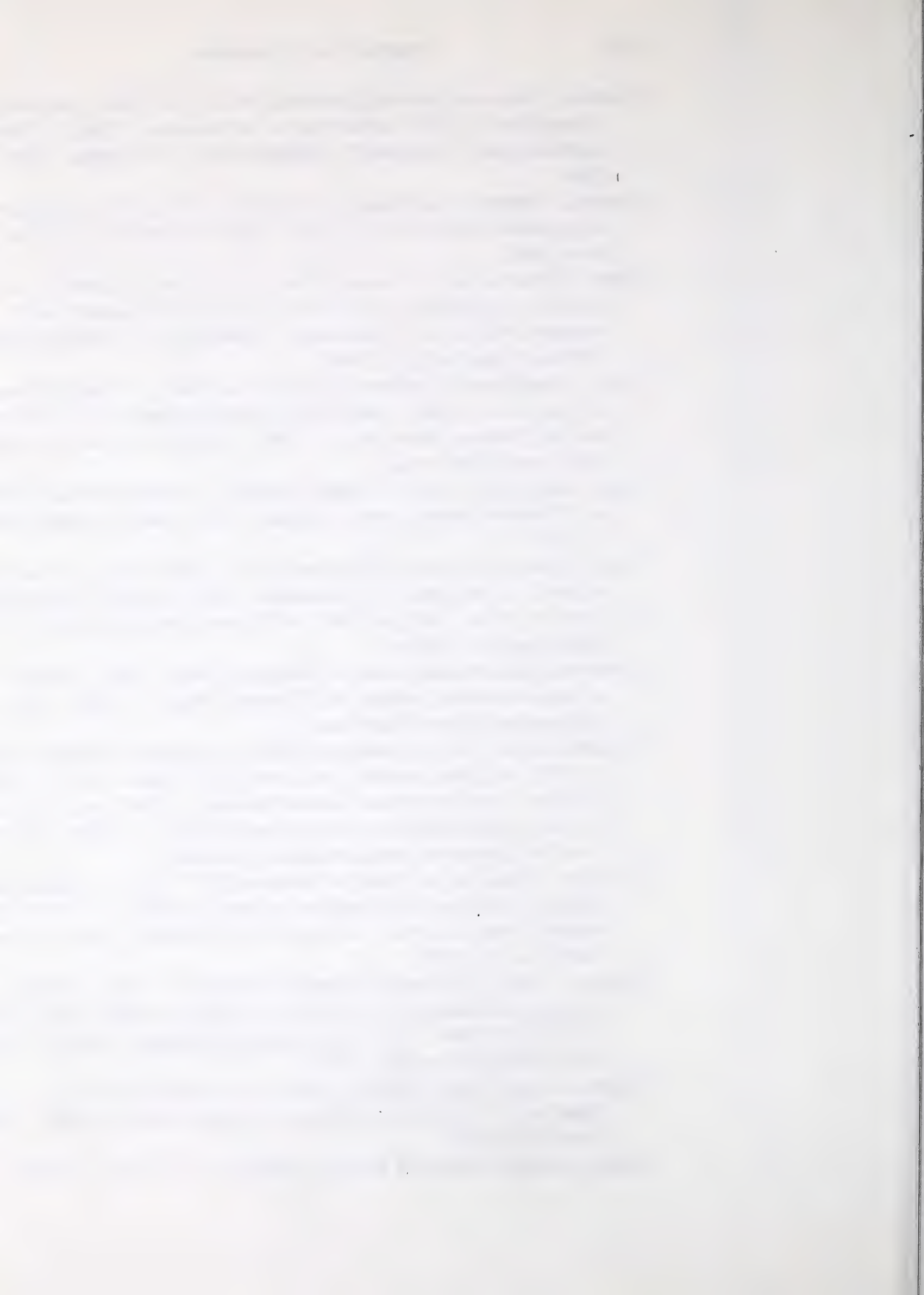
BUTTS, GEORGE, born in Virginia, 1845; Co. G, 43 U. S. Infantry, colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, July 28, 1864; discharged Jan. 20, 1866, a recruit. In 1895 he was living in Lexington, Mo.

BUZZELL, AARON, born in Epsom, 1820; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Oct. 31, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 15, 1864; discharged at Concord on account of wounds, June 26, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1881, and here died Oct. 3, 1883.



- CAMPBELL, LEONARD, born in Plymouth, 1811; U. S. Navy; enlisted at Boston, Oct. 2, 1861; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio," "North Carolina," and "Wyoming"; discharged from "Wyoming" Aug. 8, 1864.
- CARROLL, HENRY, born Albany, N. Y., 1844; 13 N. Y.; also served as captain's clerk in U. S. Navy. He has resided in Plymouth since 1897.
- CASEY, MICHAEL, born in Ireland, 1844; U. S. Navy; enlisted for three years on the quota of Plymouth, Feb. 27, 1865; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio" and "Kearsarge"; deserted from receiving ship at Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1866.
- CASS, LUTHER, born in Andover, 1827; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Centre Harbor, Oct. 14, 1861; drowned by loss of steamer "West Point" on the Potomac River, Aug. 13, 1862. Before the war he lived a few years in this town.
- CASS, SAMUEL N., born in Bristol, 1830; 14 Pennsylvania. Lived in Plymouth twenty years, beginning 1870; died in Laconia, Jan. 31, 1897.
- CAYES, NATHANIEL, born in Richmond, P. Q., 1834; Co. C, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Alexandria, Aug. 20, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865. He has lived in Plymouth since the date of his discharge from service.
- CHAMPION, CHRISTOPHER, born in Worcester, Mass., 1837; enlisted as a seaman while a resident of Plymouth, March 4, 1865. He has not renewed his residence here.
- CHANDLER, JOHN, born in Campton, 1837; Co. F, Second; enlisted April 19, 1861, for three months; not mustered; enlisted May 22, 1861, for three years; corporal; wounded severely at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged on account of wounds, May 15, 1863. He has lived in Plymouth almost continuously since 1870.
- CHANDLER, WILLIAM A., born in Campton, 1827; Co. D, Eighteenth; enlisted in the quota of Campton for one year, Sept. 21, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1866, and here died Nov. 13, 1870.
- CHAPMAN, HENRY E., born in Warren, 1840; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Rumney, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded severely at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; right leg amputated; discharged March 7, 1863. He removed to Plymouth, 1881.
- CHASE, DANIEL, born in Warren, 1835; Co. I, First N. H. H. A.; enlisted Sept. 2, 1864, for one year; discharged June 15, 1865. Now lives in Plymouth.
- CHASE, HEBER L., born in Campton, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on







the quota of Campton, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged for disability, March 12, 1863. He has resided in Plymouth since the war.

CHENERY, MOSES, born, 1822; Co. I, Second Mass. Cavalry; enlisted while a resident of Plymouth, Jan. 10, 1863; appointed saddler; discharged July 20, 1865.

CHENEY, CHARLES, born in New Brunswick, 1838; U. S. Navy; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Feb. 27, 1865, for three years; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio" and "Shawnee"; deserted from "Shawnee" Sept. 6, 1865.

CILLEY, ANTHONY, born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. D, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Manchester, Nov. 6, 1861; corporal; wounded severely at Olustee, Fla.; discharged to date May 20, 1864. He lived in Plymouth in childhood and until 1861; since the war he has lived in Hebron and in Brookfield.

CILLEY, GUSTAVUS R., born in Hebron, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 12, 1861; corporal; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth before the war and several years subsequently; now resides in Lawrence, Mass.

CLAIRMONT, PETER, born in Canada, 1842; Eleventh, not assigned to a company; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, July 29, 1864. He was in the service Aug. 7, 1864, and no added record appears.

CLARK, JOSEPH, born in Campton, 1826; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth; commissioned captain, Nov. 30, 1861; resigned April 14, 1862; lawyer. He lived in Plymouth from 1857 to 1868; resided San Francisco, Cal.; died Sept. 12, 1902.

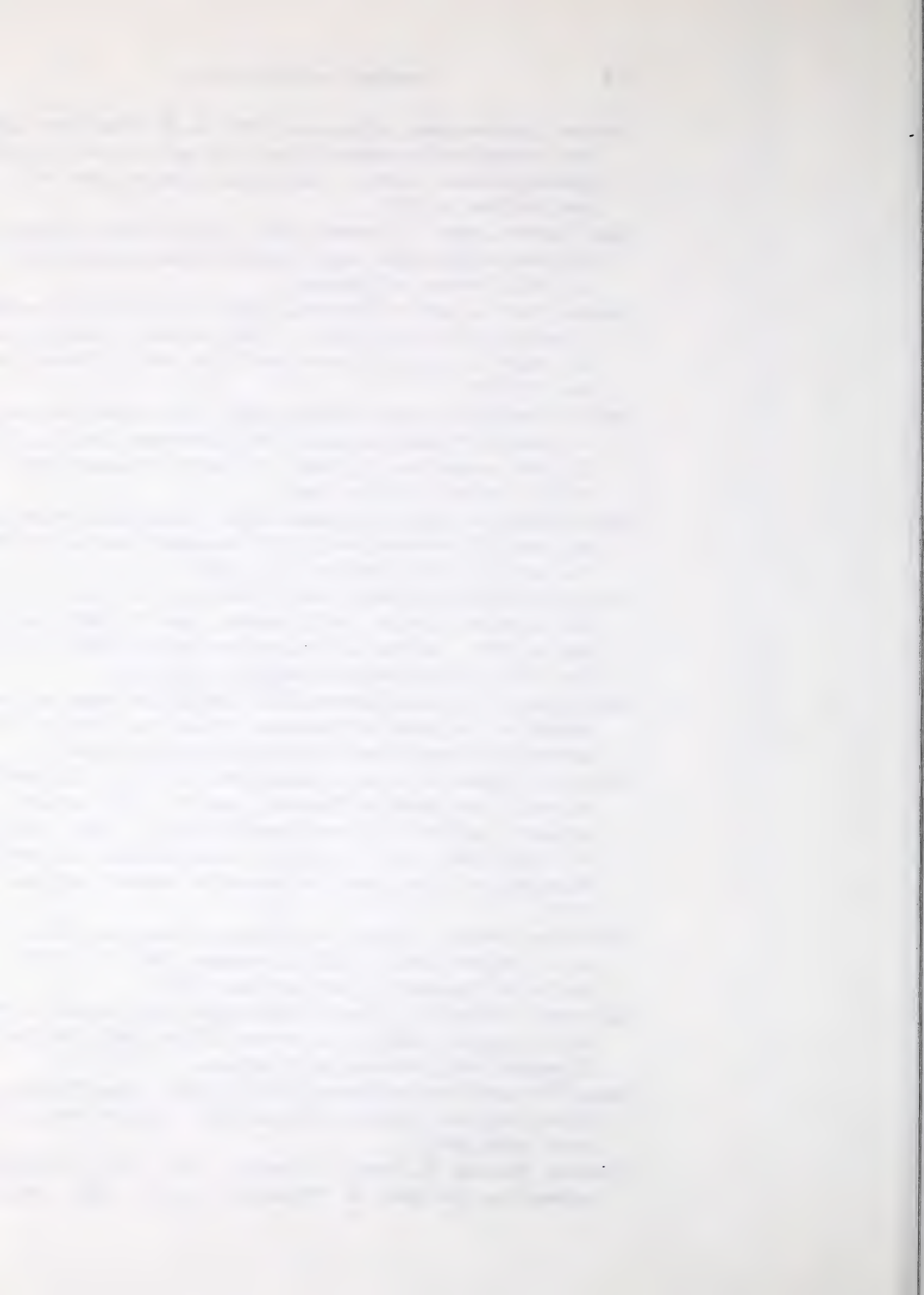
CLIFFORD, COMMODORE W., born in Cabot, Vt., 1845; Co. D, First Vt. Cavalry; enlisted at West Fairlee, Vt., Dec. 3, 1861; captured April 1, 1863; paroled April 7, 1863; captured Oct. 9, 1863; paroled Dec. 28, 1863; discharged Jan. 3, 1865. He removed from Haverhill to Plymouth, 1879, and resided here until 1895.

COBB, WILLIAM A., born in Dedham, Mass., 1845; Co. K, 42 Mass.; enlisted for 100 days, July 8, 1864; discharged Nov. 11, 1864. He lived in Plymouth from 1872 to 1886; subsequently he was registrar of deeds and lived in Haverhill. (See Vol. II.)

COFFIN, HENRY G., born in Lyman, Me., 1823; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Nov. 13, 1861; wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged at New York, Sept. 14, 1863; also Co. B, Twenty-fourth Veteran Reserve Corps; enlisted Sept. 24, 1864; discharged, disability, May 14, 1865. He died in Malden, Mass.



- COLBURN, LEONARD, born in Hanover, 1828; Co. H, First Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Warren, for one year, Sept. 6, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. He lived in Plymouth after 1881, and here died Nov. 4, 1899.
- COOK, DANFORD, born in Plymouth, 1820; Co. H, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Waterville, Aug. 16, 1862; discharged, disability, Oct. 14, 1863. Resides in Gilmanton.
- CORLISS, CYRUS R., born in Plymouth, 1836; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1862; corporal; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1868; died in Clinton, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1875.
- CORLISS, FRANCIS R., born in Grafton, 1841; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 25, 1862; discharged, disability, April 25, 1864, to date Dec. 11, 1863. He lived in Plymouth from 1850 to 1866; resides in Clinton, Iowa.
- CRAIG, GEORGE W., born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Oct. 11, 1861; sergeant; killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. (See Vol. II, p. 152.)
- CRAIG, OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, born in Rumney, 1813; Co. A, Sixth; first lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1861; captain, April 15, 1862; resigned Oct. 21, 1862. He lived in Plymouth from 1834 to 1849; in Holderness, 1849 to 1896; died in Plymouth, Jan. 29, 1899.
- CRAIG, OLIVER T., born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. G, First Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, for one year, Aug. 30, 1864; corporal; discharged June 15, 1865. He lives in Ashland.
- CRAWFORD, CEPHAS R., born in Bridgewater, 1835; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 11, 1862; corporal and sergeant; captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; returned to Camp Parole, July 15, 1863. From childhood he lived in Plymouth until 1901, when he removed to Bristol; died Oct. 12, 1905.
- CRAWFORD, PRENTISS H., born in Colebrook, 1846; Co. B, Third Vermont; enlisted Dec. 2, 1862; discharged July 11, 1865. He resided in Plymouth in youth and since 1870.
- CRAWFORD, WILLIAM H., born in Bridgewater, 1823; served in a New Jersey regiment; died in the service in May, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1849 until his enlistment.
- CROSS, WILLIAM, born in Vermont, 1847; Co. K, Second Vermont Infantry from Aug. 16, 1862 to July 3, 1863. He has lived in Plymouth since 1895.
- CUMMINGS, GEORGE H., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; wounded



- severely at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth, where he died Feb. 14, 1892.
- CUMMINGS, GREENLEAF R., born Parkman, Me., 1835; Co. K, Fifth; enlisted at Plaistow, Sept. 18, 1861; wagoner; discharged Oct. 29, 1864. He removed to Plymouth, 1875, and here died May 2, 1882.
- CUMMINGS, WILLIAM H., born in Plymouth; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged, disability, at Roanoke, N. C., March 3, 1862. He lives in Rumney.
- DAILEY, JAMES, born in Ireland, 1820; 16 Co. 2 Battalion V. R. C.; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 26, 1863; discharged, disability, at Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1865. He was a recruit. He had previously served in 69 Pennsylvania. The town in 1865 advanced soldier's aid to his family. He lived a few years in Plymouth and died at Laconia.
- DALTON, JOSEPH E., born in Belmont, 1837; Co. H, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Guilford, Aug. 6, 1862; discharged, disability, Dec. 15, 1864.
- DAVIDSON, JOHN NEWELL, born in Newton, Mass., 1843; Co. G, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Aug. 19, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; escaped; corporal; discharged June 21, 1865. He has lived in Plymouth since 1890.
- DAVIS, JOSEPH, born in Plymouth, Mass., 1840; Co. F, Ninth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, a recruit, Dec. 24, 1863; captured at mine explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; died in the service at Danville, Va., Jan. 11, 1865.
- DIEDRICH, FREDERICK, born in Germany, 1836; Seventh; an unassigned recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 24, 1863, and soon deserted.
- DIGGS, EDWIN, born South Hampton, Va., 1844; Co. G, 38 Inf., colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged Jan. 25, 1867.
- DIGGS, KIAH, born South Hampton, Va., 1824; Co. G, 38 Inf., colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 19, 1864; discharged Jan. 25, 1867.
- DRAKE, JOHN A., born New Hampton, 1819; Co. A, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 2, 1862, first sergeant; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He died March 22, 1875.
- DUNTON, ALONZO E., was a veteran, having served in a Massachusetts regiment. He lived in Plymouth from 1877 to 1886.
- EASTMAN, GALEN, born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellors-







ville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged May 19, 1865. He died July 1, 1873.

**EASTMAN, SIMEON**, born in Northfield, 1826; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 16, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863; also Co. A, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1864, for one year; discharged June 10, 1865. He died in Plymouth, May 16, 1887.

**EDMONDS, GEORGE E.**, born in Thornton, 1829; Co. C, Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Auburn for one year, Aug. 20, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. He has resided in Plymouth since 1874.

**ELA, JOHN W.**, born in Meredith, 1838; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 5, 1862; captain, Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. He was a student at law and a lawyer in Plymouth; removed to Chicago, Ill., 1864; died Dec. 15, 1902.

**ELKINS, FRANK P.**, born in Andover, 1838; Co. I, First N. E. Cavalry; enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; corporal; captured at Mountville, Va., Oct. 31, 1862; paroled, wounded at Kelley's Ford, Va., March 17, 1863; discharged on account of wounds, Oct. 3, 1863; also Co. I, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Newport for one year, March 31, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. After the war he lived a few years in Plymouth, removing to Wilmot.

**ELLIS, GEORGE W.**, born in Plymouth, 1843; Co. G, Heavy Artillery; enlisted for one year on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. He lived several years in New Hampton, and after 1888 again in Plymouth.

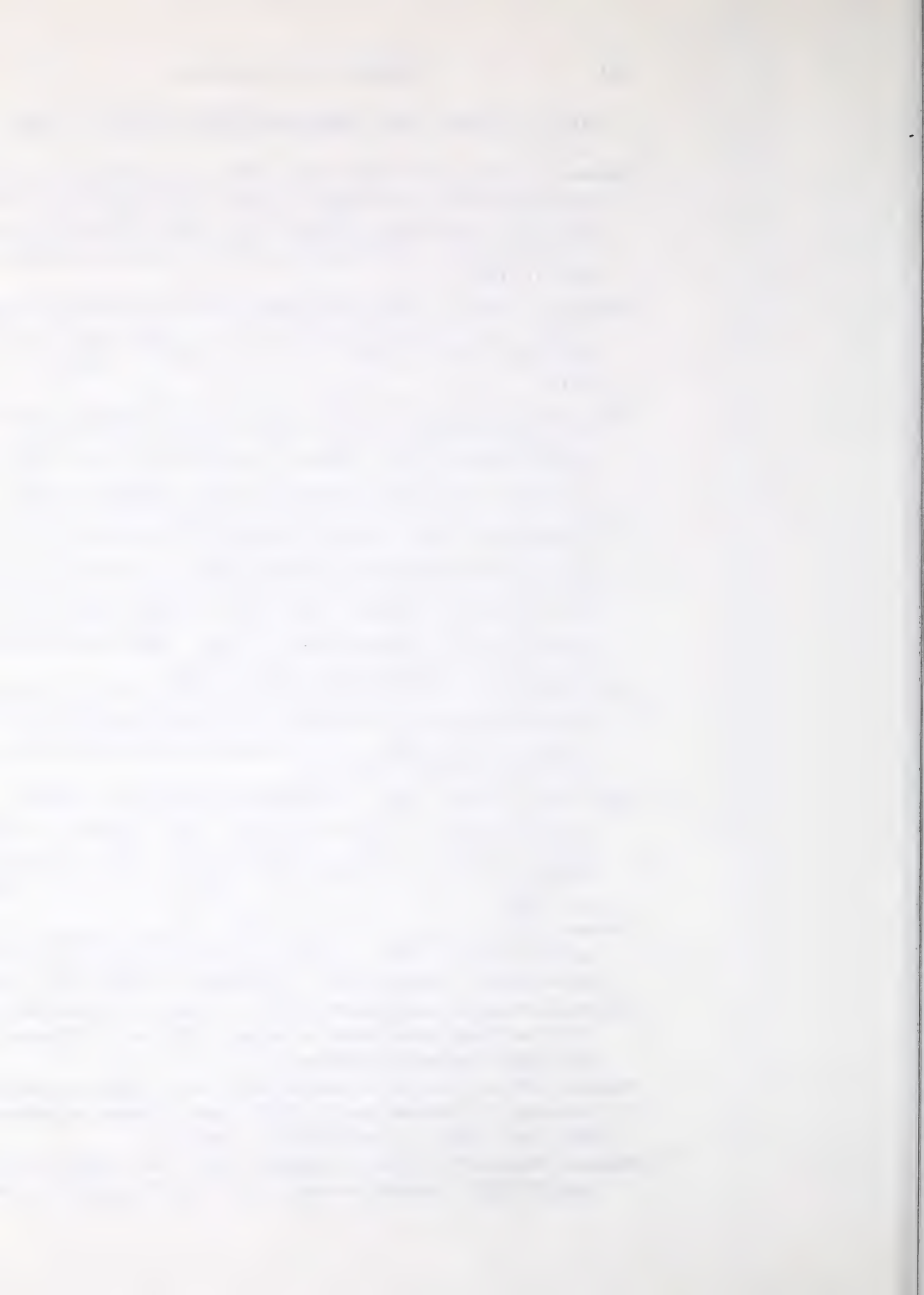
**ELLSWORTH, SAMUEL**, born in Wentworth, 1820; Co. A, Twelfth; enlisted on quota of Wentworth, Aug. 7, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; paroled May 15, 1863; subsequently transferred to V. R. C. He lived in Plymouth several years beginning 1887.

**EMERSON, JOHN B.**, born in Plymouth, 1845; Second Indiana Cavalry; enlisted Sept. 13, 1861; captured and when released returned to his regiment; discharged 1864. He resides at Indianapolis, Ind.

**EVANS, GEORGE**, born in England, 1842; U. S. Navy; enlisted March 8, 1865, for three years, failed to appear. He lived in Plymouth a short time previous to enlistment.

**FARMER, LUTHER**, born in Alexandria, 1844; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 25, 1862; died of disease at Antietam, Md., Oct. 3, 1862. (See William W. Farmer.)

**FARMER, WILLIAM W.**, born in Campton, 1843; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; wounded severely at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862;



died of wounds at Centreville, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. His father lived in Campton and also in Plymouth and Alexandria. William W. was a brother of Luther Farmer.

FARNUM, GEORGE W., born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted Sept. 2, 1861; discharged, disability, May 13, 1863. He died April 17, 1866.

FARNUM, HIRAM B., born in Plymouth, 1839; Marine Corps; enlisted at Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1858, for four years; served on U. S. steamers "Hartford" and "Vermont"; discharged Sept. 17, 1862. Always lived in Plymouth.

FARNUM, WALTER B., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 17, 1862; wounded May 26, 1863; the first man of the regiment who was wounded by the enemy. He died of diphtheria at Baton Rouge, La., June 16, 1863.

FELLOWS, CHARLES H., born in Bridgewater, 1840; Co. I, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Newport for one year, March 31, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. He lived in Plymouth previous to enlistment. He died at Rumney, June 13, 1869.

FERRIN, ALVAH C., born in Plymouth, 1835; U. S. Navy; enlisted on the quota of Concord for one year, Aug. 17, 1864; served on U. S. steamers "Vandalia" and "Albatross"; discharged Aug. 8, 1865. He lived in Concord, where he died Aug. 1, 1898.

FERRIN, EDWARD E., born in Thornton, 1836; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 3, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth from 1848 to 1870, when he removed to Bridgewater.

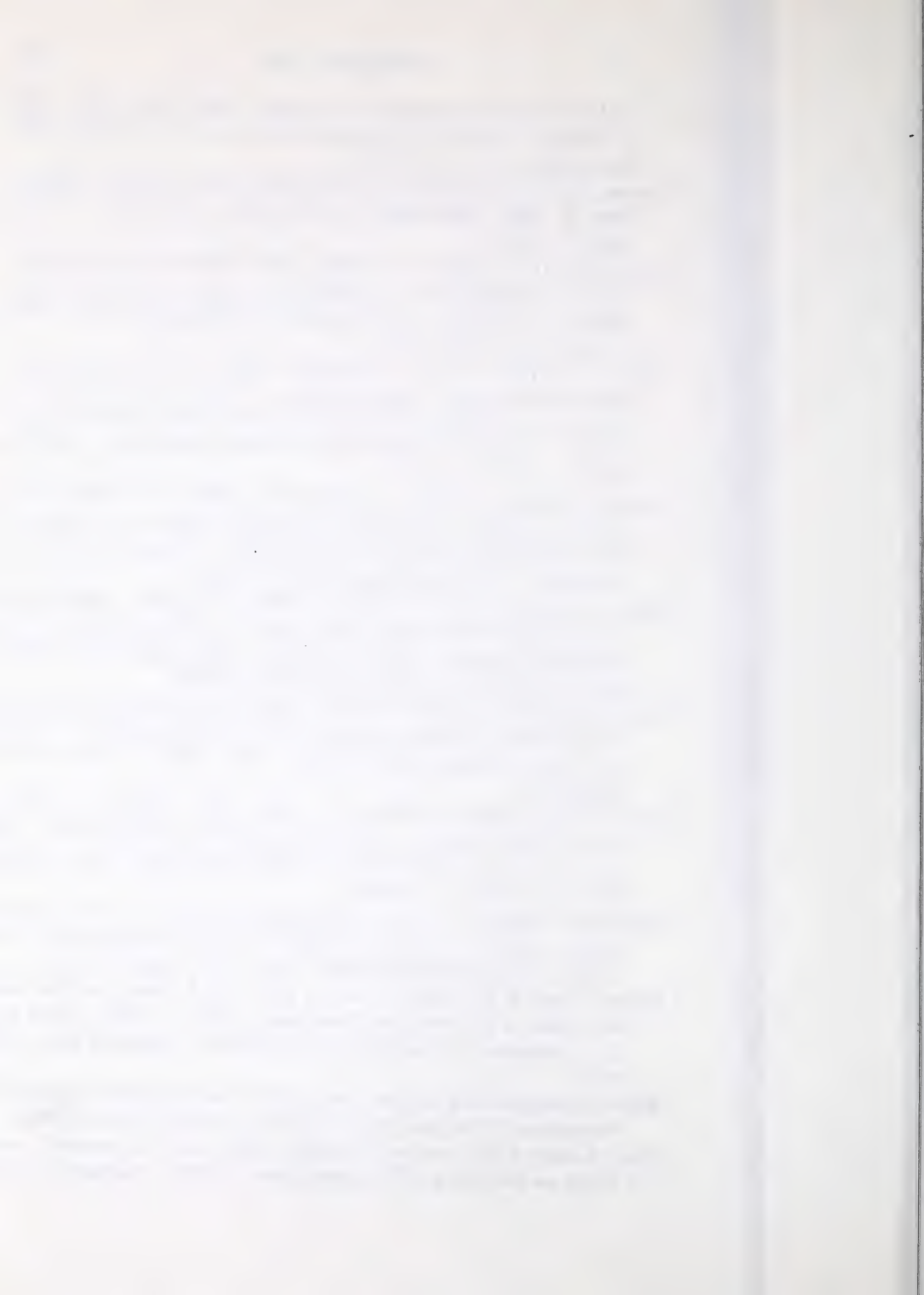
FIFIELD, DANA, born in Chelsea, Vt., 1836; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; corporal; discharged, disability, June 12, 1863. He was a resident of Plymouth except three years, from 1868 to 1879, when he removed to Laconia.

FLANDERS, EDWARD P., born in Plymouth, 1843; Co. K, Fifth Mass. Militia; enlisted for 100 days July 21, 1864; discharged Nov. 16, 1864. He removed to Stoneham, Mass., 1871, where he died.

FLYNN, WILLIAM J., born in Canada, 1843; U. S. Navy; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for three years, March 2, 1865; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio" and "Paul Jones"; deserted June 24, 1866.

FOLEY, MICHAEL, born in New York, 1842; Co. F, Fourth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 26, 1863; discharged Aug. 23, 1865.

FOSS, ELBRIDGE G., born in Thornton, 1829; Co. E, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton, Sept. 16, 1864; discharged June



10, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1881, and here died Nov. 11, 1890.

FOSTER, AMOS P., born in Wentworth, 1841; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 28, 1861; discharged, disability, Oct. 25, 1862. In youth he lived in Plymouth.

FOX, RUSSELL F., born in Campton, 1818; Co. G, Fifth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 13, 1862; died of wounds at Washington D. C., Jan. 9, 1863. He lived in Plymouth a few years.

FRENCH, ASA P., born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. G, Third; enlisted on the quota of Effingham, Aug. 12, 1861; discharged, disability, at Hilton Head, S. C., May 8, 1862. He lived in Plymouth from childhood to 1857, and from 1866 to 1876. He is an inmate of Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me.

GARLAND, JEREMIAH CAVERNO, M. D., born in Strafford, 1814; was a contract surgeon, with rank of assistant surgeon, serving with the army from 1863 to 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1857 to 1865. After the war he removed to Nashua.

GEORGE, CHARLES HENRY, born in Plymouth, 1835; 16 Maine Infantry; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; discharged, disability, Feb. 5, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1860, when he removed to Hebron, Me.

GEORGE, DANIEL EATON, born in Plymouth, 1837; First Mass. Infantry; enlisted in April, 1861, and was discharged April 13, 1864. He lived in Plymouth until 1858. He died in Natick, Mass., Feb. 5, 1902.

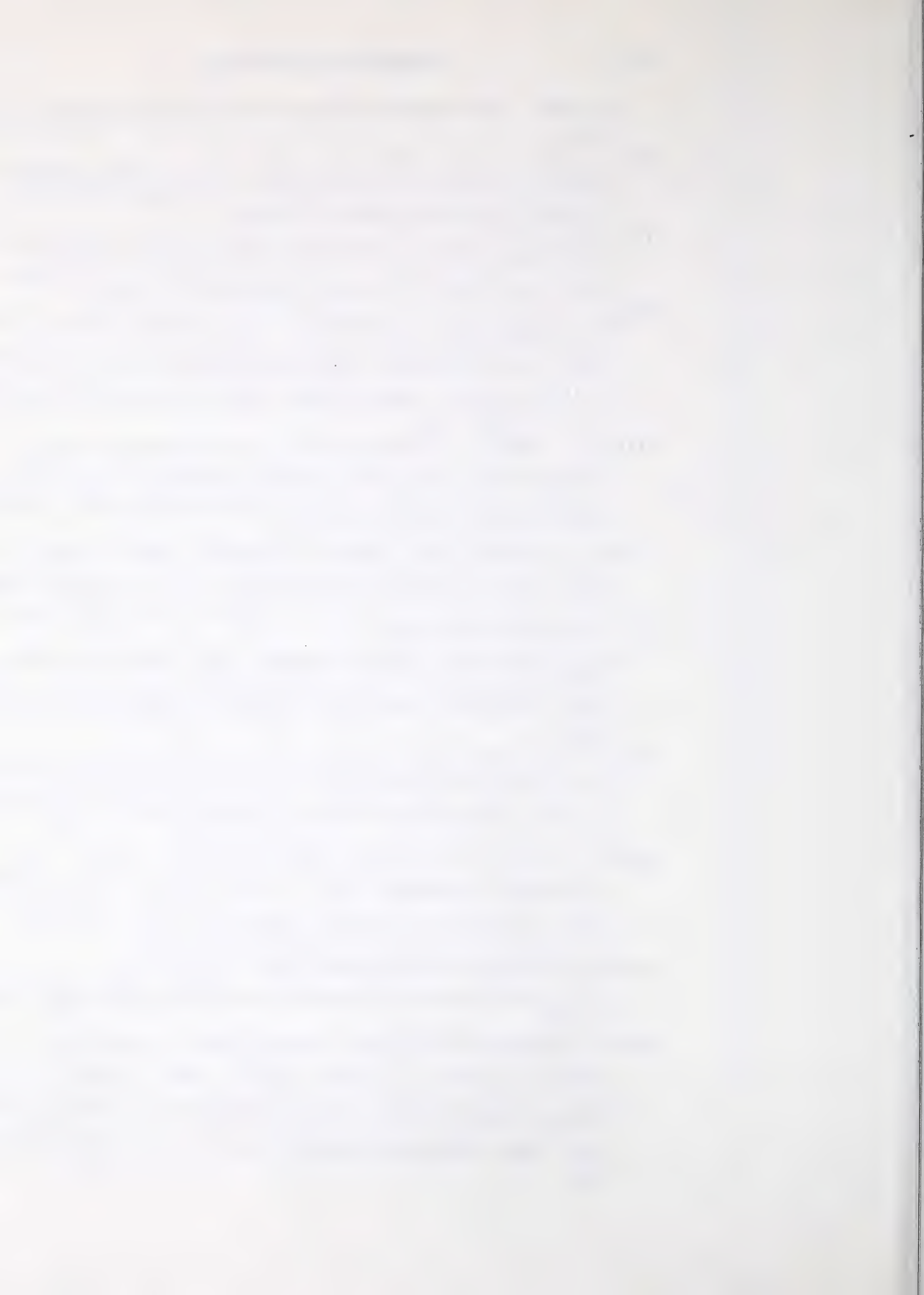
GEORGE, FRANK H., born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1862; corporal; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1864, when he removed to Bristol. He has resided in Concord since 1872.

GEORGE, SAMUEL W., born in Plymouth, 1835; Co. I, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Meredith, Aug. 15, 1862; corporal; died in the service, of disease, at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 4, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1861, when he removed to Meredith.

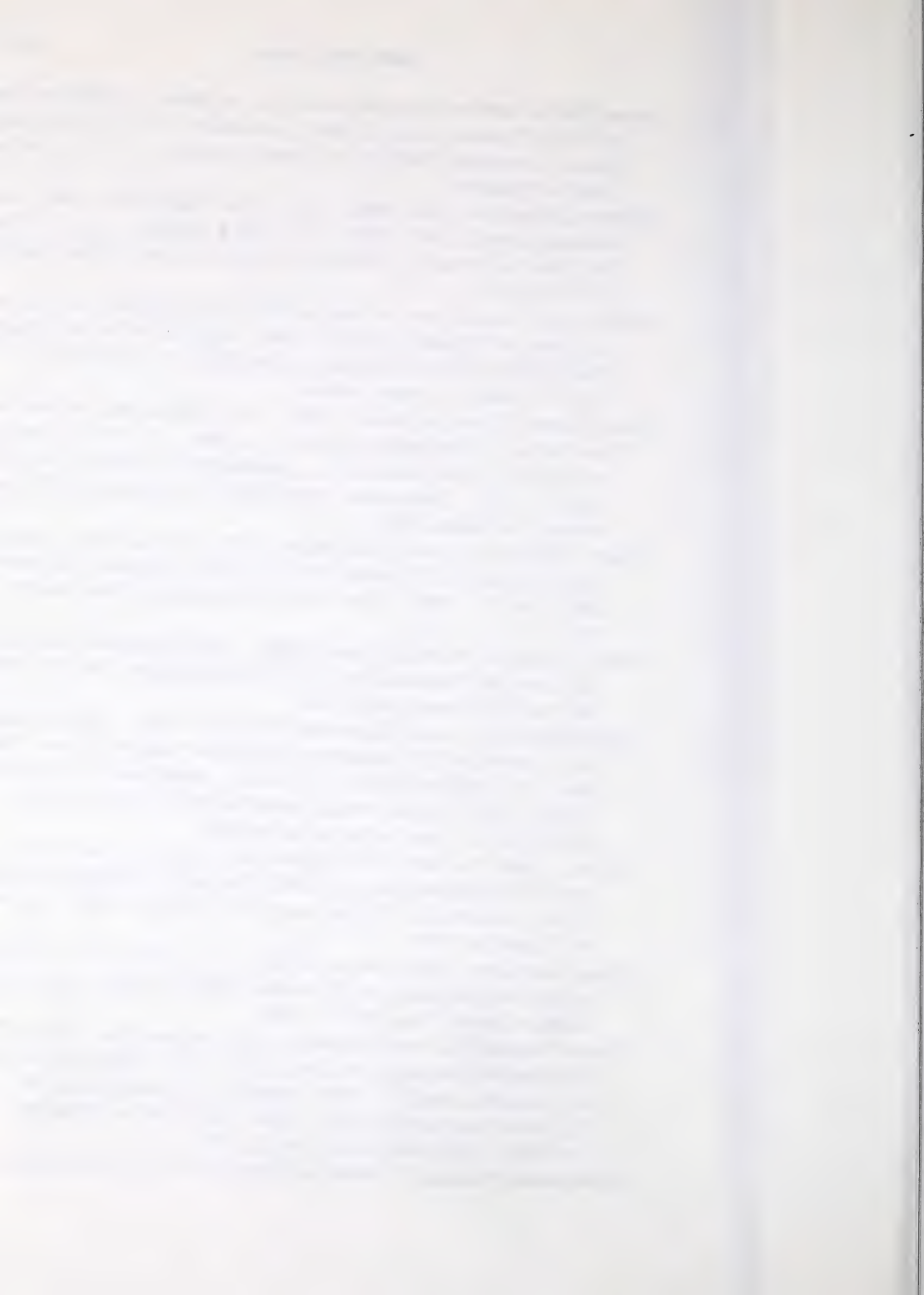
GILBERT, FRANCIS, born in Canada, 1827; Co. K, Seventh, a recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863; discharged June 5, 1865.

GILMAN, PLINY R., born in New Hampton, 1823; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; discharged June 21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth almost continuously from 1856 until his death. He died in Plymouth, Feb. 22, 1879.





- GLYNN, DAVID, born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 12, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; sergeant; discharged, disability, at Concord, April 10, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth.
- GOODHUE, SUMNER A., born 1831; Co. C, First Mass., three years; enlisted at Lowell, Feb. 5, 1862; discharged, disability, Oct. 7, 1862. He lived in Plymouth, 1877-83. He died at the Soldiers' Home in Togus, Me.
- GOODNATURE, CAMUEL, born in Canada, 1842; Co. B, Ninth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 24, 1863; wounded at Poplar Springs Church, Sept. 30, 1864; discharged, disability, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1865. He was a recruit.
- Goss, HARRIS J., born in Canaan, 1845; Co. F, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Wentworth for one year, Sept. 27, 1864; corporal; wounded at Fort Stedman, Va.; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1865. He removed from Canaan to Plymouth, 1897, and returned to Canaan, 1901.
- GREEN, CHARLES E., born in Pittsfield, 1839; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 21, 1861; sergeant; he served until Dec. 11, 1862. He lived in Plymouth a few months in 1861.
- GREEN, FRANK C., born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 10, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1881.
- GREEN, HENRY B., born in Plymouth, 1840; U. S. Navy. He was assistant engineer on U. S. steamers "Colorado" and "Tahoma" from Sept. 20, 1862, to March 22, 1865. Subsequently he lived in Chicago, Ill. He was fatally injured several years ago by a fall through the hatchway of an ocean steamer.
- HAINES, JAMES H., born in Chichester, 1839; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted at Chichester, Aug. 12, 1862; discharged, disability, June 10, 1863. Admitted N. H. Conference M. E. Church, 1871; appointed to Plymouth, 1879.
- HALL, BENJAMIN, born Canada, 1835; Co. B, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 28, 1864; captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
- HANEY, ROBERT W., born in Canada, 1837; enlisted May 6, 1861, Capt. Chapman's Company, also Co. G, Eleventh; enlisted on the quota of Haverhill, Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; discharged June 4, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1864 and 1865; died at Haverhill, Oct. 5, 1867.
- HANNAFORD, WILLIAM F., born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. F, Eighth; en-



listed Aug. 4, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; corporal and sergeant; discharged by reason of being a supernumerary; non-com. officer, at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 1, 1865. He was one of the volunteers for forlorn hope charge on Port Hudson. After the war he lived in Hill until 1884, when he removed to Bristol.

HANSCOM, SAMUEL T., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. H, Eighth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 21, 1861; wounded severely at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, and died of wounds, May 29, 1863.

HARDY, ANTHONY C., born in Hebron, 1828; Eighteenth; appointed chaplain, Sept. 21, 1864; mustered out July 29, 1865. He was a steward in State Normal School, residing in Plymouth, 1871 and 1872.

HARRISON, JOHN, born in Ireland, 1841; Co. A, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863, a recruit; discharged July 20, 1865.

HARVEY, HENRY R., born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Potomac Creek, Va., Nov. 30, 1862. Always lived in Plymouth.

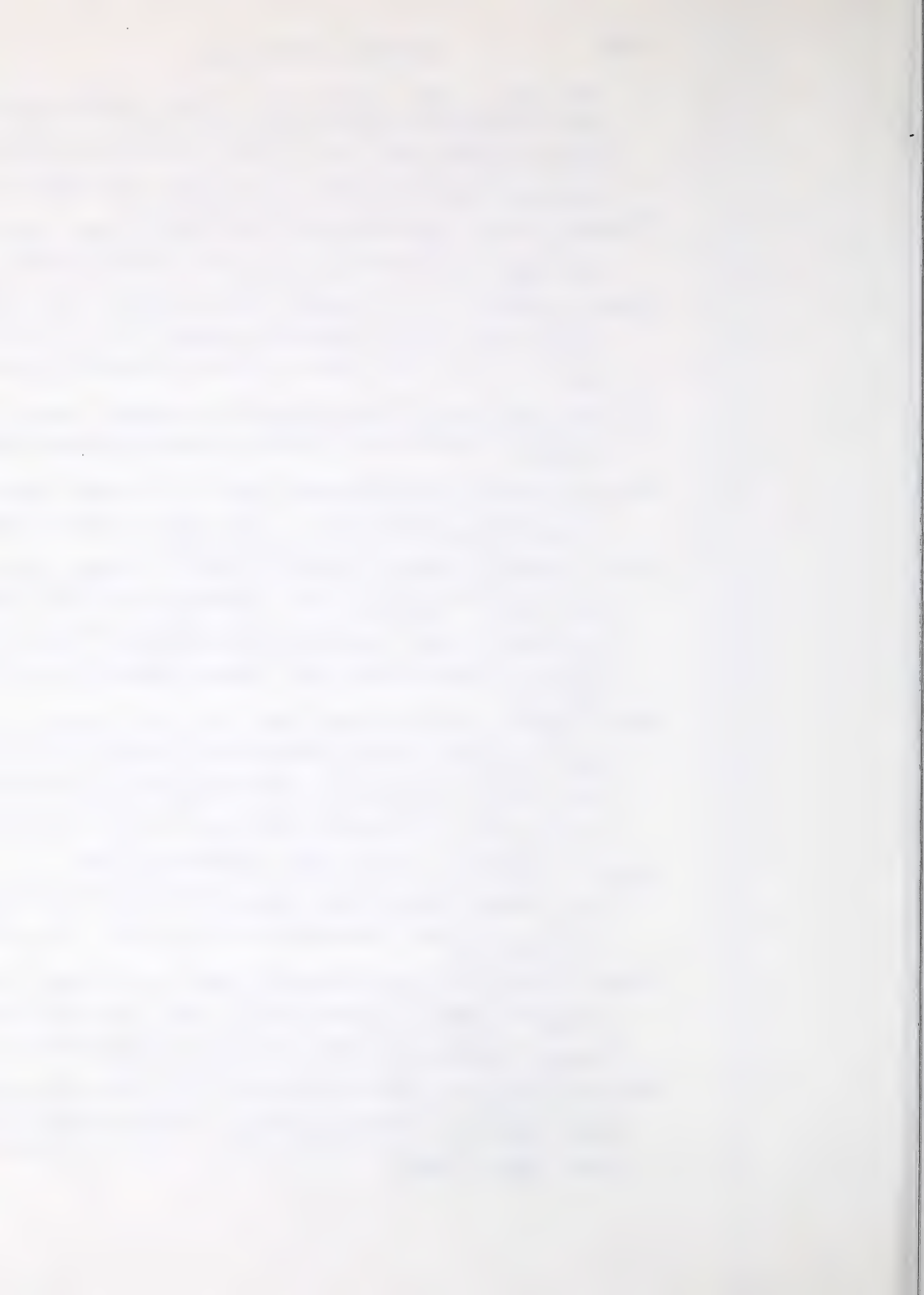
HEATH, ADDISON W., born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. I, First; enlisted for three months, April 25, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861; also Co. A, Fifth; enlisted Sept. 28, 1861; principal musician; discharged Oct. 29, 1864. He was wounded while serving in the First Regiment. He died Oct. 23, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth or Holderness.

HEATH, LEROY S., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. I, First; enlisted April 19, 1861, for three months; discharged Aug. 9, 1861; also Co. A, Fifth; enlisted Sept. 27, 1861; transferred to Co. F; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; wounded severely June 26, 1864; transferred April 17, 1865, to Co. D, Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged at Providence, R. I., July 29, 1865. Resides in Ashland.

HEATH, OSCAR P., born in Plymouth, 1845; Second Minn. Infantry, three months; enlisted at Fort Snelling, June 22, 1861; also Fourth U. S. Artillery; mustered out Dec. 22, 1865. He resides in Ebenezer, Ohio.

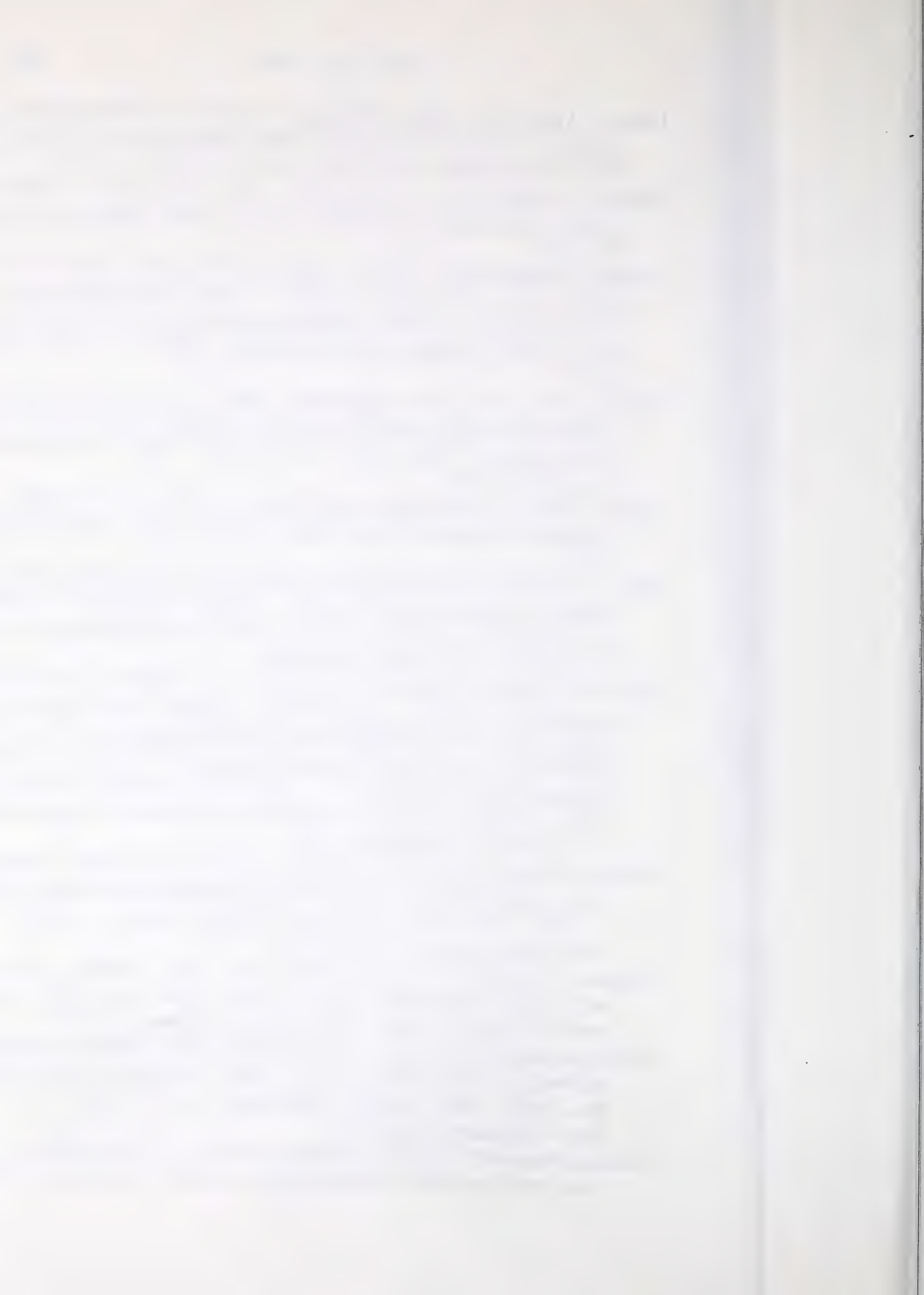
HEATH, WARREN CYRUS, born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 22, 1861; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth until 1880, when he removed to Ashland. His birth is recorded Cyrus Warren Heath.

HIGGINS, WILLIAM, born in North Carolina, 1846; U. S. Navy, first class boy; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for three years, Aug. 31, 1864; served on U. S. steamer "Aries"; deserted at Boston, Mass., Aug. 12, 1865.

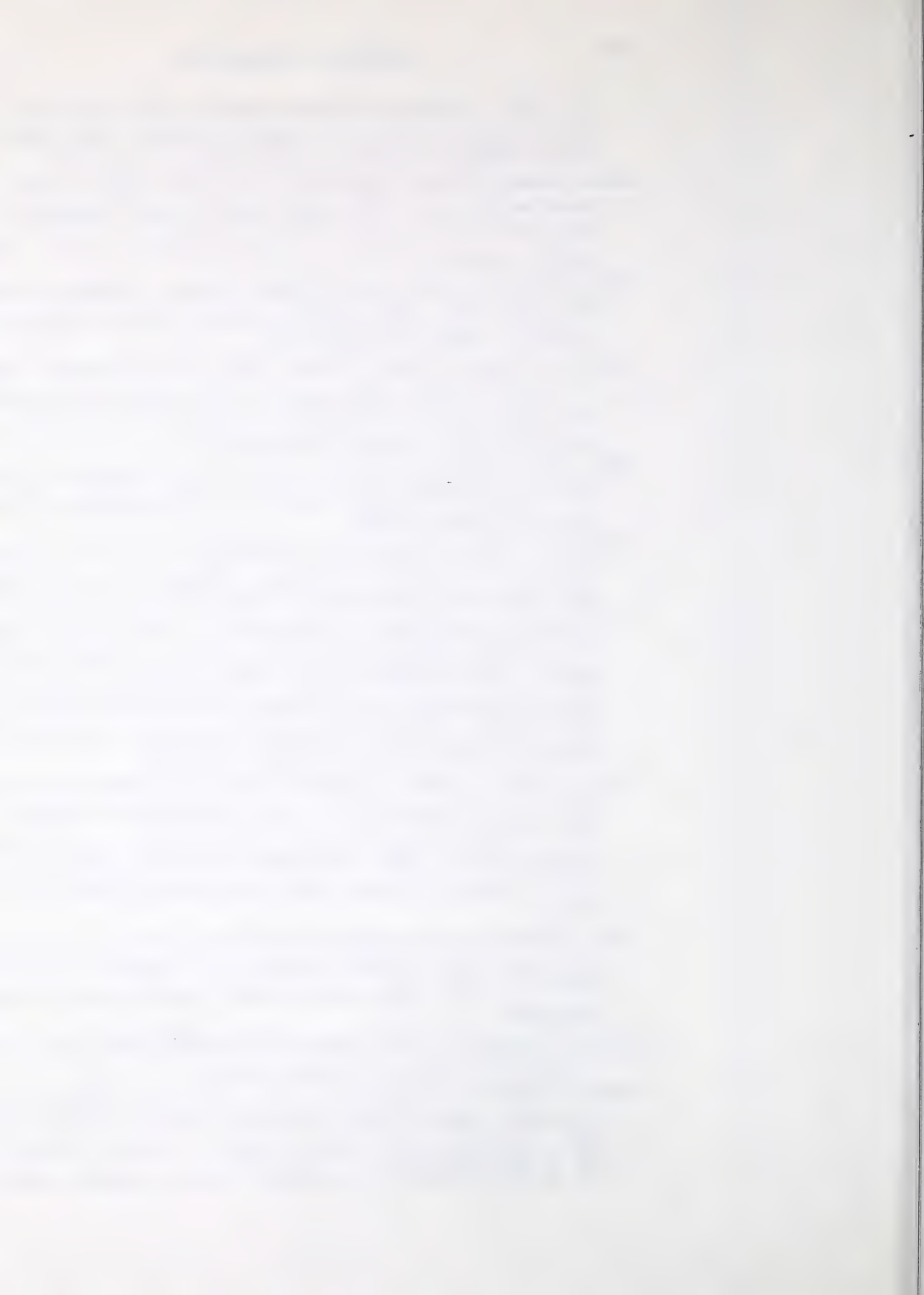




- HOMANS, ARTHUR L., born in Campton, 1841; Co. B, Fourth Mass.; enlisted for nine months, Aug. 26, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1863. He lived in Plymouth after 1888, and here died Feb. 3, 1899.
- HORSMAN, GEORGE, born in Mass., 1821; Co. I, Seventh; a recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 29, 1863; discharged July 20, 1865.
- HOUSTON, GILMORE McL., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 10, 1861; appointed quartermaster sergeant, Oct. 3, 1862, quartermaster, Aug. 1, 1863; discharged July 17, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth, where he died May 14, 1872.
- HOUSTON, WILLIAM L., born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 12, 1861, musician; discharged, disability, at Camp Nelson, Ky., Oct. 29, 1863. Lived in Plymouth, where he died 1871.
- HUCKINS, ROBERT, born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. C, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Bow, March 20, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.
- HULL, LORENZO B., born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. B, First Mass. Inf.; enlisted at Boston, May 23, 1861; musician; principal musician Feb. 22, 1863; served three years. He has lived in Plymouth since the war, and now resides in Sandwich.
- HUNTOON, ANDREW J., born in Unity, 1832; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; appointed second lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1862, first lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; appointed captain, Co. D, Feb. 1, 1864; discharged at Cobb's Hill, Va., on account of wounds, June 15, 1864. He was a teacher in Plymouth at the time of enlistment; now resides at Washington, D. C.
- HUTCHINS, GEORGE K., born in Benton, 1844; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Rumney, Aug. 22, 1862; corporal; discharged June 21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1867-82, when he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he died Feb. 18, 1898.
- JENNESS, CHARLES H., born in Meredith, 1840; Co. I, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Meredith, Aug. 15, 1862. Was not with the regiment after Jan. 12, 1864. He removed to Plymouth, 1879.
- JENNESS, JEREMIAH F., born in Meredith, 1844; Co. I, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Meredith, Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; corporal; discharged June 21, 1865. He has lived in Plymouth since 1875.
- JEWELL, GEORGE K., born in Sanbornton, 1837; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 20, 1862; discharged Aug.

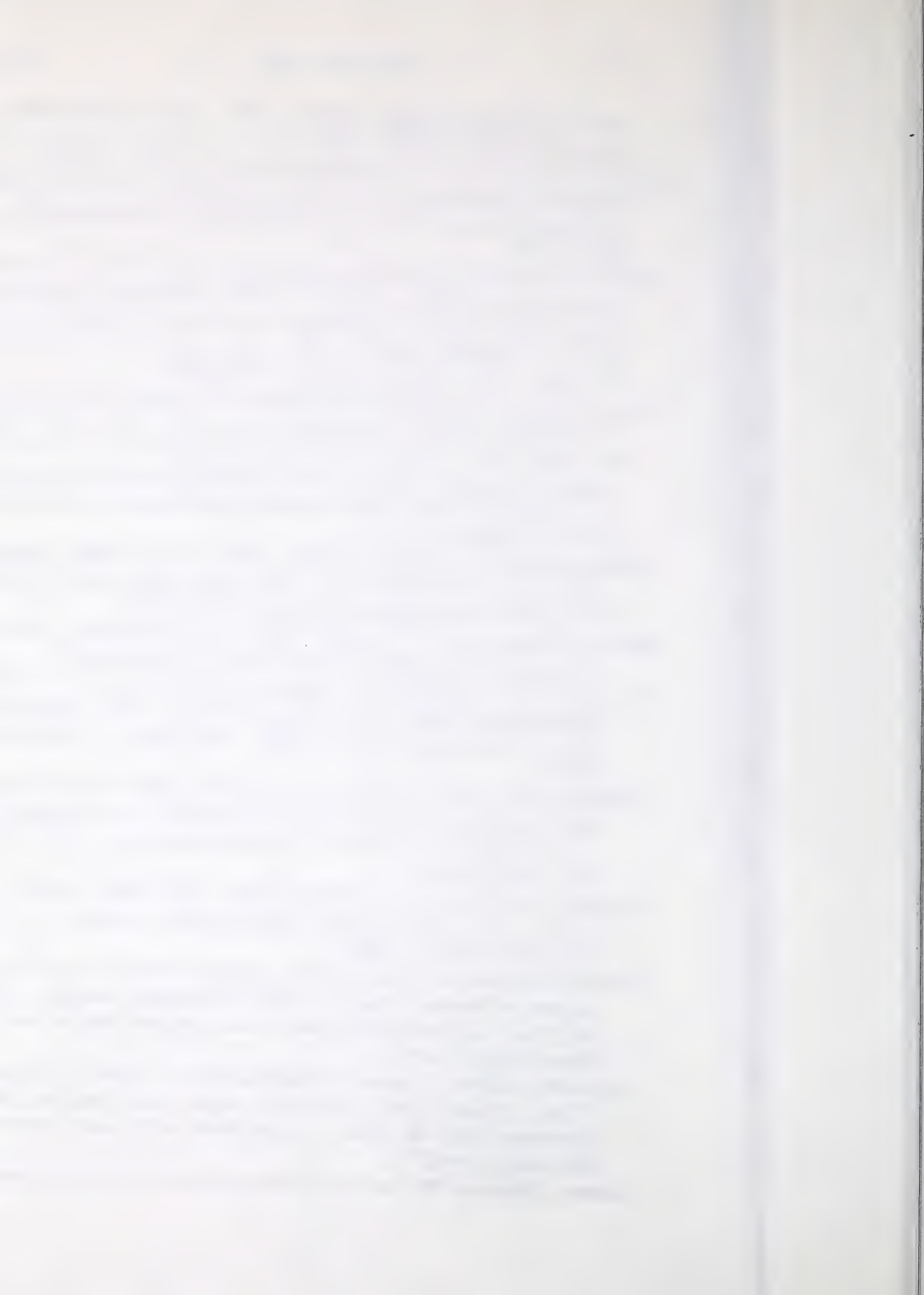


- 16, 1863. On account of injuries received in the service, his right leg was amputated, 1871. He came to Plymouth, 1854, and a few years excepted, he lived here until his death, Jan. 5, 1872.
- JONES, ABNER C., born in Stanstead, P. Q., 1834; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865. He was a resident of Plymouth from 1857 to 1865. Later lived in Concord.
- KENT, HORATIO J., born 1847; 15 Mass. Battery; enlisted at Lowell, Nov. 26, 1864; discharged Aug. 4, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1874-85. Removed to California.
- KIMBALL, ARTHUR L., born in Tilton, 1839; Co. D, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Sanbornton, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1871-74; removed to Woodsville.
- KING, FRANK, born in Suffolk, Va., 1845; Co. G, 38 Infantry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; died, disease, at Point of Rocks, Md., Feb. 14, 1865.
- KNOWLES, DANIEL CLARK, born in Yardville, N. J., 1836. He was a captain of Co. D, 48 N. Y. Later a minister of the New Hampshire Conference, and appointed to Plymouth, 1881, 1882, 1883.
- LE BARRON, ROBINSON, born in Hardwick, Vt., 1821; Co. E, Eighth Vt. Infantry; enlisted at Woodbury, Vt., Dec. 1, 1861; captured Sept. 4, 1862; paroled Nov. 13, 1862; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; corporal; discharged June 28, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1883; farmer. He died in Plymouth, July 14, 1896. His wife, Jane (Gilfillon) Le Barron, died here March 28, 1900.
- LEWIS, CALVIN A., born in Littleton, 1827; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 28, 1861; discharged, disability, May 26, 1863; also Veteran Reserve Corps; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Jan. 4, 1864; discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1865. Lived in Plymouth from youth until his death, July 20, 1896.
- LIBBY, LUTHER L., born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. D, Fourth; enlisted at Gilmanton, Aug. 12, 1861; drowned at St. Augustine, Fla., June 18, 1862. The family removed from Plymouth when he was a young lad.
- LOGUE, GEORGE, born 1840; Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 29, 1863. Probably deserted.
- LOUGEE, HENRY H., born in Hebron, Me., 1845; Co. F, Fifth; enlisted at Campton, Aug. 9, 1862; discharged, disability, at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Jan. 3, 1863; also Co. G, 17 Vermont; enlisted on the quota of Concord, Vt., March 31, 1864; corporal; wounded



- June 17, 1864; discharged July 14, 1865. Lived in Plymouth, 1869-84; died in Campton, 1901.
- LOVEJOY, CHARLES A., born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. I, Fifth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 8, 1861; wounded June 29, 1862; also at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- LOVEJOY, GEORGE W., born in Plymouth, 1826; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Oct. 31, 1861; discharged, disability, March 9, 1863; also Co. A, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 24, 1864; discharged at Concord, May 25, 1865. Lived in Holderness and in Plymouth.
- LUFKIN, DANIEL M., served two enlistments in Vermont; Co. D, First Vt. Infantry; enlisted at Bradford, May 2, 1861; discharged Aug. 15, 1861; Co. H, Twelfth Vt. Infantry; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; discharged July 4, 1863. He lived in this town eleven years, beginning 1878. He removed to Rhode Island and now resides at Chadbourn, N. C.
- LUTHER, CHARLES H., born Boston, Mass., 1844; Co. D, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton, Aug. 11, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865. At the time of his enlistment he resided in Plymouth.
- MARION, CHARLES, born in Canada, 1825; unassigned recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 31, 1863; no further record.
- MARSHALL, WILLIAM H., born in Buffalo, N. Y., 1839; Co. E, First Sharpshooters; enlisted at Dunbarton, Sept. 5, 1861; discharged with the regiment, Sept. 9, 1864. He lived in Plymouth, 1873-85.
- MCDONALD, CONVERSE D., born in Oldtown, Me., 1822; Co. E, Third; enlisted at Plymouth, Aug. 20, 1861; sergeant; discharged, disability, at Concord, Nov. 2, 1862. Lived in Plymouth after 1848; died here April 15, 1885.
- MCDONALD, GEORGE, born in Scotland, 1840; Co. H, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth a recruit, Dec. 30, 1863; deserted at Camp Nelson, Ky., Feb. 21, 1864.
- McINTOSH, FREDERICK S., born in Boston, Mass., 1840; Co. C, 42 Mass.; enlisted at Roxbury, Sept. 20, 1862; discharged, disability, June 21, 1863. He lived a short time in this town, and died in Boston, Mass., April 27, 1880.
- McQUESTEN, HENRY H., born in Plymouth, 1836; musician; 2 Brigade, 1 Div., 2 Army Corps; enlisted for three years, Dec. 29, 1863; discharged June 30, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth, where he died Oct. 31, 1901.
- MERRILL, ARTEMUS W., born in Groton, 1834; Co. H, Fourteenth;





enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. At the time of enlistment he was living in Plymouth.

MERRILL, GEORGE W., born in Groton, 1841; Co. C, Fifth; enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; wounded Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; corporal; wounded June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.; discharged Oct. 29, 1864.

MERRILL, LEVI W., born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. B, Fifth Vermont Infantry; enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; wounded and captured June 29, 1863, and died of wounds, a prisoner, July 6, 1862. He was a son of Lemuel Merrill.

MERRILL, OSCAR F., born in Plymouth, 1840; Capt. Chapman's Company, three months' recruit, 1861; also Co. I, First N. E. Cavalry; enlisted Oct. 31, 1861; wounded at Front Royal, Va., May 30, 1862; captured at Mountville, Va., Oct. 31, 1862; paroled; wounded severely at Middleboro', Va., June 18, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; corporal, sergeant; discharged July 15, 1865. He removed to Omaha, Neb.

MERRILL, ROCKWOOD G., born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1862; principal musician; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth at time of enlistment, and died in Bridgewater, Aug. 25, 1863.

MERRILL, WALTER A., born in Worcester, Mass., 1843; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Plymouth, Nov. 2, 1861; died, disease, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1862. At time of enlistment he lived in Plymouth.

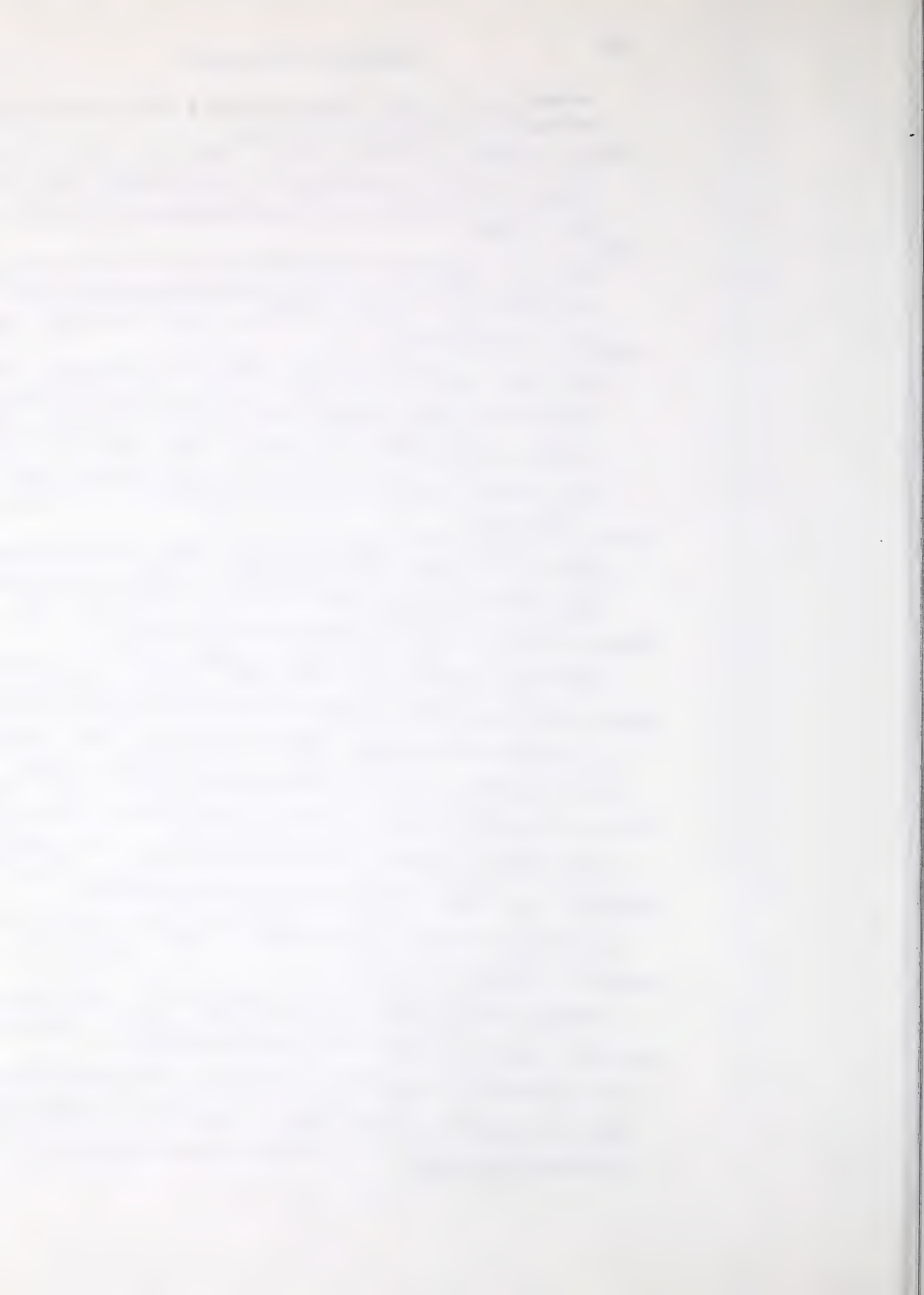
MERRILL, WALTER R., born in Campton, 1832; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 11, 1862; mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and died Dec. 21, 1862. He lived in Plymouth, almost continuously, from 1855 until his death.

MITCHELL, GEORGE K., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 19, 1861; died, disease, at Roanoke Island, N. C., April 16, 1862. Always lived in Plymouth.

MITCHELL, JOHN, born in England, 1840; Co. F, Sixth; a recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 31, 1863; deserted at Camp Nelson, Ky., Jan. 31, 1864.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH L., born in Boston, Mass., 1841; Co. B, 29 Mass. Infantry; enlisted at Boston, May 14, 1861; sergeant; discharged May 14, 1864. He has lived in Plymouth since 1881.

MITCHELL, LEWIS, born in Canada, 1830; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 12, 1862; captured at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; paroled Feb. 17, 1865; died in Rumney, March 15, 1865. He lived in Plymouth and vicinity about six years previous to enlistment.



- MITCHELL, ROBERT W., born in Brookline, Mass., 1831; Co. L, First Mass. Cavalry; enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; discharged June 26, 1865. The family removed to Plymouth, 1833. He lived in Plymouth much of the time until 1886. He died in Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 20, 1887.
- MORAN, JOHN, born in Ireland, 1842; unassigned recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Feb. 10, 1865. He was a private in Fourteenth as late as Feb. 21, 1865. No further record.
- MORGAN, ANDREW J., born in Bridgewater, 1837; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 4, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863; resided in Plymouth at time of enlistment.
- MORGAN, EDWIN J., born in Bridgewater, 1836; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 4, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. Resided in Plymouth at time of enlistment.
- MORTON, FRANK, born in Concord, Vt., 1846; Co. G, 17 Vermont Inf.; enlisted at Kirby, Vt., Feb. 16, 1864; corporal; discharged July 14, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1877, and is here residing.
- MOSES, DAVID P., born in Alexandria, 1843; Co. G, First Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.
- MUCHMORE, ALONZO D., born in Orford, 1840; Co. I, Sixth; enlisted at Orford, Nov. 30, 1861; discharged, disability, at Annapolis, Md., April 9, 1862. Lived in Campton several years, and now in Holderness. He is one of the physicians of Plymouth.
- MUDGETT, AMBROSE H., born in Sandwich, 1825; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Sept. 1, 1862; discharged, disability, at Concord, Oct. 10, 1864. He lived in Plymouth, 1870-82; removed to Lakeport.
- NELSON, JAMES C., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. C, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Hebron, Aug. 22, 1862; corporal and sergeant; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; commissioned first lieutenant, Co. I, 32 Infantry, colored, Feb. 26, 1864; discharged, disability, Sept. 8, 1864. A Free Baptist minister. (See Vol. II.)
- NELSON, JOSEPH B., born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Hebron, Sept. 8, 1862; died, disease, at Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863.
- NUTTING, THEODORE V., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 14, 1861; corporal; captured at Poplar Springs Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 31, 1864. He was also one of the supernumerary recruits, 1861.

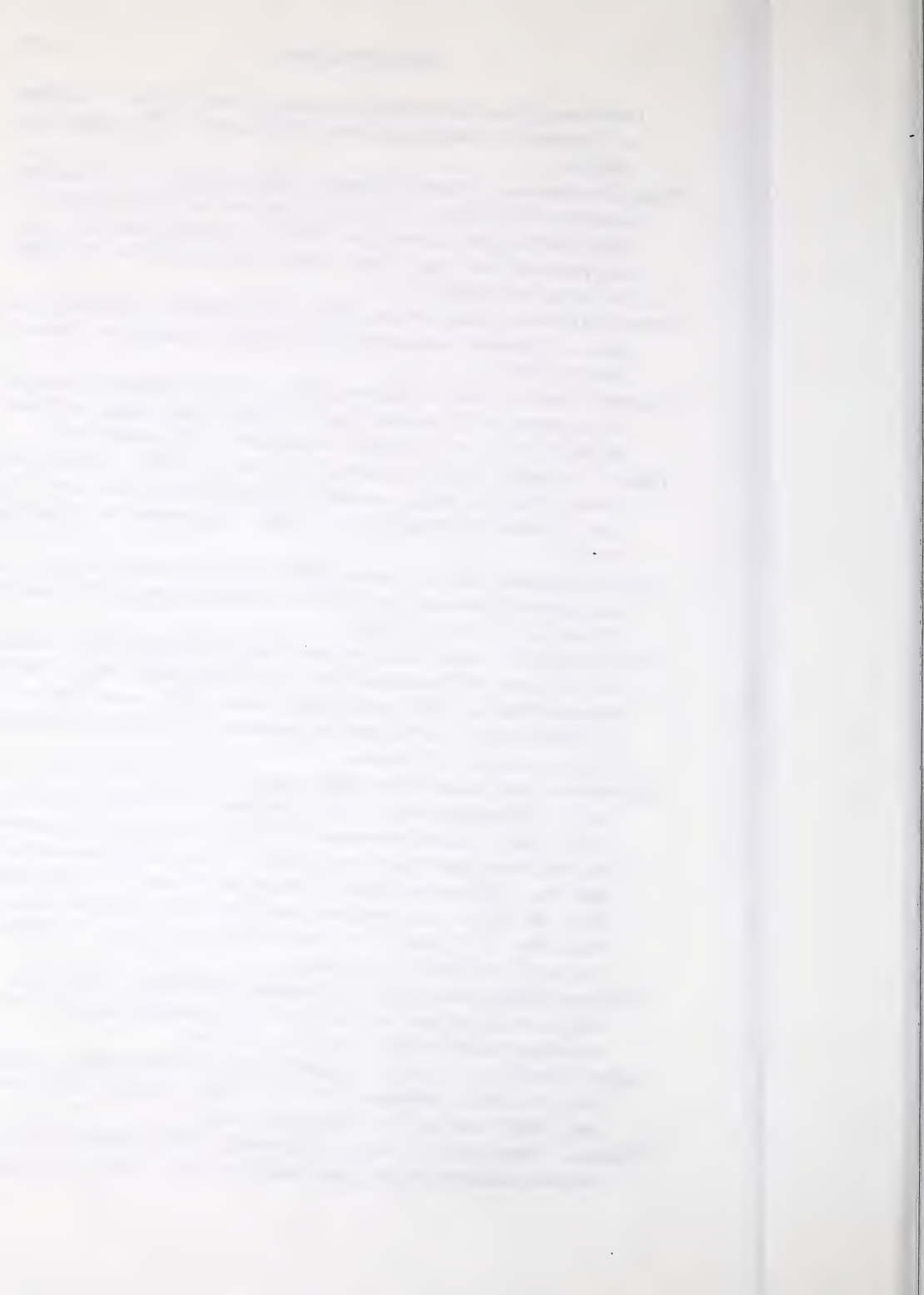




- ORDWAY, GEORGE T., born in Warner, 1842; Co. D, Eleventh; enlisted on the quota of Warner, Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; discharged June 4, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1866 until 1885, when he removed to California.
- O'SULLIVAN, MICHAEL, born in Ireland, 1823; Co. F, Tenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
- PAGE, IRA M., born in Westfield, Vt., 1840; Co. F, 33 Mass.; enlisted at Lowell, Aug. 5, 1862, for three years; discharged June 11, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1887 until his death, Nov. 27, 1894.
- PALMER, LEMUEL, born in Campton, 1836; Co. C, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 30, 1864; discharged at Concord, May 17, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1862 to 1869; removed to Campton.
- PARKER, ADDISON A., born in Boston, Mass., 1839; Co. D, Fourth; enlisted July 26, 1861; wagoner; re-enlisted Feb. 17, 1864; discharged Aug. 23, 1865. He lived in this town a few years and removed to Centre Harbor. In town record his name sometimes is written Addison O. Parker.
- PARKER, CURTIS L., born in Concord, Vt., 1838; Co. B, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1861; corporal; discharged, disability, at New York, Nov. 26, 1862. He lived in Plymouth several years, later in Woodstock; died June 6, 1902.
- PARKER, JOSEPH, born in England, 1838; U. S. Navy from 1861 to 1864, and subsequently 9 N. Y. H. A. He has lived in Plymouth since 1892.
- PENNIMAN, JUSTUS B., born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 12, 1862; mortally wounded at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863; died at New Orleans, La., June 16, 1863. The Justus B. Penniman Post, G. A. R., renews his memory.
- PERKINS, JOHN E., born in Salem, Mass., 1837; 131 Penn. Infantry; enlisted for nine months, Aug. 2, 1862; discharged at expiration of term of service; participated in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He has lived in Plymouth since 1897. (See Vol. II, p. 643.)
- PERVIER, ANDREW J., born in Franklin, 1836; Co. A, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, a recruit, Oct. 27, 1863; captured at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864; died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 5, 1864. The family removed to Plymouth in 1842.
- PHILBRICK, HIRAM C., born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. D, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Sanbornton, Aug. 11, 1862; corporal; wounded at



- Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth in youth, and from 1866 to 1900. Now resides in Georgia.
- PIKE, CHRISTOPHER C., born in Plymouth, 1832; Fifth N. Y. Infantry; transferred to 14 N. Y. Cavalry; he was wounded severely at Gaines' Mills, June 1, 1864, and left for dead upon the field. He was promoted and was a major when discharged, Nov. 27, 1865. He resides in Easton, Pa.
- POTTER, HARRISON, born in Maine, 1820; Co. K, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, a recruit, Oct. 29, 1863; discharged at Concord, June 22, 1865.
- PRESTON, JOHN A., born in Rumney, 1830; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 14, 1862; died, disease, at Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1864. He removed to Plymouth, 1857.
- PRIEST, CUMMINGS, born in Lisbon, 1843; Co. H, Eighth; enlisted at Lisbon, Nov. 2, 1861; wounded at Labadieville, La., Oct. 27, 1862; discharged, wounds, Oct. 7, 1863. He removed to Plymouth, 1896.
- PROBEN, AUGUSTE, born in France, 1842; Co. B, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863; died, disease, at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Nov. 21, 1864.
- REED, JOSEPH W., born 1840; colored; Co. D, 54 Mass. Inf.; enlisted on the quota of Worcester, Mass., for three years, Dec. 3, 1863; deserted March, 1865; apprehended June, 1865; name appears on roll dated Aug. 20, 1865, awaiting sentence. At time of enlistment he was residing in Plymouth.
- RICHARDSON, ASA, born in Pembroke, Aug. 16, 1809; Co. G, Sixth; enlisted at Newport, Oct. 10, 1861; wagoner; discharged, disability, Dec. 2, 1862. On rolls his age in 1861 is given as forty-three because he was above forty-five, the age limit. He was the oldest soldier in this list. He removed from Newport to Plymouth, and here died, Nov. 18, 1884. One daughter was the wife of Hiram Sherman Woodbury of Plymouth, and one the wife of Martin V. Dickey. His only son died in the service.
- ROBERTS, EDMUND, born in South Hampton, Va., 1844; Co. G, 38 U. S. Inf., colored, enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged at Indianola, Tex., June 25, 1867.
- ROBIE, WILLIAM J., born in Plymouth, 1845; 60 Mass. Inf.; enlisted July 16, 1864; discharged Nov. 30, 1864. He lived in Plymouth until 1880; now resides in Richmond, Ind.
- ROGERS, NATHANIEL P., born in Plymouth, 1838; musician; Fourth; enlisted at Gilford as first class musician, Sept. 7, 1861; discharged,



disability, at Hilton Head, S. C., Dec. 26, 1861. He resides at Michigan City, Ind.

ROGERS, TRISTRAM, born Waldon, Vt., 1833; Fourth Regiment; appointed assistant surgeon, Dec. 1, 1864. The appointment was declined. He has practised medicine in Plymouth since 1871.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM A., born in Thornton, 1841; Co. D, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged, disability, at Providence, R. I., Sept. 15, 1862. He lived in Plymouth, 1870-83; now resides in David City, Neb.

RYAN, JAMES, born in Canada, 1843; U. S. Navy, landsman; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for three years, March 2, 1865; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio" and "Paul Jones." He deserted Sept. 24, 1866.

RYAN, JAMES S., born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 14, 1861; corporal. He resided in Lowell, Mass., and in Rumney. He died at Lowell, Feb. 24, 1905.

SANBORN, CHARLES A., born in Gilford, 1844; Co. F, Ninth; enlisted on the quota of Gilford, July 31, 1862; no record of discharge. He lived a few years in Plymouth.

SANBORN, CHARLES E., born in Sanbornton, 1828; Co. C, Fifth; enlisted Sept. 18, 1861; discharged, disability, March 10, 1862; Co. A, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1856-78, when he returned to Campton.

SANBORN, WILLIAM J., born in Fremont, 1841; Co. I, Fifth; enlisted at New Hampton, Oct. 17, 1861; wounded at Savage St., Va., June 29, and at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; discharged at Baltimore, disability, Dec. 18, 1862; also Co. M, Second Mass. H. A.; enlisted Nov. 24, 1863, for three years; discharged, disability, at Beaufort, N. C., May 27, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1874 near the date of his death. He died at Soldiers' Home in Tilton, Dec. 25, 1901.

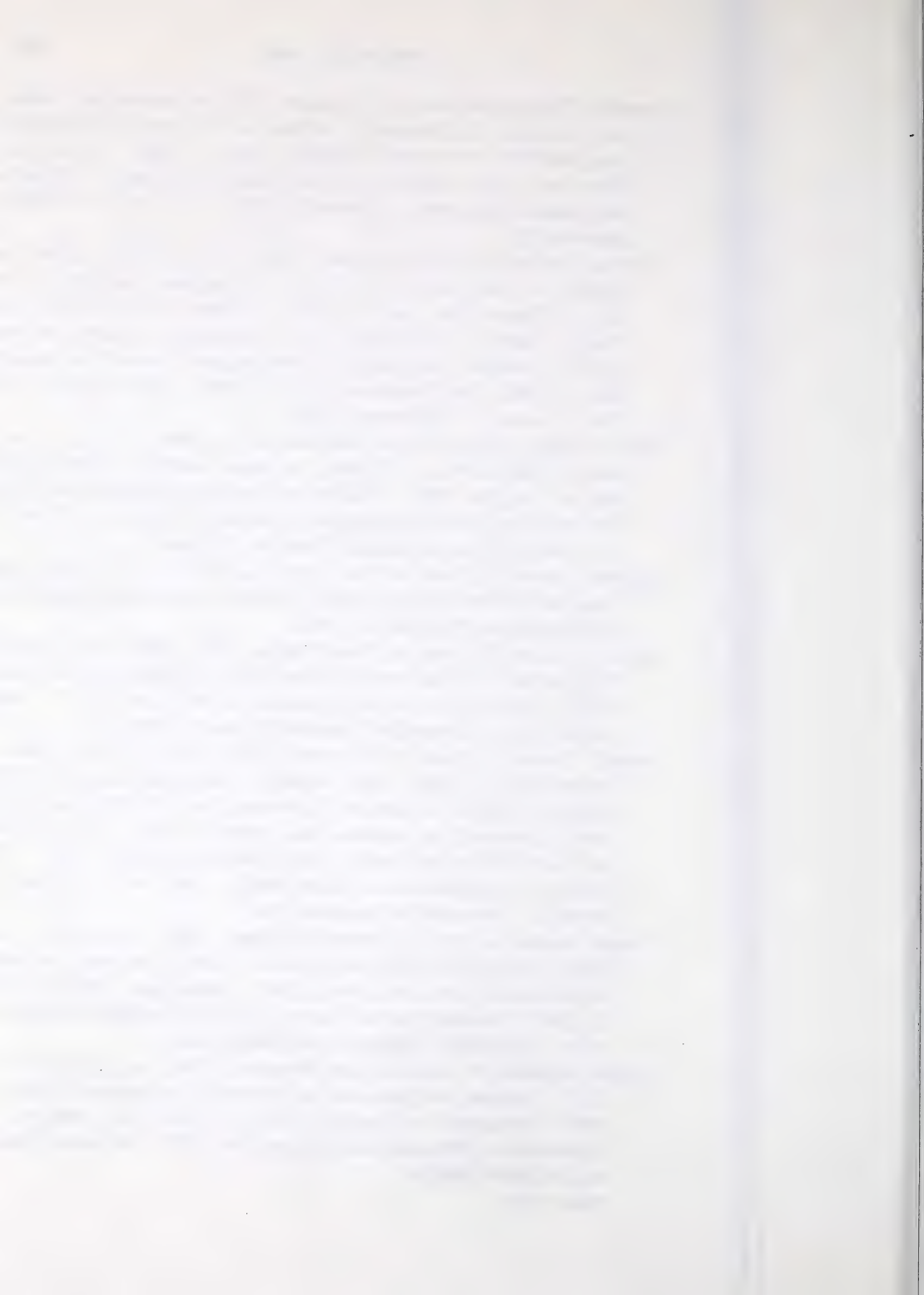
SARGENT, SENECA, born in Thornton, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Thornton, Oct. 15, 1861, corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, sergeant; discharged July 13, 1865. He is a brother of William M. Sargent of the Thirteenth. He lived in Thornton, in Plymouth, 1872-78, and now resides in Ashland.

SARGENT, WALTER H., born in Boscawen, 1825; Co. H, Fourteenth, second lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1862; first lieutenant, Co. D, Nov. 1, 1863; twice wounded, and captured at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; paroled Oct. 7, 1864; discharged, disability, Jan. 18, 1865. He lived a short time in Bridgewater, and 1885 and 1886 in Plymouth. He died in Concord, Nov. 24, 1895.

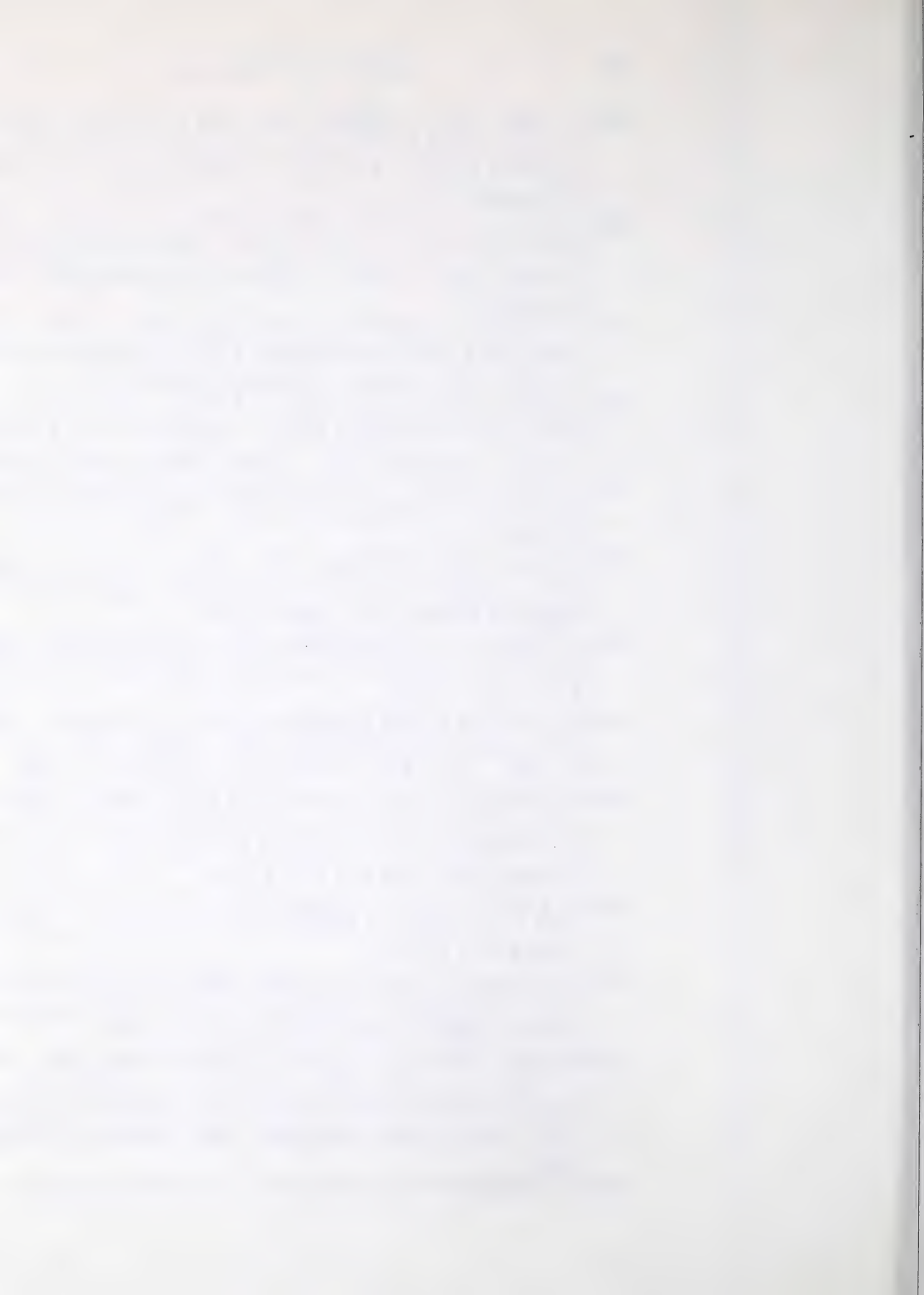




- SARGENT, WILLIAM M., born in Thornton, 1834; an unassigned volunteer; also Co. C, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton, Aug. 20, 1862; discharged, disability, Nov. 4, 1863. He lived in Thornton a few years after the war, and in Plymouth. His wife was buried in this town in February, 1877. He removed to Essex Junction, Vt.
- SAWYER, OLIVER M., born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. E, First; enlisted at Nashua for three months, April 19, 1861, sergeant; captured near Point of Rocks, Md., July 14, 1861; released June 3, 1862; discharged June 18, 1862; also Co. I, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Nashua, Aug. 30, 1862, first sergeant; second lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1862; first lieutenant, July 15, 1864; resigned March 10, 1865. Removed to Hastings, Minn.
- SCOTT, GEORGE HALE, born in Bakersfield, Vt., 1839; Co. G, 13 Vermont; enlisted Sept. 11, 1862, for nine months; sergeant; discharged July 21, 1863. Ordained a Congregational minister, 1873, and pastor of the Congregational Church in Plymouth, 1873-81; now pastor of Congregational Church in Atkinson.
- SEAVEY, CARLOS B., born in Tunbridge, Vt., 1834; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Plymouth, Oct. 14, 1861; corporal; discharged, disability, at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17, 1862.
- SHINN, QUILLEN H., born in West Virginia, 1845; Third and Twelfth Virginia, in U. S. service; enlisted 1861 and discharged in June, 1865; wounded in 1862 and a prisoner at Belle Isle, Va. He was pastor of the Universalist Church of Plymouth, 1881-85.
- SMITH, ALBERT S., born in Wentworth, 1842; Co. F, First Vermont; enlisted May 2, 1861, three months; discharged Aug. 15, 1861; also Co. I, Sixth; enlisted at Wentworth, Nov. 18, 1861; corporal; wounded severely at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; re-enlisted on the quota of Rumney, Dec. 24, 1863; discharged July 17, 1865. On military record his name is Albert Smith. He lived in Plymouth, 1889-95. Removed to Fitzgerald, Ga.
- SMITH, ALFRED L., born in Nantucket, Mass., 1828; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Nov. 8, 1861; sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1862; discharged, disability, Dec. 21, 1863. He removed to Plymouth, 1853, and resided here several years. He died in Newfield, Me., Nov. 2, 1885.
- SMITH, BENJAMIN F., born in New Hampton, 1834; Co. G, First N. H. H. A.; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for one year, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged at Concord, May 19, 1865. He removed to Plymouth in 1892 and here died Aug. 14, 1903. He was a brother of Obadiah G. Smith.



- SMITH, DRED, born in Virginia, 1844; Co. G, 38 U. S. Infantry, colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged at Indianola, Tex., Jan. 25, 1867. In 1895 he was living in Portsmouth, Va.
- SMITH, ELIJAH L., born in Brookfield, Vt., 1828; Co. B, Sixth; enlisted at Haverhill, Sept. 14, 1861; sergeant; discharged at Washington, disability, Dec. 1, 1862. He removed to Plymouth, 1872, and is here residing.
- SMITH, GEORGE W., born Bath, 1834; Co. I, Fifth; enlisted at Plymouth, Oct. 3, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; transferred to Co. H., Jan. 18, 1864; wagoner; discharged June 28, 1865.
- SMITH, HARRY, born in Norway, 1843; U. S. Navy; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for three years, March 3, 1865; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio," "Marblehead," and "Marion"; deserted Dec. 7, 1866.
- SMITH, HENRY, born in New York, 1828; Co. C, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863; substitute; discharged, July 20, 1865.
- SMITH, ISAAC, born in Virginia, 1844; Co. G, 38 U. S. Infantry, colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged at Indianola, Tex., Jan. 25, 1867.
- SMITH, JAMES, born in Pennsylvania, 1838; Co. H, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 29, 1863; deserted at Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1864.
- SMITH, JOHN, born in New Hampshire, 1842; Co. G, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863; corporal; discharged July 20, 1865. At the date of enlistment he was residing in Bath.
- SMITH, OBADIAH G., born in Groton, 1842; Co. G., First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted for one year on the quota of Plainfield, Aug. 18, 1864; farrier; discharged at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865. Removed to Plymouth, 1865; died here Feb. 4, 1905.
- SMITH, THOMAS, born in London, England, 1840; Co. K, Third; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Feb. 11, 1865; corporal; discharged July 20, 1865.
- SPINNEY, DANIEL J., born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. K, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Portsmouth, Aug. 16, 1862; sergeant; discharged, disability, at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 6, 1863.
- SPOKESFIELD, FERDINAND C., born in Roxbury, Mass., 1844; Co. K, 39 Mass. Infantry; enlisted at Woburn, Aug. 22, 1862; discharged, disability, June 20, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1877, and lived here over twenty years; removed to Worcester, Mass.
- STATE, WILLIAM, born in Ireland, 1841; Co. K, Sixth; enlisted on the





quota of Plymouth, a recruit, Dec. 30, 1863; wounded at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; reported absent, July 17, 1864.

STEARNS, CHARLES E., born in Plymouth, 1839; enlisted in 1863 in a Massachusetts regiment. He lived in Plymouth until the date of enlistment, but not subsequently.

STEARNS, RICHARD G., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth. He died Feb. 7, 1893.

STEVENS, NORMAN CURTIS, M. D., born in Plainfield, 1816; served with the army in Virginia as an assistant or contract surgeon. He was a physician in Plymouth from 1842 to 1847.

STRAW, DANIEL D., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Plymouth, Nov. 13, 1861; discharged, disability, at Concord, Nov. 25, 1862. He lived in Plymouth until after service in the army, when he removed to Franklin.

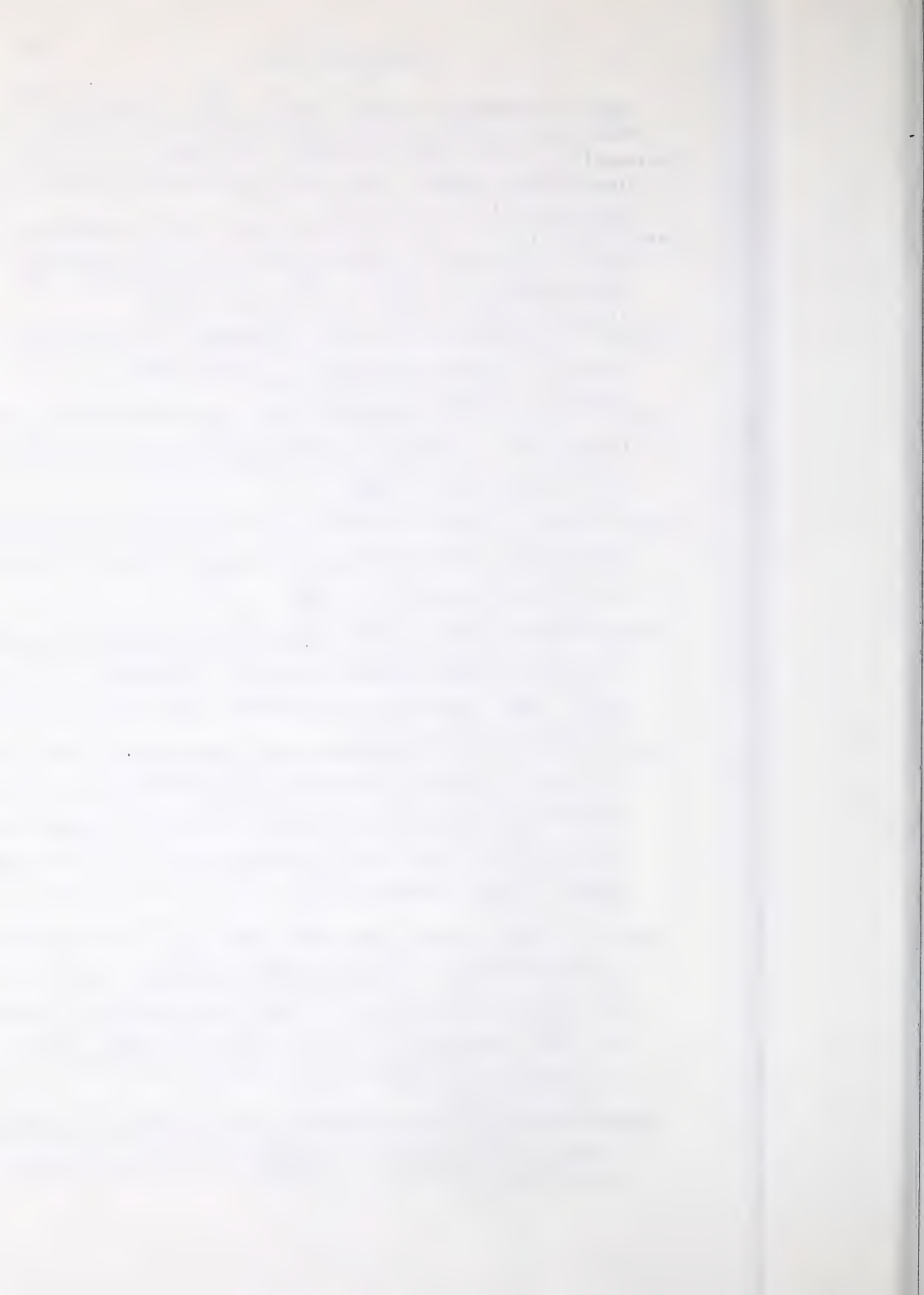
STRAW, RALPH W., born in Plymouth, 1843; Co. H, Fourth; enlisted Sept. 2, 1861; discharged Sept. 20, 1861. He subsequently served in Co. D, First Vt. Cavalry; enlisted as Ralph W. Merrill, Oct. 2, 1861; killed in action May 24, 1862.

SWETT, SYLVESTER, born in Bristol, 1831; Co. C, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Bristol, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded severely at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; transferred to 52 Co., 2 Battalion, V. R. C., May 1, 1865; discharged at Philadelphia, July 7, 1865. He has lived in Plymouth since 1867.

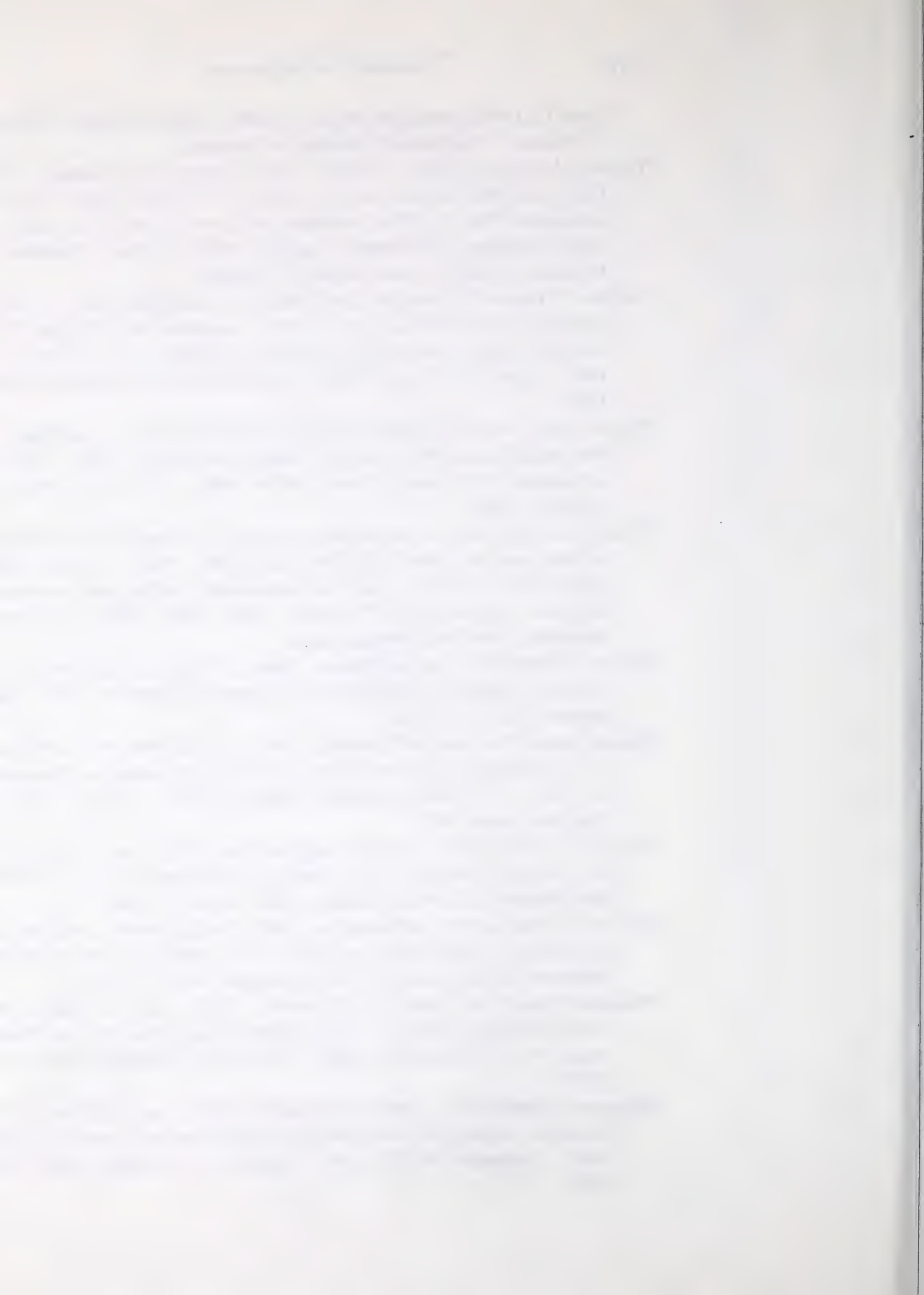
THOMPSON, JOHN L., born in Plymouth, 1835; First Ill. L. A., 1861; Co. K, First N. E. Cavalry; commissioned first lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1861, captain, Dec. 3, 1861, major, July 3, 1862, lieutenant-colonel, July 11, 1862; resigned March 24, 1864; First N. H. Cavalry; commissioned colonel, March 17, 1864, brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1888.

THURSTON, FRANK J., born in Plymouth, 1836; Co. D, Fourth; enlisted at Thornton, Sept. 17, 1861; discharged, disability, at St. Augustine Fla., May 3, 1862; Co. E, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton for one year, Sept. 20, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. He lives in Woodstock. He was a brother of Horace L. Thurston of Campton and of Martha Ellen Thurston, the last wife of Drury Fairbank Cummings.

TUCKER, HENRY M., born in Bridgewater; Co. B, 19 Mass. Inf.; enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, three years; discharged, disability, Jan. 15, 1863; also First Co. N. H. H. A.; enlisted on the quota of Thornton,



- May 15, 1863; discharged Sept. 11, 1865. He is a brother of Moses G. Tucker. He formerly resided in this town.
- TUCKER, MOSES G.**, born in Hebron, 1842; unassigned volunteer, 1861; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 3, 1861; re-enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; sergeant; discharged Aug. 23, 1865. He was a resident of Plymouth, 1858-88; now resides in Ashland.
- TUPPER, WILLIAM H.**, born in East Haddam, Conn., 1838; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Holderness, Dec. 9, 1861; wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged, disability, at Newark, N. J., Dec. 31, 1862. (See Vol. II, p. 683.) He has lived in Plymouth since 1880.
- TYLER, JESSE**, born in Benton, 1827; First Mass. H. A.; enlisted at Peabody, Mass., 1862; artificer; discharged July 8, 1864. He was a resident of Plymouth from 1885 to 1902. He died in Warren, April 15, 1903.
- TYRIE, THOMAS**, born in Scotland, 1846; Co. H, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Derry, July 26, 1864; corporal; discharged July 16, 1865. He was subsequently a Methodist minister, and was appointed to Plymouth, 1887, 1888, 1889. He now preaches in Stafford Springs, Conn.
- UPHAM, HENRY W.**, born in Melrose, Mass., 1847; Co. K, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 21, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.
- WARD, JAMES OTIS**, born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865. He has lived in Campton since 1860.
- WARREN, JERRY**, born in South Hampton, Va., 1846; Co. G, 38 U. S. Inf., colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; died, disease, at Brazos Santiago, Tex., Oct. 11, 1866.
- WATSON, CHARLES**, born in Michigan, 1840; Co. E, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 23, 1864; captured May 18, 1864; exchanged in December, 1864; furloughed Dec. 18, 1864.
- WEBBER, SIMON M.**, born in Plymouth, 1827; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted in Rumney, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged, disability, at Newburne, N. C., June 24, 1862. He died in Rumney, March 15, 1878.
- WEBSTER, ELBRIDGE E.**, born in Plymouth, 1828; Co. D, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Gilford for one year, Feb. 21, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. He died in Lakeport, April 19, 1878.



- WEBSTER, ELISHA A., born in Maine, 1840; First Maine Cavalry; wounded June 15, 1864; discharged Dec. 20, 1864. He removed to Plymouth in 1880 and to Rumney in 1893.
- WEBSTER, HENRY, born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 15, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863.
- WEDGEWOOD, CHARLES E., born in Boston, Mass., 1846; Co. G, First N. H. H. A.; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for one year, Aug. 31, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.
- WELCH, WILLIAM B., born in Plymouth, 1834; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Aug. 15, 1862; wounded seven times at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; discharged, disability, from U. S. Hospital in Manchester, May 29, 1865.
- WESCOTT, GUSTINE M., born in Danbury, 1834; Co. F, Ninth; enlisted on the quota of Manchester, June 13, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md. Sept. 17, 1862; discharged, disability, Nov. 5, 1862; also 69 Co., 2 Battalion, V. R. C.; enlisted on the quota of Rumney, Jan. 1, 1864. He lived in Plymouth, 1868-74; removed to Rumney.
- WHEELER, WILLIAM H., born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. C, 16 Mass. Inf.; enlisted July 2, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted Dec. 26, 1863; commissioned second lieutenant, July 6, 1864; transferred to 11 Battalion, Mass. Inf., July 11, 1864; first lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1864; captain, July 11, 1865; not mustered; discharged as first lieutenant, July 26, 1865. He lived in Plymouth until he entered the service; after the war he lived in Fitchburg, Mass. He died in Lunenburg, Mass., April 5, 1904. (See Vol. II.)
- WHITE, HENRY A., born Winchendon, Mass., 1846; Co. I, First N. H. H. A.; enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. He is a passenger conductor, B. & M. Railroad, and has lived in Plymouth since 1874.
- WIGHT, ELI MELLEN, born Bethel, Me., 1841; he was an assistant surgeon, 1865-66. He lived in Plymouth, 1862-64.
- WILLIAMS, GEORGE, born in Utica, N. Y., 1847; Co. C, 105 N. Y. Infantry; sergeant. He lived in Plymouth several years, and here died, March 19, 1895; buried in Trinity Cemetery.
- WILSON, GORDON S., born in Salisbury, 1841; Co. G, Second Mass.; enlisted for three years, May 25, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. The family removed from Salisbury to Plymouth in 1856. (See Vol. II, p. 755.)
- WOODBURY, WOOSTER E., born in Campton, 1836; Co. C, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 18, 1862; severely wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; corporal; discharged June





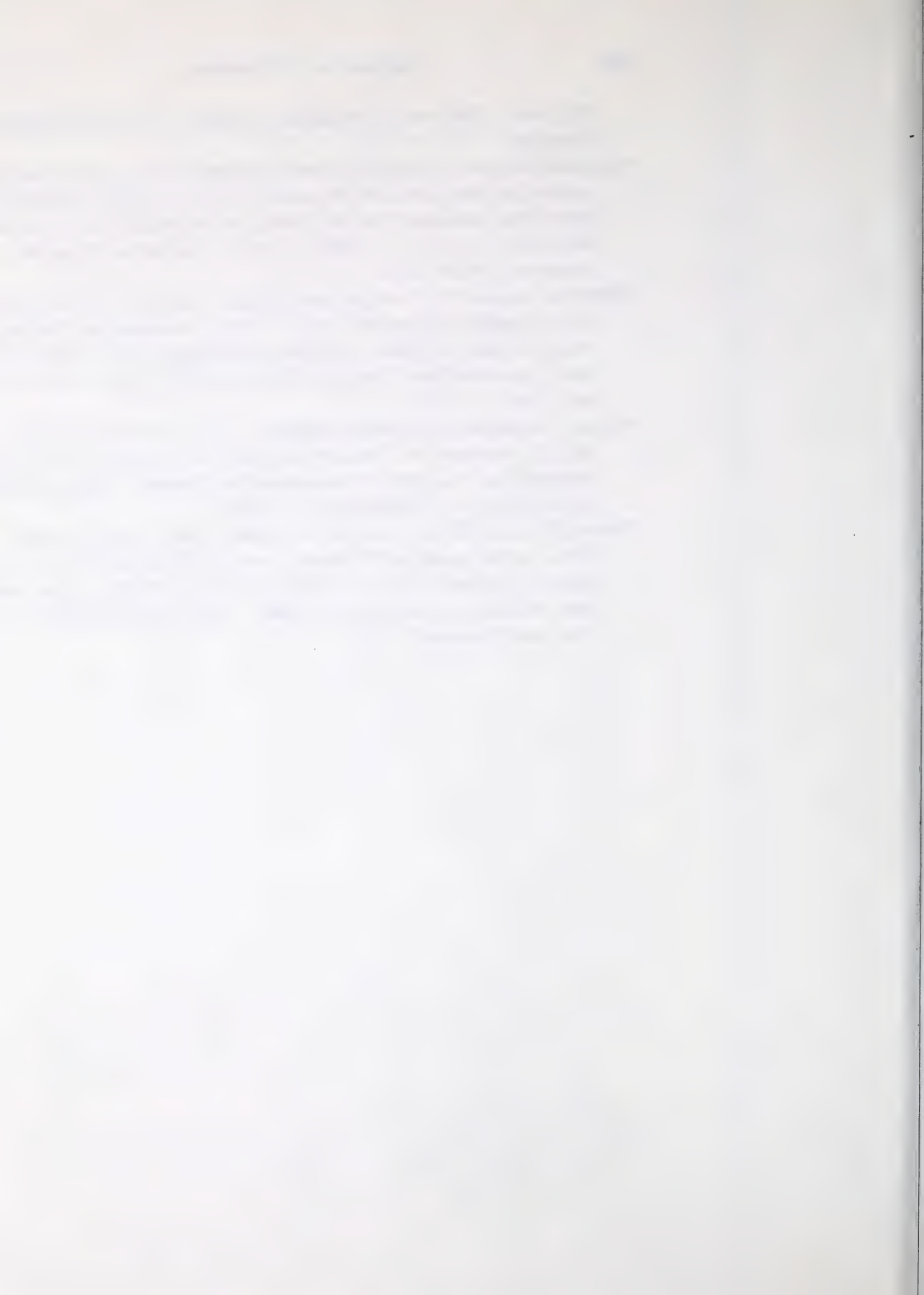
21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1874-82, when he returned to Campton.

WORTHEN, GEORGE E., born in Lowell, Mass., 1843; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 14, 1862; corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1864; transferred to Co. C; mustered out June 21, 1865. In 1861 he was a resident of Plymouth, and is now of Lowell, Mass.

WORTHEN, GEORGE W., born in Candia, 1835; Co. C, Eleventh; enlisted on the quota of Concord, Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; corporal; discharged June 4, 1865. The family removed from Candia to Plymouth, 1837. He died in Concord, Jan. 7, 1886.

WRIGHT, RENSELEAR O., born Johnstown, N. Y., 1846; Co. H, N. H. H. A.; enlisted at Concord for one year, Aug. 24, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1879, and lived here four years. He died Oct. 24, 1883.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H. H., born in Canterbury, 1841; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 3, 1861; re-enlisted on the quota of Haverhill, Feb. 24, 1864; corporal; killed at mine explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. He lived in Plymouth from 1846 until his death.

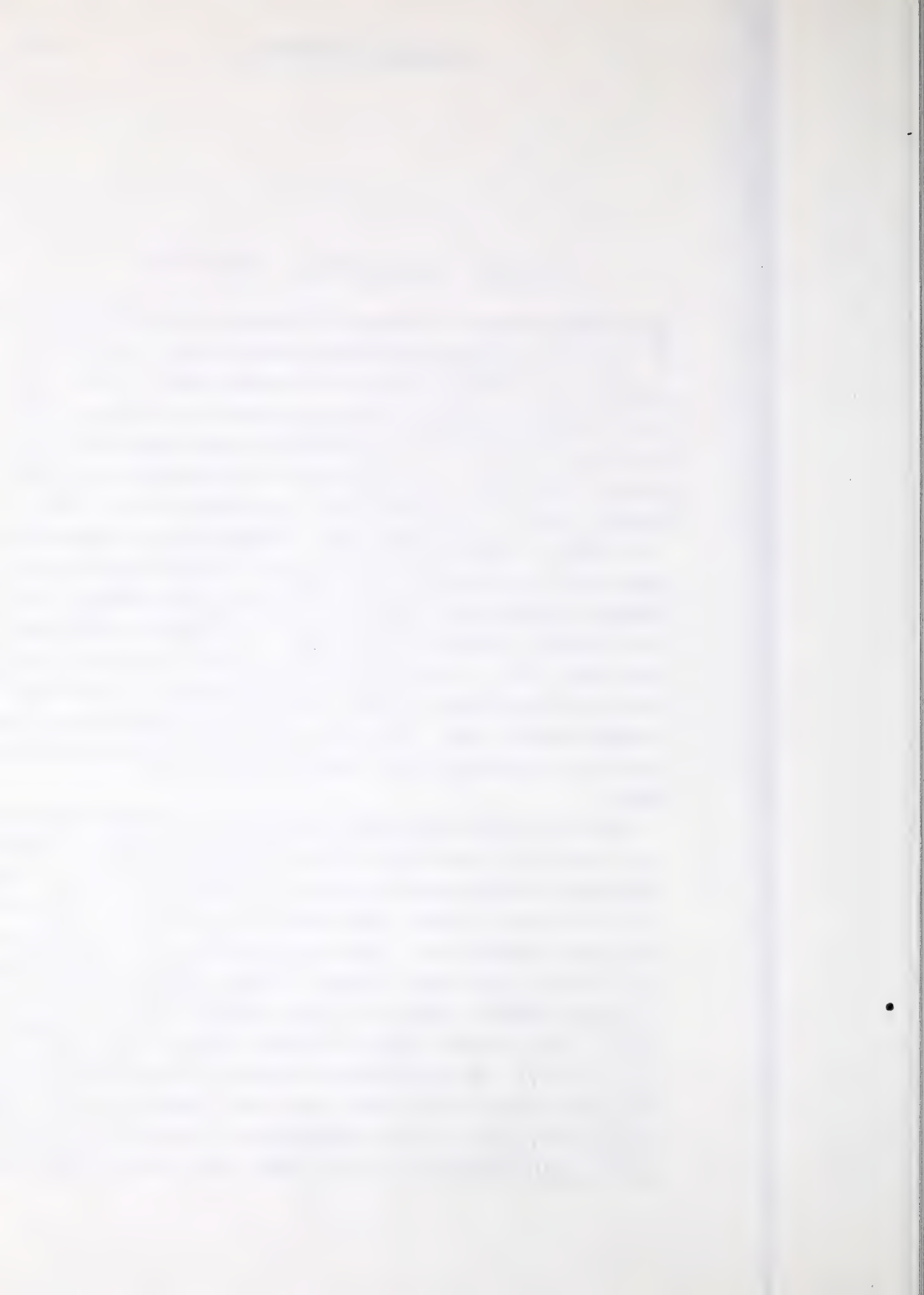


## XXXIII. FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

**F**REEMASONS. — Thomas W Thompson, the grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, granted a special dispensation for a Masonic Lodge at Plymouth, April 27, 1803. In July following an informal meeting was held in this town, at which Rev. Isaac Root was chosen a committee to make application for a charter. His mission was successful, and a charter to the Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, of Plymouth, was granted July 27, 1803.

In 1800 Col. Samuel Wells built a substantial and commodious house upon the south side of the highway leading from Plymouth Village to Rumney, and about two miles west of the village. Here was a popular inn about thirty years. As originally constructed, there was a hall or audience room upon the second floor, and here the Olive Branch Lodge were accustomed to hold stated meetings several years. The house, with many fertile acres, has been owned and occupied by Thomas Clark and his children since 1840.

The Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, of Free and Accepted Masons was constituted, and officers were installed in October, 1803. The Grand Lodge records the date as Tuesday, October 25, and the local records of the lodge assert the installation occurred Wednesday, October 26. The charter members were Rev. Robert Fowle, Rev. Isaac Root, William Webster, William White, Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Crisp B. Noyes, Daniel Ladd, Peter McQuesten, Moses Lewis, Israel W. Kelley, Moses Kelley, and Benjamin Tolford. Of these William Webster, Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Crisp B. Noyes, Daniel Ladd, and Peter McQuesten were residents of Plymouth, and are frequently and honorably mentioned in the annals of the town. Rev. Robert Fowle was the Episcopal





clergyman of Holderness, and one of the trustees of Holmes Plymouth Academy. The residence of Rev. Isaac Root is unknown. William White was a prominent citizen of Wentworth. Col. Moses Lewis was a merchant and active in business affairs, residing in Bridgewater, now Bristol. He was the father of Rufus G. Lewis, a donor and trustee of Holmes Plymouth Academy. Israel W. Kelley, son of Col. Moses Kelley, was born in Goffstown, Jan. 4, 1778. He married, Aug. 7, 1801, Rebecca Fletcher, a daughter of Rev. Elijah and Rebecca (Chamberlain) Fletcher, and a sister of Grace Fletcher, the wife of Daniel Webster. He lived in Bridgewater a short time, removing to Salisbury, 1803, and later to Concord. Moses Kelley, probably a brother of Israel W. Kelley, was an innholder and the first postmaster of Bridgewater Village (now Bristol). Benjamin Tolford, the last of the charter members, was of Alexandria, and a descendant of John Tolford, one of the founders of Londonderry.

The lodge held regular meetings at the Wells house until 1816. In the meantime Nathan Harris had erected a hall on Highland Street, on the site of the house of the late Emerson O. Gitchell, and to this hall the lodge removed and here held regular meetings until 1830, when the active life of the organization for nearly thirty years was suspended.

In 1815 the number of master masons was forty-one, and in 1830 the membership had increased to fifty-three.

During this period twelve masters presided:—

Rev. Robert Fowle of Holderness, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1823, 1824.

Col. William Webster of Plymouth, 1806, 1815, 1816, 1819.

Dr. Timothy Tilton of Bridgewater, 1807, 1810, 1811.

Crisp B. Noyes of Plymouth, 1808.

Col. Moses Lewis of Bridgewater, 1809.

Daniel Smiley, Esq., of Plymouth, 1812, 1817.

Isaac Stafford of Plymouth, 1813, 1814.

Joseph Shepard of Holderness, 1818, 1825.

Dr. Jonathan Robbins of Plymouth, 1820.

Dr. Thomas Whipple of Wentworth, 1821.

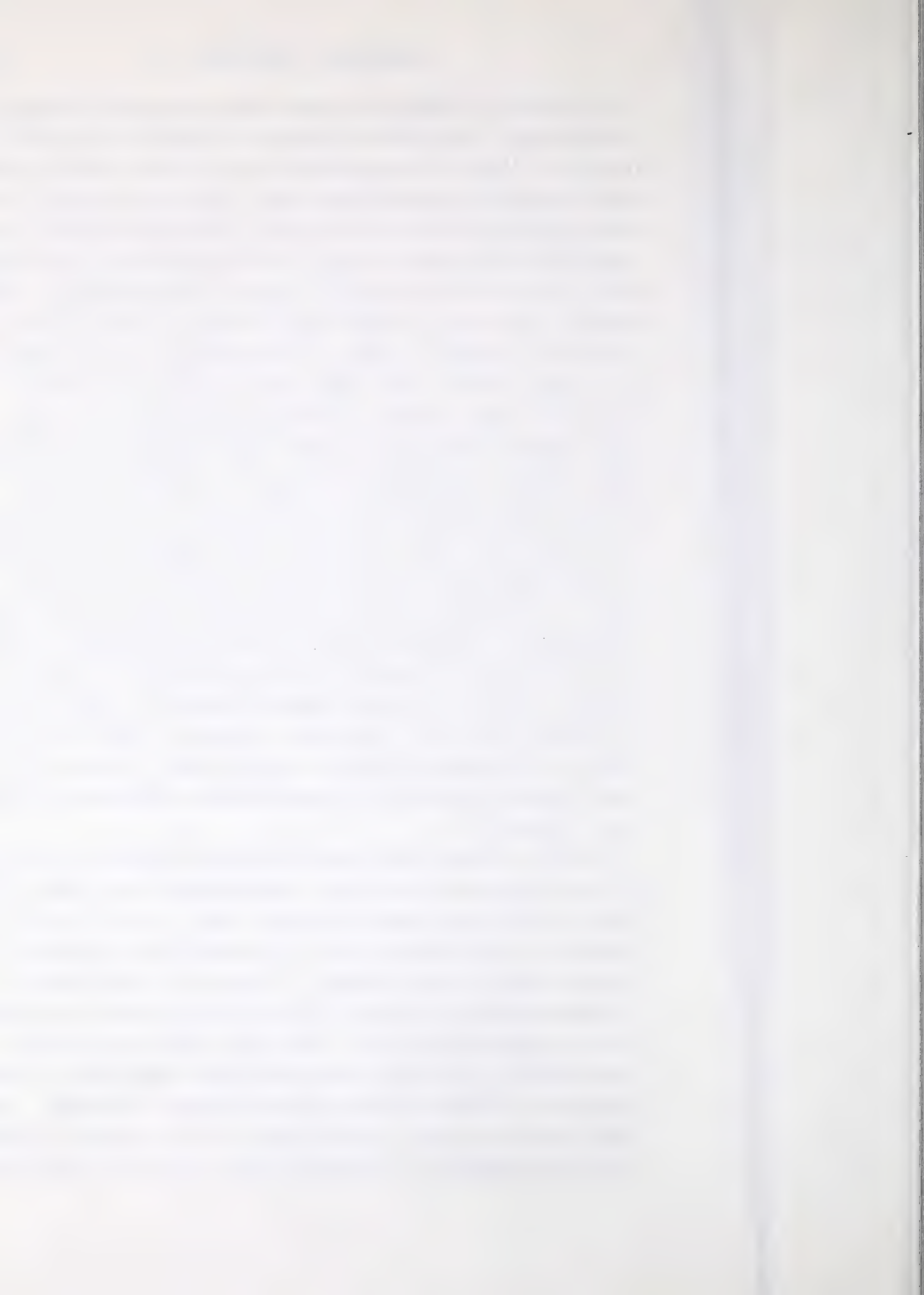
Samuel C. Webster, Esq., of Plymouth, 1822, 1826, 1827, 1828.

William Thornton of Thornton, 1829.



The history of Masonry in this country during the Morgan era is well known, and forms an important chapter in the annals of the order. Many of the established lodges became extinct, others were temporarily suspended, and only a minority continued work and organization without interruption. The Olive Branch Lodge was inactive from 1830 to 1858, and in the meantime the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. This feature of the history of the lodge is ably and intelligently discussed in an address by Hon. Alvin Burleigh at the centennial anniversary, 1903. The lodge was reorganized in 1858. A petition for the restoration of the suspended charter, signed by Isaac Stafford, Winthrop Merrill, Peter Hobart, John Webber, John Fuller, Uriah Colburn, Denison R. Burnham, James B. Moody, Nathaniel F. Draper, and George W. Prescott was preferred Aug. 26, 1858. The charter was returned and the lodge restored September 18, and the first meeting was held Oct. 19, 1858. The brethren who first were admitted after the restoration of the charter were Hiram Clark of Plymouth, Thomas P. Cheney of Holderness, and Edward H. Colby of Plymouth. Demits were granted, Nov. 8, 1859, by the lodge to Thomas P. Cheney, Thomas N. Hughes, James M. Thompson, Andrew O. Baker, and John Fuller, who obtained a charter from the Grand Lodge, and with other Masons organized Mt. Prospect Lodge at Holderness Village (now Ashland).

The Olive Branch Lodge occupied a hall in the hotel of Denison R. Burnham, on the site of the Pemigewasset House, from 1858 until the hotel was burned, Aug. 29, 1862. In this fire all the properties of the lodge except the records, and including the original charter, were consumed. A new hall was furnished on the third floor of a building of John S. Tufts, where now stands the drug store of Tufts & Co. The first meeting in this hall was assembled Jan. 12, 1863. This building was burned Feb. 3, 1864, and again the lodge lost all its properties except the records. The lodge found temporary accommodation in the academy building and in the courthouse. In 1865 the lodge removed to Cook's Hall,



in the building now occupied as the Town Hall. In 1879 the lodge removed to Mason and Weeks Hall, in the brick building at the corner of Main and Bridge streets, being the hall now occupied jointly by the Patrons of Husbandry and Knights of Pythias. Here the lodge assembled and increased in numbers until March 21, 1889, when it removed to a new and commodious hall, and its present home in Kidder's Block. The present membership is one hundred and twenty.

Since the restoration of the charter the lodge has elected and has proposed under the supervision of twenty-four masters:—

John Norris, 1858, 1859.  
James B. Moody, 1860.  
Henry W. Blair, 1861, 1862, 1864.  
James L. Rogers, 1863.  
Henry S. George, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1877.  
Oliver S. McQuesten, 1867.  
Hiram Clark, 1869.  
Gilmore McLane Houston, 1870.  
Henry C. Currier, 1871.  
Hiram B. Farnum, 1872.  
Alvin Burleigh, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1879.  
Ebenezer K. Blodgett, 1878.  
Renselear O. Wright, 1881, 1882.  
Edward W. White, 1883, 1884.  
Joseph P. Huckins, 1885.  
George H. Adams, 1886, 1887.  
Frank H. Rollins, 1888, 1894, 1895.  
Davis B. Keniston, 1889, 1890, 1891.  
Frank W. Russell, 1892, 1893.  
Charles W. George, 1896, 1897.  
Charles E. Barker, 1898, 1899.  
James Frank Gould, 1900, 1901.  
George B. Blood, 1902, 1903.  
Moody P. Gore, 1904, 1905.

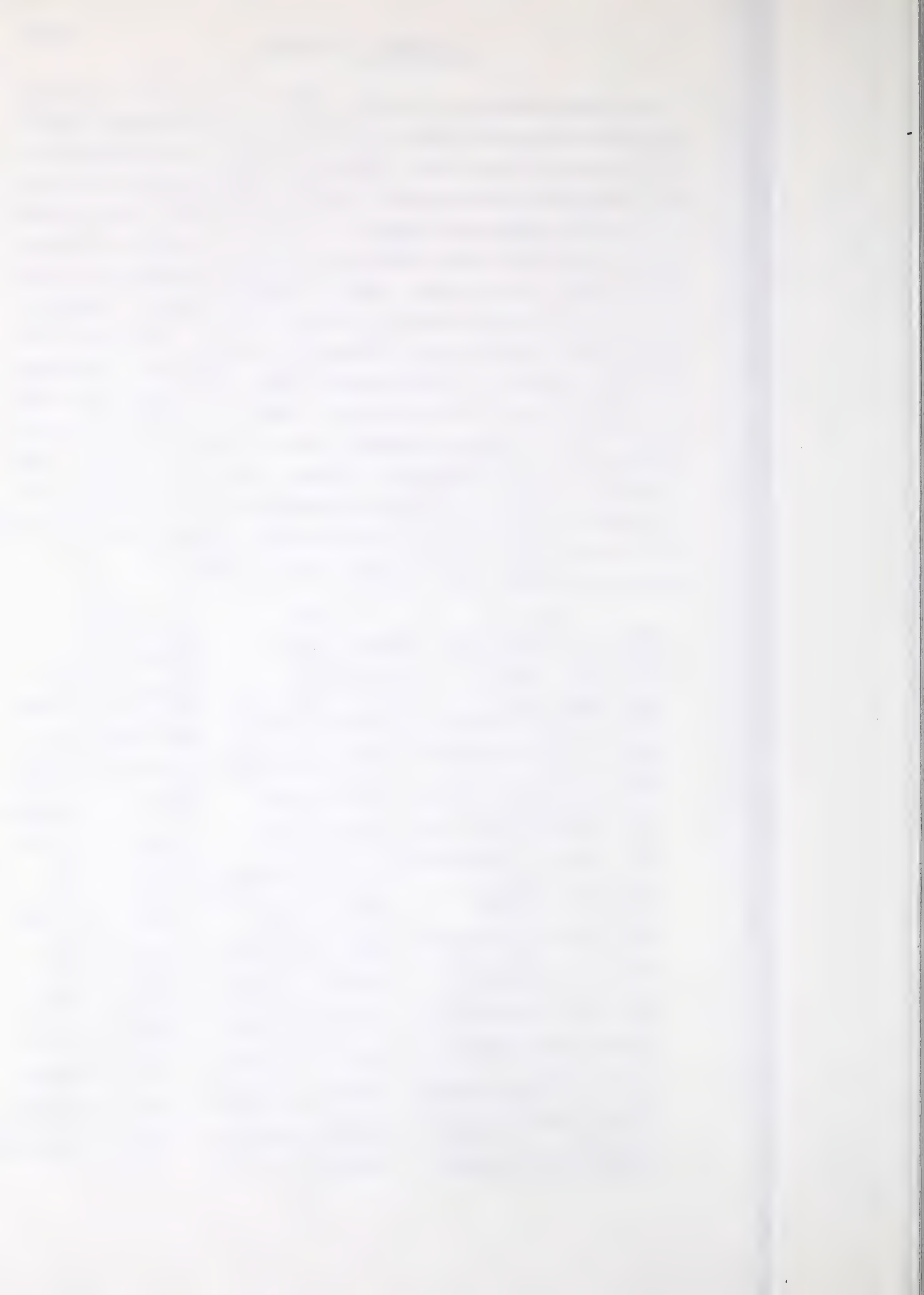
In accord with the spirit of the order, many of the brotherhood have continued the journey, camping in the halls of the chapter and the council.





THE PEMIGEWASSET CHAPTER, No. 13, R. A. M. — A dispensation was granted July 4, 1864, by John R. Holland, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in New Hampshire, to organize a chapter of Royal Arch Masons to be called Pemigewasset Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M. The dispensation was issued to the following petitioners: Henry S. George, Hiram Clark, John Mason, John G. Langdon, Denison R. Burnham, Desevignia S. Burnham, Nathaniel F. Draper, James L. Rogers, Eli Mellen Wight, Josiah G. Morrison, Rinaldo R. D. Dearborn, Oliver S. McQuesten, Chase W. Calley, Ebenezer K. Smith, Charles O. McQuesten, Thomas L. Flood, Cyrus K. Kelley, Manson Seavy, Valorus A. Seavy, Gilmore McL. Houston, Henry W. Blair, Thomas P. Cheney, and John Norris. The dispensation appointed Henry S. George, E. H. P.; Hiram Clark, E. K.; and Desevignia S. Burnham, E. S. There is no record of any meeting from May 5, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1876.

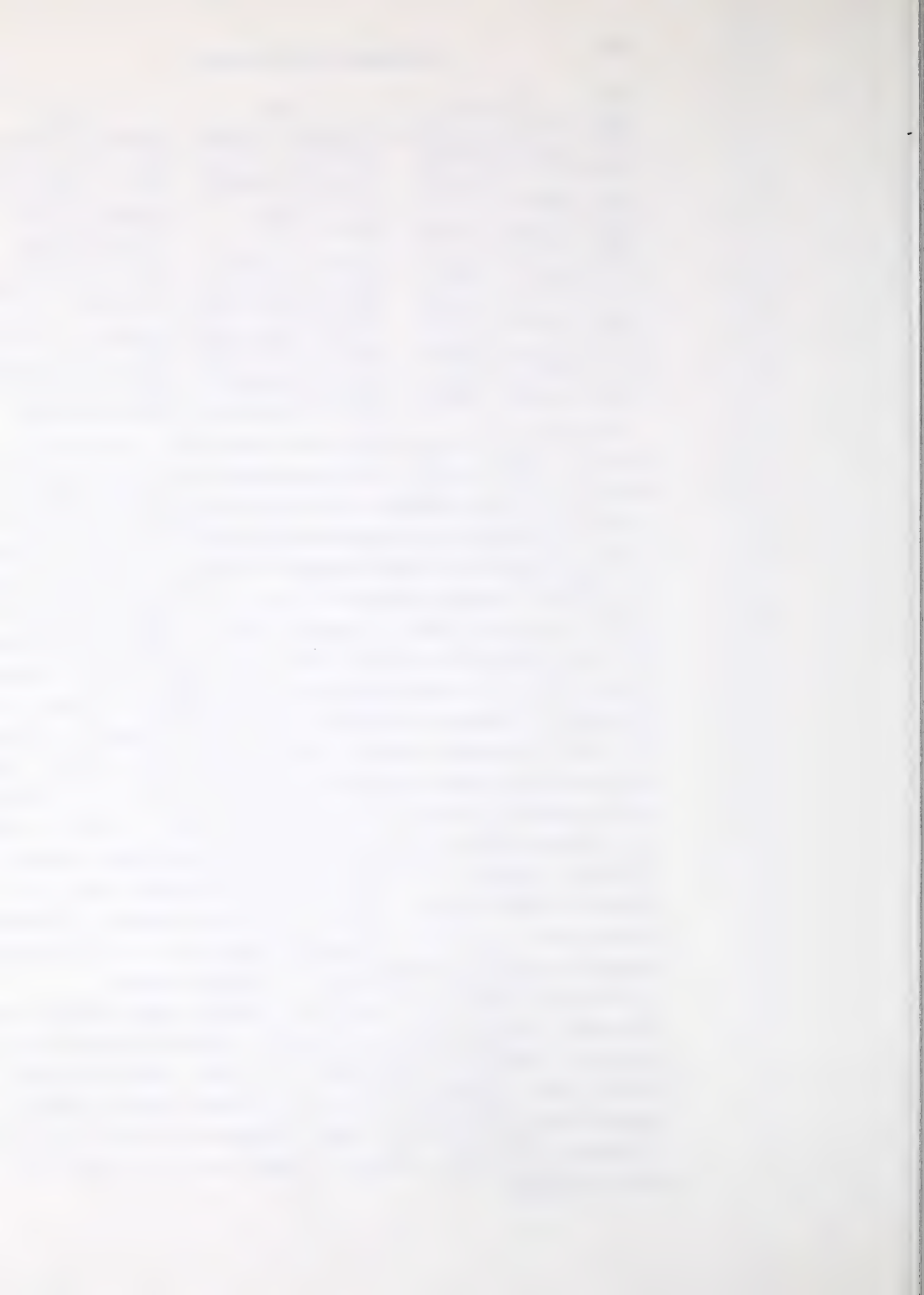
DATE.	HIGH PRIEST.	KING.	SCRIBE.
1866	Henry S. George	Hiram Clark	John Mason
1867	Hiram Clark	John Mason	Cyrus K. Kelley
1868	Hiram Clark	John Mason	Cyrus K. Kelley
1876	Joseph S. Morrison	Manson S. Brown	R. R. D. Dearborn
1877	Joseph S. Morrison	Josiah G. Morrison	Manson S. Brown
1878	R. R. D. Dearborn	Josiah G. Morrison	Manson S. Brown
1879	William H. Raymond	Alvin Burleigh	Marcus L. Emmons
1880	William H. Raymond	Alvin Burleigh	Marcus L. Emmons
1881	Marcus L. Emmons	R. O. Wright	Henry C. Dearborn
1882	R. O. Wright	Henry C. Dearborn	Royal A. Chase
1883	R. O. Wright	Henry C. Dearborn	Royal A. Chase
1884	Henry C. Dearborn	Royal A. Chase	Edward W. White
1885	Edward W. White	John F. Maynard	Elliot B. Hodge
1886	Elliot B. Hodge	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1887	John F. Maynard	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1888	John F. Maynard	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1889	George H. Adams	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1890	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	Frank H. Rollins
1891	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	Frank H. Rollins
1892	Frank H. Rollins	Joseph P. Huckins	Timothy E. Bayley
1893	Frank H. Rollins	Joseph P. Huckins	Timothy E. Bayley



DATE.	HIGH PRIEST.	KING.	SCRIBE.
1894	Josiah G. Morrison	Timothy E. Bayley	Edward P. Warner
1895	Davis B. Keniston	Timothy E. Bayley	Moses A. Batchelder
1896	Davis B. Keniston	Timothy E. Bayley	Moses A. Batchelder
1897	William F. Adams	Sceva Speare	Charles E. Barker
1898	William F. Adams	Sceva Speare	Charles E. Barker
1899	William F. Adams	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck
1900	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1901	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1902	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1903	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1904	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1905	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Wm. M. Sweeney

THE OMEGA COUNCIL, No. 9, R. and S. M., was instituted at Littleton, May 15, 1876. A dispensation was granted March 13, 1876, by Oliver C. Fisher, M. I., Grand Master of R. and S. M. in New Hampshire, to Companions Charles B. Griswold, Samuel B. Page, Samuel P. Carbee, George W. Barrett, William A. Haskins, Frank Simpson, George F. Savage, and Benjamin Franklin Wells to open and hold a council of Select, Royal, and Super Excellent Masters in Littleton under the name of The Omega Council, No. 9. In the dispensation the following officers were appointed: William A. Haskins, T. I. M.; Samuel B. Page, R. I. M.; Benjamin Franklin Wells, I. M. The council was instituted in due form in special assembly by D. P. G. M. Henry Colby, assisted by Grand Marshal Currier, May 15, 1876, when the following officers were installed in their respective positions: William A. Haskins, T. I. M.; Benjamin Franklin Wells, I. M.; Nelson C. Farr, treasurer; George W. Barrett, recorder; George Frank Abbot, C. of G.; Benjamin Morrill, C. of C.; Cephas Brackett, steward, and Chauncey H. Greene, sentinel.

In January, 1881, the council was removed from Littleton to Plymouth, and at the same time the following officers were appointed: William H. Raymond, T. I. M.; Elliot B. Hodge, D. M.; Alvin Burleigh, P. C. of W.; Hiram Clark, treasurer; John U. Farnham, recorder; John F. Maynard, C. of G.; Joseph P. Huckins, C. of C.; Royal A. Chase, steward; James Tomkinson, sentinel.





Of this council Elliot Hodge and Benjamin F. St. Clair have served as Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of New Hampshire. At the date and in the order named the following have served as T. I. M., D. M., and P. C. of W.:—

1880	Chauncey H. Greene	Benj. F. Wells	Charles B. Griswold
1881	Elliot B. Hodge	John F. Maynard	Alvin Burleigh
1882	Elliot B. Hodge	John F. Maynard	Alvin Burleigh
1883	John F. Maynard	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1884	John F. Maynard	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1885	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase	Edward W. White
1886	Elliot B. Hodge	Horace F. Wyatt	George H. Adams
1887	Horace F. Wyatt	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1888	Horace F. Wyatt	Fred N. George	George H. Adams
1889	Elliot B. Hodge	Royal A. Chase	George H. Adams
1890	Elliot B. Hodge	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1891	Fred N. George	Hiram B. Farnum	George H. Adams
1892	Elliot B. Hodge	C. V. Tomkinson	George H. Adams
1893	Benj. F. St. Clair	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1894	Benj. F. St. Clair	John F. Maynard	George H. Adams
1895	Benj. F. St. Clair	Frank W. Russell	George H. Adams
1896	Benj. F. St. Clair	Frank W. Russell	George H. Adams
1897	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1898	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1899	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	J. Frank Gould
1900	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	J. Frank Gould
1901	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	J. Frank Gould
1902	J. Frank Gould	George B. Blood	Charles E. Barker
1903	John F. Maynard	George B. Blood	Charles E. Barker
1904	George B. Blood	Charles E. Barker	J. Frank Gould
1905	George B. Blood	Charles E. Barker	Frank W. Russell

THE BETHLEHEM CHAPTER, No. 12, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR. — A preliminary meeting of the signers of the petition for a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star convened at the residence of Hazen D. Smith, Saturday evening, June 4, 1892. There were present Lydia B. (Walker) Smith, Elvira (Page) Burleigh, Harriet H. (Page) Gore, Grace E. A. (Parker) Walker, Lilla S. (Pressy) Gould, Mary E. (Ross) Rollins, Hazen D. Smith, Alvin Burleigh, Thomas J. Walker, Frank W. Russell, and Frank H. Rollins.



A dispensation was granted by the Grand Chapter, and the first meeting of the Bethlehem Chapter was held in Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, June 28, 1892, the Grand Matron, Mary D. M. Quimby of Whitefield presiding. At this meeting the degrees of the order were conferred upon eighteen candidates, the work being performed by the officers of Mt. Hope Chapter, No. 5, of Ashland. At this meeting of organization the following officers of the Bethlehem Chapter were installed by the Grand Matron, the marshal being Mary A. (Currier) Brown, then the Worthy Matron of the Excelsior Chapter, No. 4, of Whitefield:—

Lydia B. (Walker) Smith, Worthy Matron.  
 Frank W. Russell, Worthy Patron.  
 Grace E. A. (Parker) Walker, Associate Matron.  
 Mary E. (Ross) Rollins, Treasurer.  
 Elvira (Page) Burleigh, Secretary.  
 Mabel Lillian Greeley, Conductress.  
 Edith Kimball, Associate Conductress.  
 Lilla S. (Pressy) Gould, Adah.  
 Olive F. Amsden, Ruth.  
 Helen L. (Smith) Story, Esther.  
 Ada E. Keniston, Martha.  
 Inez M. Maynard, Electa.  
 S. Kate (Smith) Adams, Warder.  
 Thomas J. Walker, Sentinel.

The regular meetings of the chapter are held in Masonic Hall each third Tuesday after the full moon. The present membership is one hundred and eighteen. The matrons, patrons, and secretaries of the chapter in the order named are presented for each year:—

1892	Lydia B. (Walker) Smith	Frank W. Russell	Elvira (Page) Burleigh
1893	Lydia B. (Walker) Smith	Joseph C. Story	Elvira (Page) Burleigh
1894	Lydia B. (Walker) Smith	Davis B. Keniston	Elvira (Page) Burleigh
1895	Elvira (Page) Burleigh	Alvin Burleigh	Amelia P. (Handy) Smythe
1896	Elvira (Page) Burleigh	Alvin Burleigh	Amelia P. (Handy) Smythe
1897	Elvira (Page) Burleigh	Alvin Burleigh	Arabella L. (Roberts) Mason
1898	Mabel L. Greeley	Rodney E. Smythe	Arabella L. (Roberts) Mason
1899	Isabella Tomkinson	Benj. F. St. Clair	Marion E. (Blake) Campbell
1900	Isabella Tomkinson	Alfred H. Campbell	Sadie (Gaskell) Hartwell



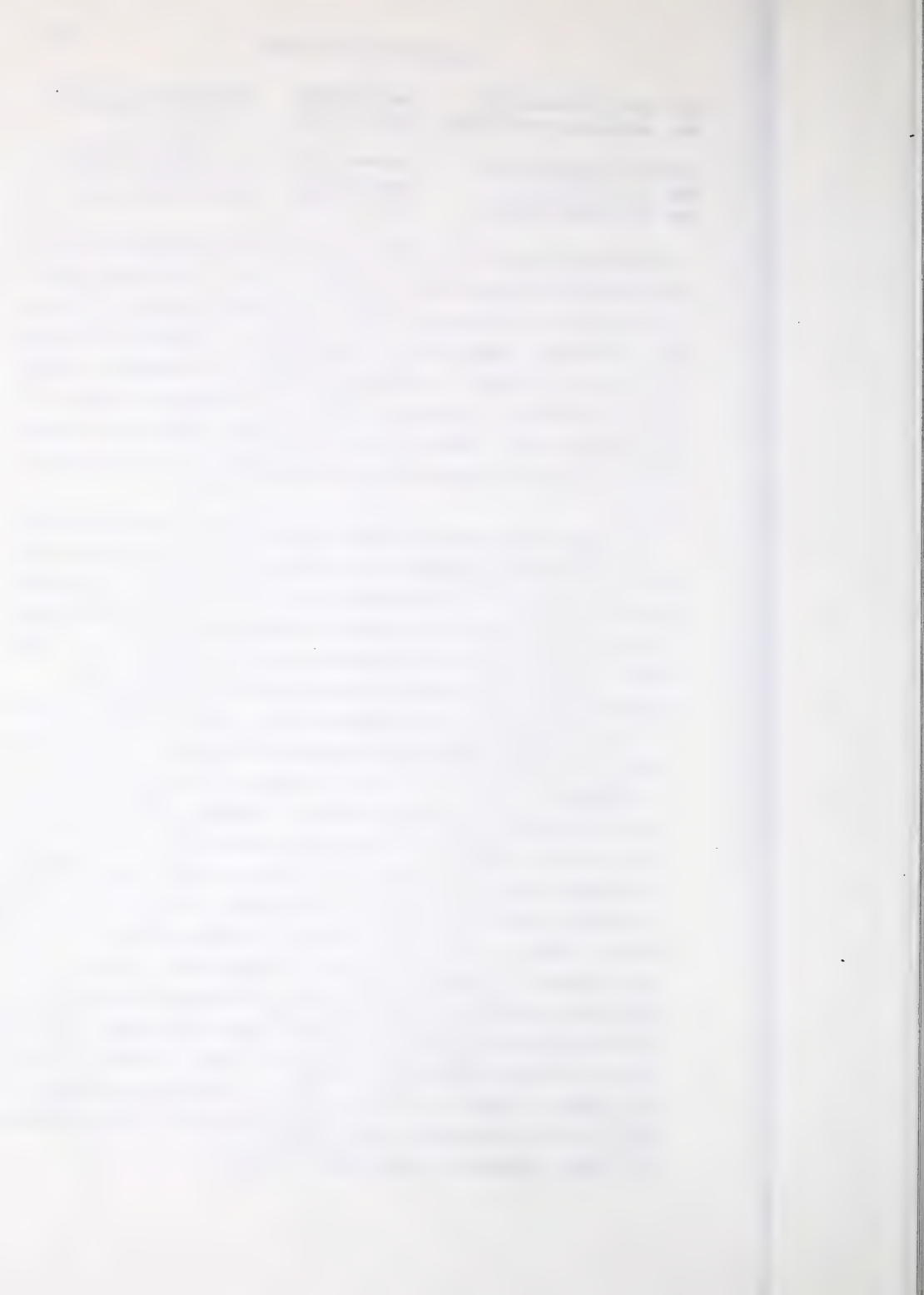
1901 Mira H. (Adams) Wright	Fred'k P. Weeks	Sadie (Gaskell) Hartwell
1902 Arabella L. (Roberts) Mason	Fred'k P. Weeks	Blanche M. (Plaisted) Wentworth
1903 Elvira (Page) Burleigh	Charles J. Gould	Alice (Tufts) Peppard
1904 Lucy S. Brackett	James F. Gould	Alice (Tufts) Peppard
1905 Alice (Robie) Mitchell	James F. Gould	Alice (Tufts) Peppard

PLYMOUTH LODGE, No. 66, I. O. O. F., was instituted by the Grand Master George A. Robie, May 3, 1881. The charter members were John U. Farnham, Charles H. Marden, Moses, A. Ferrin, Moses P. Smith, Daniel M. Brown, Brooks M. Mitchell, William H. Raymond, Pulaski W. Tennant, George E. Edmonds, James Currier, Collins M. Buchanan, William C. Sherman, Robert W. Mitchell, Moses G. Tucker, Foster S. Batchelder, Darius K. Morse, Henry N. Smith, Alphonso Clement, Manson S. Brown, John C. Chase.

The lodge in this town has been well sustained, and has happily given a continued expression of the fraternal and benevolent sentiment of the order. The meetings were held in Mason and Weeks Block until January, 1895, when the lodge removed to Tufts Block, where it has maintained a home until the present time. The present number of members is one hundred and sixty-seven.

The following have been elected to the chair of Noble Grand: John U. Farnham, Collins M. Buchanan, Charles A. Jewell, Brooks M. Mitchell, Daniel M. Brown, Charles W. George, Moses A. Ferrin, Benjamin F. Smith, Rodney E. Smythe, Charles J. Gould, James Currier, Henry W. Rogers, Benjamin F. St. Clair, Charles W. George, second term; Moses A. Ferrin, second term; William H. Adams, Benjamin F. Smith, second term; Fred S. Rowe, John Mason, Moses A. Batchelder, Thomas Stratton, George W. Wallace, Frank P. Woodward, David H. Hallenbeck, Frank A. Fox, Frank E. Batchelder, Frank C. Calley, William F. Adams, Harry S. Heath, Fred S. Wells, Isadore N. Lunderville, Allen E. Hobbs, Edward Harvey Edmonds, George W. Little, Alonzo F. Morse, two terms; James M. Dustin, Alonzo J. Knowlton, Samuel W. Slye, Ward B. Hutchins, Iza J. Smith, Charles C. White, William H. Wells, Thomas A. Love, Heber W. Hull.





The officers for the term beginning January, 1905, are Frank R. Sawyer, N. G.; Fred Smith, V. G.; Alonzo Morse, R. S. N. G.; George McIntire, L. S. N. G.; William J. Randolph, R. S. V. G.; Luther Williamson, L. S. V. G.; Charles Richards, warden; James Corliss, conductor; E. Harvey Edmonds, O. G.; Alval Houston, I. G.; Walter Sawyer, R. S. S.; Elmer Huckins, L. S. S.; Henry W. Rogers, secretary; Samuel W. Slye, financial secretary; Charles W. George, treasurer; Moses A. Ferrin, trustee.

Charles A. Jewell of this lodge has been elevated to the chair of Grand Master, and eight brethren — John U. Farnham, Charles W. George, Henry W. Rogers, William H. Adams, Daniel M. Brown, Charles J. Gould, Frank A. Fox, and Alonzo J. Knowlton — have filled the appointment of district deputy.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 46, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, was organized by Grand Master Frank A. Davis of Keene, Feb. 25, 1892. The charter members were Charles J. Gould, Henry W. Rogers, Frank A. Corliss, Walter W. Mason, Christina S. (Burleigh) Blair, Emma Frances (Flanders) Dearborn, Frances Emma (Marston) Brown, Frank A. Fox, Marietta (Rogers) Wallace, Moses A. Batchelder, Daniel M. Brown, Amelia Phebe (Handy) Smythe, Mary Frances (Webster) Ferrin, Joseph B. Stoughton, Amasa W. Avery, William Frederic Adams.

The lodge is an adjunct to lodge of I. O. O. F., and is in a flourishing condition. The meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall in Tufts Block. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-nine.

The officers installed in January, 1905, are Addie M. (Boutwell) Sawyer, N. G.; Margaret Brown, V. G.; Clara M. B. (Thompson) Rogers, R. S.; Amelia H. (Hanson) Hobbs, L. S. N. G.; Charles W. George, V. G.; Gertrude Evelyn (Homans) Huckins, L. S. V. G.; Martha S. (French) Woodman, warden; Blanche B. (Eastman) Porter, conductor; Emma Tourtillotte Wood, chaplain; Sarah Annie Flanders, I. G.; Alvin F. Houston, O. G.; Cora (McDaniel) Currier, secre-





HIGHLAND STREET





tary; Stella (Foster) Milligan, treasurer; Edna Williamson, trustee.

BAKER'S RIVER LODGE, No. 47, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, was instituted in Tufts Block, Feb. 28, 1895. The charter members were William J. Randolph, Iza J. Smith, Frank E. Harran, John A. Smith, Perley C. Kent, W. S. Grassie, F. C. Hall, Edward Cook, C. William Sherwell, Andrew R. Smith, Walter W. Mason, LeRoy S. Eastman, Albert W. Sawyer, Alvah C. Cousins, Myron P. Browley, James M. Robie, P. H. Young, Ward B. Hutchins, Harry McGough, William S. Learned, Frank G. Smith, Alton A. Gile, Enos Huckins, William H. Brown, James H. Williams, William M. Peppard, Frank H. Smith, John E. Davis, Alonzo E. Eastman, Philip D. Hart, Frank P. Sherwell, Austin W. Woodman, George F. Gilpatrick.

The lodge has been prosperous and harmonious, maintaining a lodge room in Sargeant's Block. The present membership is eighty-five, and the officers, 1905, are:—

Howard H. Langhill, Chancellor Commander.

L. Albert Day, Vice Chancellor.

John H. Evans, Prelate.

J. Melvin Brown, Master of Work.

William P. Freeman, Keeper of Records and Seals.

William J. Randolph, Master of Finance.

Iza J. Smith, Master of Exchequer.

Alonzo Morse, Master at Arms.

Freeman Hussey, Inner Guard.

Frank Hall, Outer Guard.

The officers have been chosen semi-annually, and the Past Chancellors are Myron P. Browley, Frank E. Harran, Alvah C. Cousins, William C. Sherwell, George F. Gilpatrick, Frank P. Sherwell, Harry S. Heath, Daniel H. McLinn, Charles L. Tilton, William J. Randolph, Iza J. Smith, E. Harvey Edmonds, William H. Brown, Samuel W. Slye, Charles M. Nelson, William H. Wells, T. Albert Love, William C. Hobart, William P. Freeman.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the process, from the initial planning stage to the final execution. This section also addresses the potential challenges that may arise during the implementation phase and provides strategies to overcome them.

3. The third part of the document discusses the impact of the proposed changes on the organization. It highlights the expected benefits, such as improved efficiency and cost savings, and also addresses the potential risks and drawbacks. This section also provides a timeline for the implementation of the changes and a plan for monitoring and evaluating the results.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and the need for proper record-keeping. It also emphasizes the importance of the implementation phase and the need for careful planning and execution. Finally, it provides a list of recommendations for future research and development.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a detailed description of the proposed changes. It includes a list of the specific changes that are being proposed, along with a description of the expected benefits and risks. This section also provides a timeline for the implementation of the changes and a plan for monitoring and evaluating the results.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a detailed description of the proposed changes. It includes a list of the specific changes that are being proposed, along with a description of the expected benefits and risks. This section also provides a timeline for the implementation of the changes and a plan for monitoring and evaluating the results.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a detailed description of the proposed changes. It includes a list of the specific changes that are being proposed, along with a description of the expected benefits and risks. This section also provides a timeline for the implementation of the changes and a plan for monitoring and evaluating the results.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a detailed description of the proposed changes. It includes a list of the specific changes that are being proposed, along with a description of the expected benefits and risks. This section also provides a timeline for the implementation of the changes and a plan for monitoring and evaluating the results.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a detailed description of the proposed changes. It includes a list of the specific changes that are being proposed, along with a description of the expected benefits and risks. This section also provides a timeline for the implementation of the changes and a plan for monitoring and evaluating the results.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a detailed description of the proposed changes. It includes a list of the specific changes that are being proposed, along with a description of the expected benefits and risks. This section also provides a timeline for the implementation of the changes and a plan for monitoring and evaluating the results.

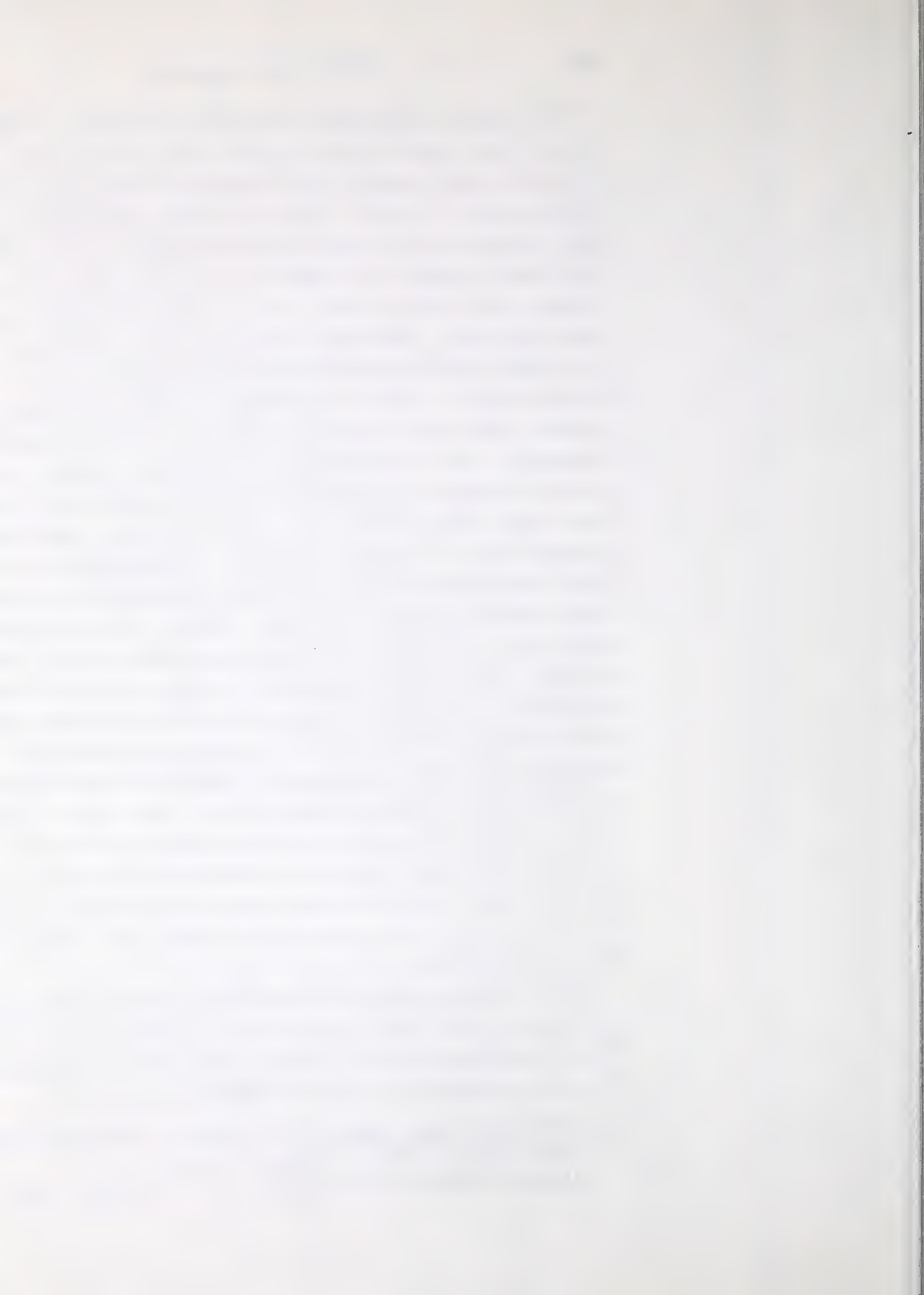
THE JUSTUS B. PENNIMAN POST, No. 42, G. A. R. — This post of the Grand Army of the Republic of the department of New Hampshire was instituted by Department Commander George Bowers, April 7, 1879. The name of the post fittingly perpetuates the memory of a loyal son of Plymouth, a brave soldier of the fifteenth regiment, who died in the service, of wounds, at New Orleans, La., June 16, 1863. The number of charter comrades was thirty-eight. The whole number enrolled is one hundred and sixty-three, and the number of surviving comrades, Jan. 1, 1905, is thirty-three. Time is whitening the locks of the surviving veterans, and age is adding incumbrance to their wounds and infirmities. On each Memorial ceremony new graves receive a crown of blossoms, and the benediction of comrades and friends. The Grand Army of veterans, living and dead, constitute the grandest type of American manhood. No other nation on earth could have dismissed a body of men as numerous as the army of 1865 without internal disturbance. Brave soldiers in war and good citizens in peace, the veterans, untarnished by the vices of the camp, were at once assimilated into the activities of business, and became free participants in public affairs. In many chapters of the History of Plymouth is the evidence that comrades of the Penniman Post have been honorably engaged in every department of business and professional employment. From year to year the Post has conducted the solemn service of Memorial Day and, often assisted by the Relief Corps, has amended the fortunes of a needy comrade. In every work of benevolence and in lessons of patriotism the Post has been greeted by the public with the extended hand of fellowship.

John E. Perkins of the 131 Pennsylvania Infantry is the present commander of the Post, having received his first election in 1904. The Post adjutant is Henry Carroll of the 13 New York Infantry. The past commanders and date of installation are: —

Oliver H. P. Craig, captain 6 N. H. Infantry, 1879, 1880, 1881.

Elijah L. Smith, 6 N. H. Infantry, 1882, 1883.

Manson S. Brown, 13 N. H. Infantry, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1889.



Alvin Burleigh, 15 N. H. Infantry, 1887, 1888.

John Chandler, 2 N. H. Infantry, 1890, 1891.

Hiram B. Farnum, U. S. Marine Corps, 1892.

Joseph Parker, U. S. Navy; 9 N. Y. Heavy Artillery, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Curtis L. Parker, 6 N. H. Infantry, 1896.

Frank Morton, 17 Vt. Infantry, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902.

Harris J. Goss, 18 N. H. Infantry, 1901.

Joseph L. Mitchell, 29 Mass. Infantry, 1903.

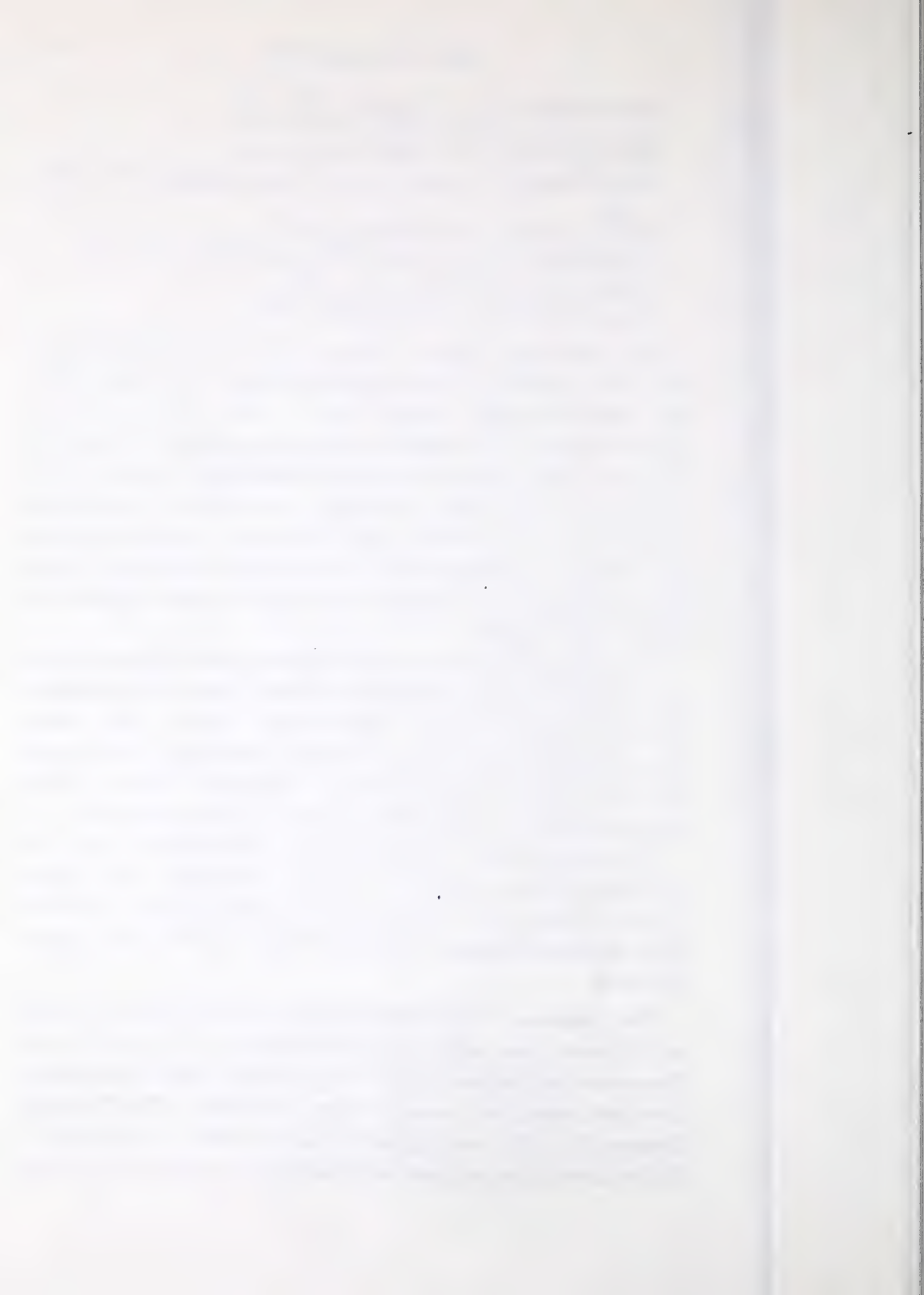
**THE PENNIMAN RELIEF CORPS.** — This loyal consort of the G. A. R. is Corps No. 9, and was instituted by Past Deputy President Mattie Moulton Buxton, Oct. 16, 1882, with twenty-one charter members. The mission of the organization is to provide, as occasion arises, for the comfort and necessities of a sick or needy veteran, and at all times to stimulate the culture of a sentiment of patriotism. In a chosen field of labor the Penniman corps is not failing in a realization of a charitable and intellectual ideal, and is giving a constant expression of a grand motto,—Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.

The present officers are Sarah Elizabeth (Cook) Carroll, president; Emma Estelle (Tourtillotte) Wood, senior vice-president; Emma E. Lambert, junior vice-president; Anna Lougee, secretary; Amanda Noyes (George) Farnum, treasurer; Julia (Ryan) Brainerd, chaplain; Mattie Knox, conductor; Winnie Wells, assistant conductor; Mary Ellen (Flanders) Hutchins, guard.

The past presidents are Emma Kent, Lydia Smith, Ann P. E. (Whitney) Brown, Amy W. (Harvey) Philbrick, Mary Ellen (Lowd) Tupper, Eliza (Haley) Parker, Emily Belle (Farnum) McLinn, Emma Sargent, Francenia White, and Juliaetta (Ryan) Brainerd.

**THE GRANGE.** — The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted at Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1867. Encouraged by the State Board of Agriculture, subordinate granges have been established in many towns of the State. The Plymouth Grange, No. 239, was organized Jan. 30, 1896, by William D. Baker, district deputy, and early meetings assembled in the Ward





Hill schoolhouse and in private houses. Since March, 1896, the grange has occupied a hall in Mason and Weeks Block, with the exception of a few months in 1900, when meetings were held in the hall in Kidder Block.

The charter members were Solomon A. Smith, Mary V. H. Smith, Benjamin F. Ellis, Dorothea Ellis, William M. H. Brown, George W. Yeaton, Jennie Frances (Fisher) Yeaton, Mynett J. S. Mitchell, Sarah B. Smith, Woodbury F. Langdon, Donna G. M. Langdon, Rev. Lorin Webster, Edgar Merrill, Abbie Jane (Sanborn) Merrill, Susan F. (Downing) Hazelton, William Downing, Ralph W. Thomas, Livingston D. Fogg, Clara Ann (Lougee) Fogg, Cyrus Smith, James B. Corliss, Fred Corliss, Carrie Kent, and Lottie Smith.

The worthy masters with the year of election are Edgar Merrill, 1896; Livingston D. Fogg, 1898; Adin H. Philbrick, 1901; William H. Wells, 1903; Iza J. Smith, 1904. The meetings have been well attended, and, with one exception, a quorum has been present. The present membership is one hundred and sixty-eight. The Plymouth Grange has recently won five prizes for superior degree and lecture work. The Pemigewasset Valley Pomona Grange maintains a home in Plymouth.



## XXXIV. NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING.

THE GRAFTON JOURNAL was the first newspaper published at Plymouth. The editor and proprietor was Henry Eaton Moore, a native of Andover, and a brother of Jacob Bailey Moore of Concord. At the time the newspaper was founded Mr. Moore was twenty-one years of age. The first number was issued Saturday, Jan. 1, 1825, and the publication was continued more than one and less than two years. The office of publication and the printing plant were near the site of the first courthouse. The State Library is the fortunate owner of twenty-six numbers of this paper. The earliest number of the incomplete file is No. 3, dated Jan. 15, 1825, and the latest is No. 64, dated March 18, 1826. The publication was continued several weeks after the last date. The proprietor was taxed in Plymouth in April, and soon after he removed the printing material and other properties to Concord, where he established The New Hampshire Journal, the first number appearing Sept. 11, 1826.

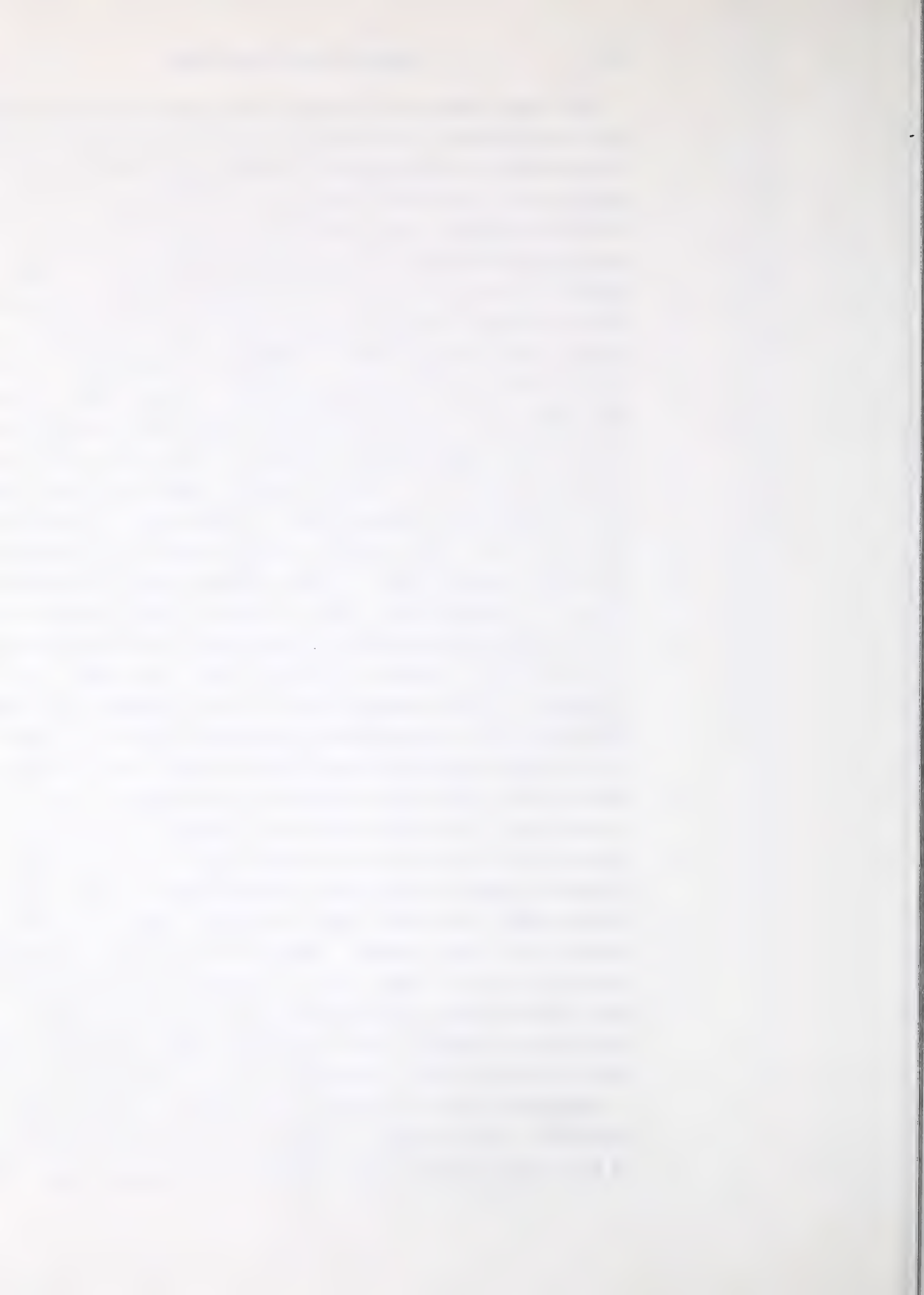
The Grafton Journal was a four-page sheet, each page being thirteen by twenty and a half inches. Compared with the newspapers of the time, in the character of the reading matter and in general appearance, the Grafton Journal was equal to the best. The type was clear and apparently new; the press work was uniformly good, and the columns of news and miscellany were entertaining and instructive. There were frequent communications by "Cincinnatus," "Pertinax," "Bono Publico," and others, and many of the contributions were models of diction. The editorial matter was limited; there are very few items of local news in any of the numbers accessible, and even the town meeting is reported in two lines, giving the vote of Plymouth for governor and the name of the representative elect.





The legal notices and business announcements, which fill the space surrendered to advertising, contain many items of interest. After noting that King George has been appointed administrator of the estate of William George and Charles Farnum of the estate of Haines Farnum, and passing by the notices of stray animals and the public vendue of lands for the non-payment of taxes, the reader is informed that David M. Russell & Co. are prepared to sell an unusual variety of goods, which are enumerated, "at low prices," while Joseph Weld is offering a similar line "at small advance for cash or country produce." Then comes James S. Stanwood, who solemnly avers that "at his store, a short distance west of the Congregational church, he maintains a full assortment of various kinds of goods usually kept in a country store." This advertisement appeared only a few times. In June of the same year, and a few months after his arrival in Plymouth, Mr. Stanwood removed from "a short distance west of the meeting-house" to Somersworth. John H. Moore, "late from the city of New York," announces that he has opened a tailor shop over the store of D. M. Russell & Co., and that "he offers the latest fashions." Three months later he was succeeded by George McDonald, who soon removed, paying only one tax in Plymouth. At this time Benjamin Edmonds was a hatter, and his announcements to the public were concise and convincing. Later he was a merchant. Very few notices of marriages and deaths were printed in the Journal, and in one number the editor states that a greater number would appear if the friends furnished the copy. Occasionally a marriage notice presents a little information not found in the town records: "Married in this town Tuesday 22 instant by Rev. J. Ward, after a courtship of about eight years, Mr. William George and Miss Mary R. Parker both of this town." In the announcement of the marriage of Moses Hull and Zilpah Ward, Nov. 24, 1825, a courtship of equal duration was asserted.

Connected with the printing plant, Henry E. Moore owned and conducted a bookbindery, a bookstore, and a circulating library. A list of the books on sale, including many ancient titles, and a



catalogue of the circulating library appear in the advertising columns of the Journal. His removal from this town was a serious loss to the young and to the intelligent of maturer years.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN BUGLE. — After the suspension of the Grafton Journal, it was nearly twenty years before a second publication was founded in this town. John Robert French was born in Gilmanton, May 24, 1819, and died in Idaho, Oct. 12, 1890. He married the oldest daughter of Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, and in 1843 he founded, in Concord, the White Mountain Torrent, a monthly publication, devoted to the cause of temperance. In 1846 this publication was merged in the Massachusetts Temperance Standard. In 1844, and while a resident of Concord, Mr. French published, at Plymouth, the White Mountain Bugle. It was a temperance and a political publication, advocating the election of James G. Birney, the candidate of the liberty party, for president. A file of this publication is not accessible, but it is probable that it was published about one year. Nathaniel Peabody Rogers died at Concord in the autumn of 1846, and a few months later Mr. French and the bereaved family removed to Under Cliff, in Plymouth, and here resided until 1852. The White Mountain Bugle was established and suspended before Mr. French removed to this town.

THE GRAFTON COUNTY JOURNAL. — After the lapse of thirty years, in which a newspaper was not published in Plymouth, the Grafton County Journal was established by John C. Cashman. It was a four-page paper of seven columns. The day of publication was Saturday, and the first number was issued Nov. 14, 1874. After a few weeks the founder sold the paper to John H. Dearborn. From 1872 to 1874 Mr. Cashman was the editor and proprietor of the Weekly Star, published at Pittsfield; and immediately following his brief residence in this town, he was employed on the staff of the New Hampshire Sunday Globe, published at Manchester, to which paper he contributed several articles relating

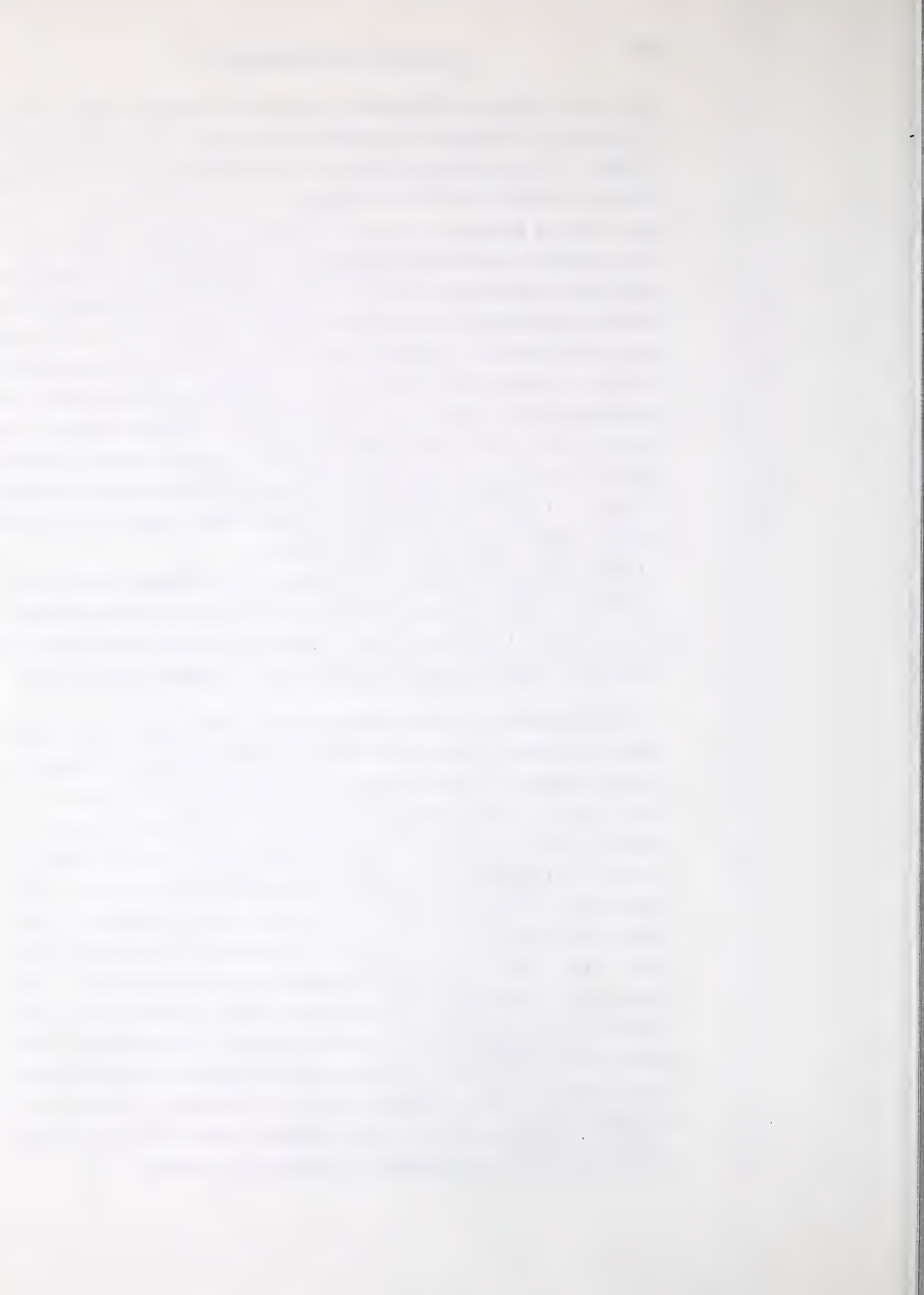


to the early history of Plymouth. John H. Dearborn was a native of the part of Gilmanton now Belmont, where he was born April 7, 1834. In May, 1876, Mr. Dearborn sold the paper to Charles Howard Kimball and O. N. Flanders. In a few weeks Mr. Flanders sold his interest to Rev. J. H. Temple, and in July, 1878, Mr. Kimball became sole proprietor. Beginning in September, 1880, and in connection with the publication of the Journal, Mr. Kimball established the Republican Star, and in July, 1883, he added the Exchange. In September, 1885, he sold the three papers to W. A. Roberts, who purchased a new press and continued the publication until they were merged in the Plymouth Record in January, 1887. The office of the Journal was in a small building on Main Street, and a short distance south of the store of Charles J. Gould. Later it was removed to Tufts Block, and finally to the railroad office building in Depot Square.

Charles Howard Kimball was born in Amesbury, Mass., May 18, 1857. When he came to Plymouth he was less than twenty years of age. He removed from Plymouth to Manchester, and was employed on the daily papers of that city. He died Aug. 6, 1893.

**THE GRAFTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.**—This paper was established in January, 1878, by William M. Kendall, and during the first two years of its publication it was printed in Laconia. In July, 1878, Mr. Kendall sold the paper to Lewis and Sanborn of Laconia, and in January, 1880, they sold it to Van N. Bass and Edward L. Houghton. Mr. Houghton, now of Warren, soon withdrew from the enterprise, and the paper was published by Mr. Bass until 1883, when he sold to the Democratic Publishing Company. Mr. Bass had been the manager previous to 1880. The Democratic Publishing Company continued to publish the paper until it was merged in the Plymouth Record. From 1883 to 1887 Miron W. Haseltine was the manager. The office of the Democrat was on Main Street, and near the store of Charles J. Gould. In the early volumes it was a paper of four pages of eight columns, and subsequently was reduced in size to six columns.





**THE PLYMOUTH RECORD.** — Thomas J. Walker removed to Plymouth in the autumn of 1886. The conditions under which the two papers in this town were published invited change and amendment. Having purchased and discontinued both of them, Mr. Walker at the beginning of 1887 established the Plymouth Record. The Record was printed and published a few years in the building in which the railroad offices were formerly maintained, and subsequently the paper was removed to Rollins Block.

Mr. Walker, having been appointed a bank commissioner, removed to Concord. He sold the Record and the printing plant to Edward A. Chase and Charles C. Wright, who at that time formed a new partnership and continued the printing business then owned by Mr. Wright. The date of the conveyance was June 1, 1894, and April 1, 1901, Mr. Wright sold his interest to Mr. Chase, who has successfully continued the paper and the business of printing to the present time.

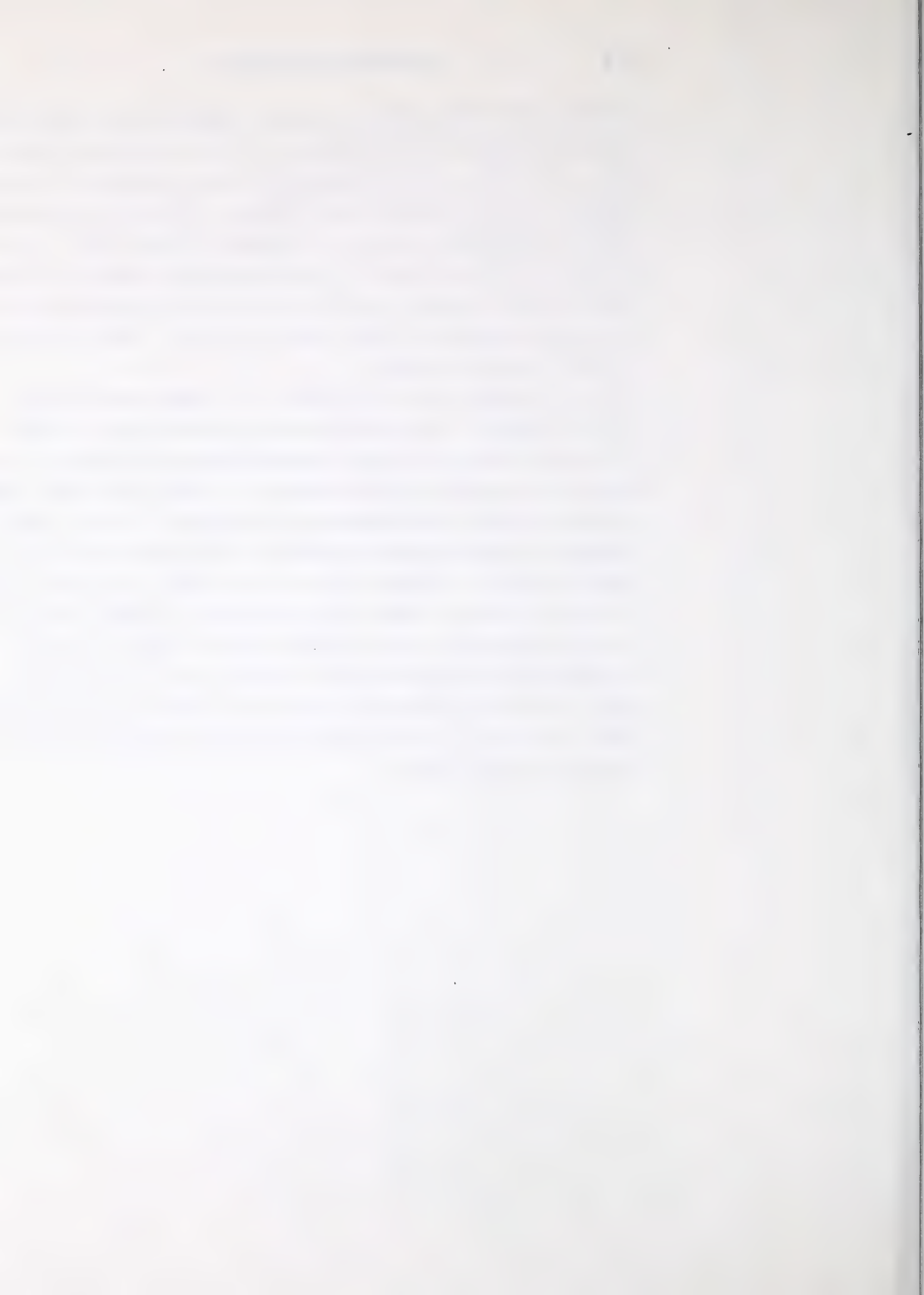
In politics the Journal was independent and the Democrat, as the name implies, was democratic. The Record did not follow the traditions nor inherit the politics of its predecessors. In the early volumes it was a party paper of the republican school of politics. More recently the present management has surrendered less space to editorials and politics, and, following the model of many New Hampshire weeklies, the Record is devoted to the interests of Plymouth and to the publication of local news. It is an eight-page paper of six columns. The type is clear and the press work is good. At the close of the current year and in the enjoyment of its largest circulation the Record completes the nineteenth volume. From the beginning of the preparation of the History of Plymouth, the proprietor has cheerfully published articles of inquiry and information, and has extended many courtesies to the committee and the author.

**JOB PRINTING.** — The Grafton County Journal, during twelve years, and the Grafton County Democrat, after 1880, possessed the facilities for commercial and miscellaneous printing. They gave the public a reasonable service. In the progress of years the



growth of the town and an increasing demand for miscellaneous printing invited the establishment of an independent printing plant. In 1887, and immediately after the two papers had been merged in the Plymouth Record, William J. Randolph, a practical printer, established a general job office in Tufts Block. In this enterprise he was successful. In the meantime Edward A. Chase owned a small amount of printing material, and gave an early and an earnest expression of his love of the art. The office of the amateur was at his house.

In the autumn of 1888 Edward A. Chase and Charles C. Wright, forming a partnership under the firm name of Chase & Wright, purchased the printing establishment of William J. Randolph and removed it to Kidder Block. In April, 1891, Mr. Chase sold his interest in the business to his partner, and Mr. Wright remained the sole proprietor until the purchase of the Plymouth Record, when Mr. Wright was again associated in business with his former partner. Since 1894 the Record, in Rollins Block, by a liberal purchase of new material and an enlargement of the facilities for printing, has fully met the increasing demands of the public, and during the past ten years it has been the only printing office in Plymouth. Since 1901 the business has been owned and conducted by Mr. Chase.





## XXXV. MISCELLANY.

PLYMOUTH is a central town, and many persons residing elsewhere, and not connected with the families of this town, have been married here. The marriage of several persons who lived a short time in Plymouth and who did not become permanent residents of the town are recorded here. The following list of marriages does not include the marriage of persons named in the family registers in Volume II.

Whenever the date is given in full it is a record of marriage, and if the year only is given it is the record of an intention of marriage.

## MARRIAGES, 1764-1850.

- March 3, 1813 Ezekiel Adams, Mary Hickok.  
 May 8, 1844 Otis A. Albee, Lisbon, Maria L. Gould, Lisbon.  
 March 21, 1850 Aaron Aldrich, Lucretia D. Evans, Lowell.  
 March 17, 1813 Reuben Allen, Rumney, Mary Johnson, Campton.  
 April 19, 1829 Jacob Ames, Mahala Adams, Campton.  
 Nov. 8, 1831 Joshua T. Atkinson, Newbury, Vt., Emeline Little.  
 March 3, 1813 Thomas Avery, Rumney, Abigail Avery, Rumney.  
 Jan. 1, 1850 Robert F. Barber, Bridgewater, Nancy B. Mitchell,  
     Bridgewater.  
     1834 Edward W. Balcom, Rumney, Elizabeth R. Stevens.  
     1788 Ebenezer Bartlett, Campton, Mary Lovejoy.  
     1834 Blaisdell Bartlett, Catherine L. Greenleaf.  
     1796 Stephen Ballard, Betsey Pollard, Ashby, Mass.  
     1819 Daniel Bartlett, Newburyport, Achsah Foster.  
 March 10, 1831 Ebenezer Bartlett, Burlington, Vt., Sarah C. P. Homans.  
 Jan. 13, 1846 Thomas Barnard, Orange, Mrs. Bridget Rollins.  
 Aug. 5, 1825 Nathaniel Batchelder, Bridgewater, Miriam Mitchell.  
 April 10, 1814 Charles Bayley, Peacham, Vt., Sophia Wilson, Camp-  
     ton.  
 Dec. 11, 1794 Person Smith Berry, Rumney, Polly Berry, Rumney.



- March 2, 1800 Person Smith Berry, Plymouth, Judith Pitts.
- March 30, 1841 Jeremiah Benton, Plymouth, Caroline Dunham.
- Aug. 6, 1843 Henry F. Belknap, Elizabeth E. Wise, Hebron.
- Jan. 1, 1845 Salmon Bixby, Lyme, Asenath Lewis.
- 1836 Paine Blake, Nancy D. Robinson.
- June 14, 1826 Benjamin L. Boardman, Bridgewater, Susan Philbrick, Alexandria.
- May 1, 1814 John Boardman, Bridgewater, Mary Melvin, Bridgewater.
- Aug. 1, 1780 David Brainerd, New Chester, Lydia Crawford, New Chester.
- Sept. 11, 1849 Alson L. Brown, Campton, Mary A. Carrier, Holderness.
- Feb. 25, 1839 John S. Brown, Bridgewater, Mary O. Robinson, Groton.
- Nov. 27, 1845 Nicholas Brown, Holderness, Eliza Ann Page, Campton.
- May 9, 1822 Rev. Amos W. Burnham, Rindge, Tirzah Kimball, New Chester.
- March 19, 1816 Ebenezer Burbank, Campton, Lucy Ford, Campton.
- Nov. 24, 1785 Jonathan Burbank, Campton, Elizabeth Clough.
- 1793 Abraham Burnham, Rumney, Nancy Blair, Rumney.
- July 21, 1844 Benjamin Cass, Bridgewater, Sibel Mitchell, Bridgewater.
- 1828 Nason Cass, Polly Tilton.
- Jan. 17, 1850 Joseph S. Calley, Sarah Wright, Holderness.
- 1815 Pelatiah Chapin, Campton, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson.
- Oct. 13, 1847 Wilbur Chase, Campton, Betsey Cunningham, Campton.
- 1805 Ezekiel Chase, Holderness, Sally Buzzell.
- Feb. 10, 1817 Amos Chase, Newbury, Mass., Lydia Drew, Woodstock.
- 1800 Rodolphus Chamberlain, Newbury, Vt., Abigail Going.
- Nov. 12, 1823 Gilman C. Cheney, Campton, Elizabeth Rogers, Campton.
- June 6, 1802 John Cheney, Rumney, Betsey McAllister.
- Jan. 23, 1843 David Cheney, Groton, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, Bridgewater.
- March 5, 1846 Russell Sanborn, Franklin, Mahala Sanborn, Sanborn-ton.
- Sept. 27, 1781 Joseph Clark, Rumney, Hannah Clough.
- Dec. 28, 1794 David Clark, Hitty Dearborn.
- March 4, 1812 John Clark, Jr., Campton, Sarah Cook, Campton.
- Jan. 10, 1841 Jonas G. Clark, Rockingham, Vt., Martha P. Wells, Campton.

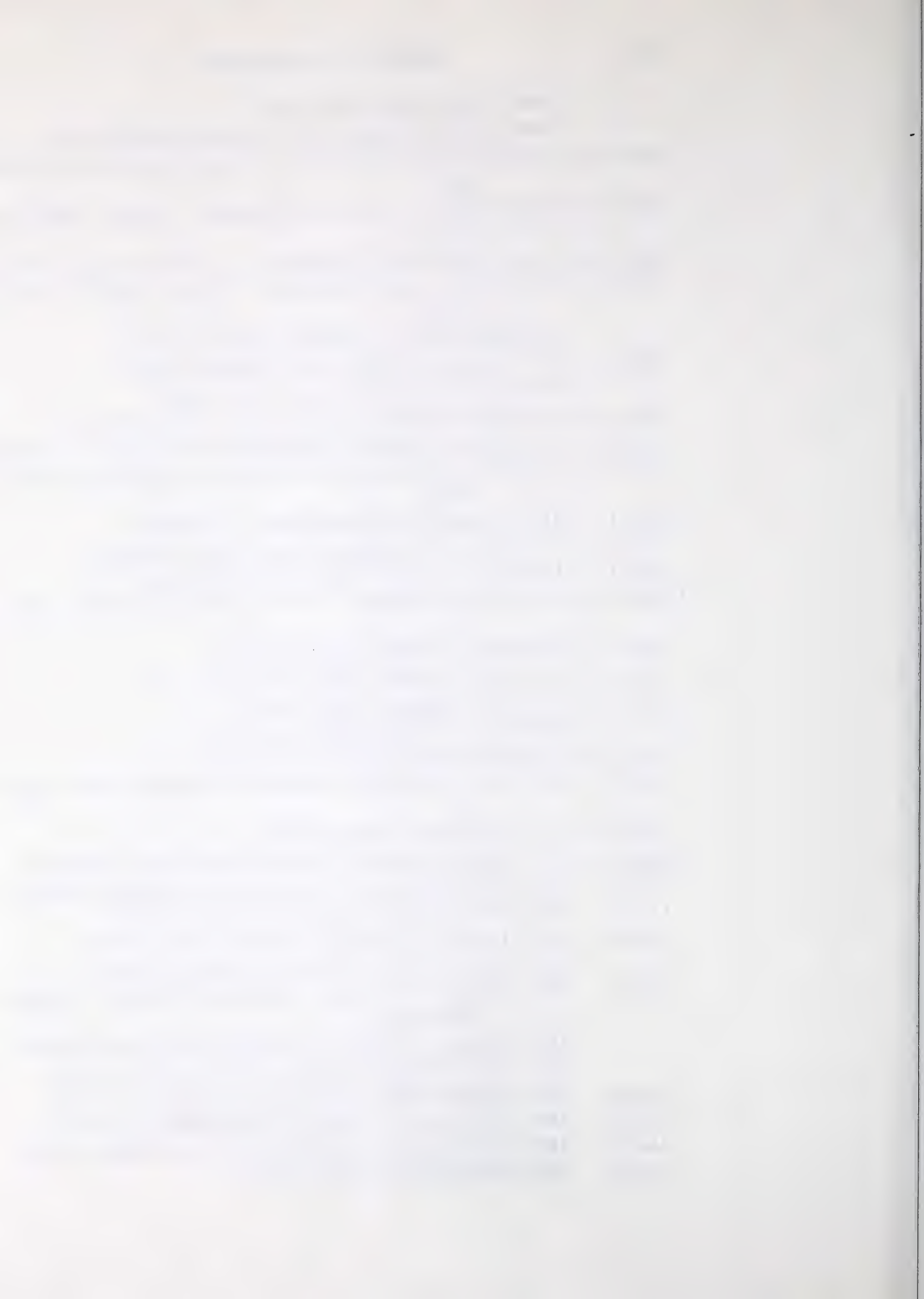


- Dec. 6, 1848 Moses H. Clement, Warren, Ruth H. Clark.  
 May 19, 1813 William Colby, Mary Little, Campton.  
 June 20, 1840 Asa Cole, Gilford, Adaline Beckford, Campton.  
 1848 David Colby, Mary M. Smith, Holderness.  
 March 7, 1842 Shoeben Corliss, Esther Smith, New Hampton.  
 Nov. 12, 1812 Cutting Cook, Jr., Ruth Dolbeer.  
 Nov. 28, 1822 William Cook, Campton, Mary Pulsifer, Campton.  
 Dec. 6, 1795 Daniel Craig, Pamela Hutchins.  
 Sept. 24, 1797 David Craig, Anna Clark.  
 March 23, 1842 Roswell Crosby, Hebron, Mary Ann Ferrin, Hebron.  
 July 6, 1815 Abijah Cross, Bridgewater, Sally Ferrin, Hebron.  
 May 8, 1844 Greenleaf Cummings, Lisbon, Hannah L. Gould,  
 Lisbon.  
 1844 Charles P. Currier, Melissa Heath.  
 April 17, 1845 Silas Davis, Orford, Mary Ann Newell.  
 May 8, 1812 John Davis, Elsie Ramsay.  
 July 16, 1812 Samuel T. Demeritt, Hannah Wallace, Thornton.  
 1802 Joseph Dodge, Mehitable Bump.  
 Aug. 10, 1817 Jonathan Dow, Harriet Sanborn.  
 Feb. 11, 1841 Arnold S. Drake, Waterville, Caroline C. Bryant,  
 Waterville.  
 1821 Mark R. Dockham, Betsey Seavey.  
 1848 Edward Durfee, Nancy Flynn.  
 Jan. 5, 1844 Daniel Durkee, Haverhill, Sarah Haywood.  
 June 20, 1830 Richard Dustin, Deborah Boynton.  
 Jan. 12, 1850 Robert Easter, Lowell, Ann Straw.  
 1829 Jacob Eames, Mahala S. Adams, Campton.  
 Sept. 19, 1797 Ephraim Edwards, Sally Abbot.  
 1813 Ebenezer Edwards, Martha Watson, Dover.  
 March 25, 1838 Benjamin Elliot, Wheelock, Vt., Eliza Harriman.  
 Feb. 18, 1823 Josiah Emery, Nancy Sanborn.  
 1799 Abraham Emmons, Bridgewater, Betsey Robbins.  
 Sept. 19, 1793 Timothy Farley, Hebron, Sally Johnson, Campton.  
 March 9, 1820 Barachias Farnham, Bridgewater, Polly Fellows,  
 Bridgewater.  
 1838 Charles Farrar, Wilton, Mary Ann Eastman.  
 Aug. 11, 1826 Samuel Fifield, Bridgewater, Elmira Martin, Bridge-  
 water.  
 March 15, 1777 Isaac Fox, Mary McKnight.  
 1850 Josiah George, Lebanon, Elizabeth Coller.  
 1789 Stephen Giddings, Polly Pierce.  
 Dec. 18, 1834 Joseph W. Goodhue, Centre Harbor, Mary Ordway,  
 Hebron.





- 1799 John Goold, Sally Farrar.  
 1838 Daniel S. Gordon, New Hampton, Belinda Cass.
- April 30, 1812 Simeon L. Gordon, Holderness, Ruth Cheney, Holderness.
- March 12, 1844 William C. Gordon, Franklin, Louisa Batchelder, Hebron.
- Sept. 20, 1842 Nathan Gove, Bridgewater, Ann G. Robinson, Groton.
- Feb. 23, 1814 Moses Hale, Bridgewater, Cynthia Fowler, Bridgewater.  
 1811 John Hall, Jr., Rumney, Mary Dearborn.
- Nov. 8, 1831 Alonzo R. Hall, Groton, Mandana Ladd.  
 1803 Wyman Hardy, Hebron, Sally Merrill.
- Nov. 20, 1834 Rufus Hammond, Bridgewater, Deborah Fowler.
- Oct. 21, 1813 Nathan Hammond, Bridgewater, Polly Noyes, Hebron.
- Nov. 26, 1836 Rodney Hammond, Bridgewater, Abigail Frost, Bridgewater.
- Jan. 1, 1822 Noah Harris, Bridgewater, Mary Heath.
- Aug. 18, 1829 John S. Harriman, Nancy Taylor, Campton.
- Jan. 1, 1840 Joseph Hart, Huldah Brown, Thornton.
- Sept. 18, 1825 James Haseltine, Thornton, Betsey Dearborn, Thornton.
- Sept. 27, 1796 George Heath, Deborah Trickey.
- Feb. 19, 1811 Michael Heath, Mary Gorman.
- Feb. 20, 1783 Seth Henman, Patty Davis.  
 1786 Daniel Hobart, Elizabeth McNeil.
- Nov. 10, 1768 Benjamin Hoit, Deborah Willey.
- July 15, 1816 James How, New Hampton, Rebecca Wilson, Campton.
- March 20, 1791 Joseph Hull, Sarah Thurber.
- March 5, 1850 Andrew Hunt, Sanbornton, Relief Colman, Campton.
- Dec. 21, 1830 Alden Ingraham, Rumney, Shuah Philbrick, Rumney.
- Oct. 8, 1827 John Johnson, Betsey Scott, Cavendish, Vt.
- March 4, 1849 Daniel W. Johnson, Claremont, Syrena Walker.  
 1835 Charles J. Jones, Haverhill, Hannah P. Cross.
- Dec. 5, 1839 William W. Kelley, Gilmanston, Elizabeth J. Osgood, Holderness.  
 1840 Artemas P. Kelsey, Gainesville, Ala., Sarah P. Russell.  
 1823 Reuben Kendall, Windsor, Vt., Mrs. Polly Jones.
- Dec. 2, 1844 Ephraim Keyes, Rumney, Ruth Keniston, London.
- Oct. 8, 1834 Orrin Kimball, Conway, Elizabeth Pike, Hebron.
- Jan. 16, 1823 Moses Kidder, Enosburg, Vt., Mary Kidder, Hebron.
- Oct. 9, 1798 Samuel King, Hannah Gorman.

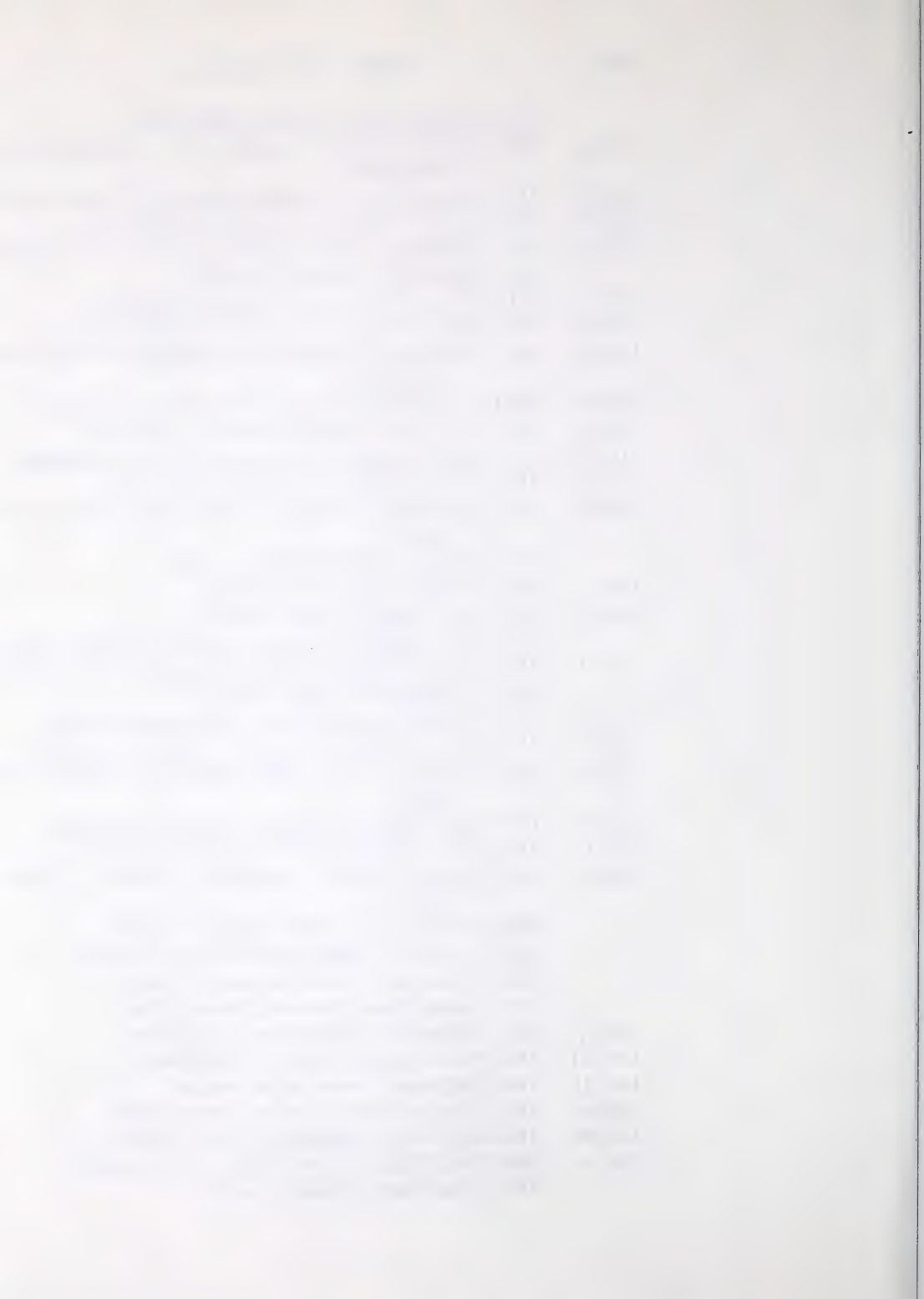


- May 3, 1826 Dr. Aaron Kittredge, Limerick, Me., Martha Goodhue, Hebron.
- Nov. 19, 1841 Frederick Lake, Mary P. Russell.
- Jan. 1, 1807 Obed Lane, Chelmsford, Me., Hannah Tucker.
- Sept. 23, 1827 James S. Libbey, Sandwich, Lydia B. Edmonds.
- March 16, 1815 James Little, Campton, Polly Cook, Campton.  
1835 John Little, Sally Little, Newbury, Mass.  
1848 Reuben B. Locke, Alexandria, Sarah H. Cass.
- March 29, 1849 David Lockling, Charleston, Vt., Marissa Lewis, Lowell.
- Dec. 19, 1843 Abner H. Lougee, Concord, Mary C. Blake, Thornton.
- Dec. 22, 1796 Samuel Lucas, Sybel Willoughby.  
1844 John H. Lynde, Cocksacksie, N. Y., Mehitable Underwood.
- Sept. 7, 1847 Lewis Marden Thornton, Mary Jane Cilley, Bridgewater.
- Aug. 11, 1826 Jeremiah Marston, Bridgewater, Ruth Fifield.
- Feb. 16, 1832 Israel Marston, Sarah Pratt.
- Nov. 27, 1796 Aaron Mann, Orford, Sarah Melvin.
- May 15, 1841 Charles Mann, Holderness, Elizabeth Willoughby.  
1794 Benjamin McAllister, Elizabeth Fellows.  
1833 Joseph McAllister, Mary Muchmore, Orford.
- Dec. 25, 1817 Archibald McDermid, Thornton, Dolly McChillon.
- Dec. 7, 1789 Hugh McIntire, Tabitha Chandler.  
1837 William W. Mead, Meredith, Rhoda Fletcher, Bridgewater.
- April 16, 1840 Richard Merrill, Lovina Kelley.
- May 28, 1840 Stephen Merrill, Mary Jane Spalding.  
1815 Caleb Merrill, Warren, Judith Eastman, Salisbury.
- Oct. 12, 1835 Jonas Minot, Lockport, N. Y., Ann Bartlett, Bristol.
- Sept. 13, 1821 D. M. Mitchell, Bridgewater, Susannah Batchelder.
- Jan. 25, 1815 Nathan Moore, Canterbury, Sally Crosby, Hebron.
- May 19, 1814 Daniel Morse, Bridgewater, Mehitable Clark, Campton.
- Dec. 28, 1819 Stephen N. Morse, Holderness, Elizabeth G. Gordon.
- Feb. 14, 1846 Abiel Morrison, Rumney, Mary Flanders, Groton.  
1848 James Morrison, Betsey Brown, Orford.
- April 18, 1823 John Moses, Campton, Nancy Adams, Campton.
- Dec. 2, 1819 Jonathan Moulton, Ellsworth, Lydia Johnson, Campton.
- Nov. 6, 1838 Gideon H. Moulton, Ellsworth, Lois E. Mitchell.
- Sept. 3, 1848 Daniel J. Mudgett, Holderness, Harriet W. Lowd.
- April 15, 1838 William H. Nudd, Rumney, Abigail Chamberlain.





- 1825 Brackett Page, Concord, Eliza Bradley.
- June 5, 1821 Rev. David Page, Rushville, N. Y., Hannah Boardman, Bridgewater.
- June 2, 1822 Enoch Paige, Wentworth, Betsey W. Glines, Campton.
- Sept. 23, 1849 John C. Philbrick, Mrs. Melissa Greenleaf.
- Nov. 25, 1847 Fernando A. Pierce, Newburyport, Betsey A. Hoyt.
- 1814 Isaiah Pike, Charlotte Hickok.
- Nov. 10, 1814 Moses Pillsbury, Sally Cass, Bridgewater.
- April 20, 1801 Nathan Pillsbury, Bridgewater, Sally Robbins.
- Dec. 27, 1807 Benjamin M. Plaisted, New Hampton, Phebe Eaton, Bridgewater.
- Feb. 25, 1830 Amos Potter, Thornton, Eliza Taylor, Campton.
- Jan. 4, 1813 John Potter, Lucinda Goodhue, Holderness.
- March 7, 1816 Silas W. Potter, Thornton, Polly Fox, Woodstock.
- Feb. 26, 1806 Thomas Ramsay, Rumney, Dorothy Page.
- June 28, 1835 Asa Randlett, Bridgewater, Mrs. Betsey Brown, Bridgewater.
- 1835 Thomas Randall, Mahala French.
- Dec. 7, 1837 William Rankin, Eliza Veasey.
- Nov. 16, 1809 John Robbins, Abigail Clater.
- 1836 Rev. Daniel J. Robinson, Emeline Dearborn, Hanover.
- Nov. 17, 1840 John S. Robinson, New Hampton, Relief Crawford.
- 1816 David Rollins, Salome Seavey.
- March 25, 1822 William Sanborn, Bristol, Mrs. Hannah Ladd.
- Sept. 22, 1839 Heman Sanborn, Concord, Clarrina Batchelder.
- July 14, 1842 Gustavus Sanborn, Hill, Sophronia M. Smith, Bridgewater.
- June 8, 1843 Simon Sanborn, Hannah Brainerd, Bridgewater.
- Oct. 14, 1825 Enoch Sargent, Sally Worthen, Bridgewater.
- March 8, 1838 Thomas Sargent, Bridgewater, Louisa J. Brainerd, Bridgewater.
- 1806 Thomas Sarles, Polly Cheney, Meredith.
- 1837 Hiram W. Savery, Belinda Ryan, Pittsfield.
- 1838 Freeman C. Sewall, Susanna T. Pierce.
- 1843 Josiah Shaw, Thornton, Betsey Calley.
- Oct. 8, 1812 Moses Shaw, Holderness, Lydia Shaw.
- Dec. 31, 1818 Moses Sleeper, Mary Ann Harriman.
- Dec. 18, 1806 Benjamin Sleeper, Anna Stanton.
- Feb. 4, 1814 Stephen Smith, Thornton, Hannah Foss.
- Dec. 26, 1816 Levi Smith, Holderness, Phebe Sanborn.
- Oct. 4, 1849 David Smith, Betsey Percival, Moultonboro.
- 1812 Caleb Smith, Lucinda Marshall.





HIGHLAND AVENUE





- 1829 John P. Southworth, Nancy Cass.
- May 8, 1795 Hobart Spencer, Betsey Hazen Dearborn.
- Nov. 23, 1843 John C. Stanton, Meredith, Catherine Young, Canterbury.
- Nov. 30, 1794 William Stevens, Nabby Craig, Rumney.
- Jan. 26, 1824 Arnold Stevens, Abigail Jennings.
- Jan. 22, 1850 H. B. Stevens, Loudon, Elizabeth B. Kimball, Holderness.
- 1794 Alexander Stewart, Mrs. Lois Worcester, Wentworth.
- 1838 Joel B. Stow, Lucretia Brown.
- 1841 Rodney Strong, Dublin, Sarah Ann Bagley.
- Nov. 24, 1790 Enoch Thomas, Susannah Shepard.
- Aug. 20, 1823 Trueworthy G. Thurston, Groton, Saphila Bartlett.
- July 9, 1795 Daniel Tilton, Bridgewater, Anna Gorman.
- Nov. 17, 1844 Horace M. Tobine, Mrs. Susan Spiller, Holderness.
- Feb. 22, 1818 Enoch Tolman, Greensboro, Vt., Abigail Cook, Campton.
- July 17, 1817 James Varnum, Bridgewater, Elmira Melvin, Bridgewater.
- Dec. 25, 1815 John Vincent, Woodstock, Rebecca Wallace, Thornton.
- July 24, 1827 Peter Walker, Mary Edmonds.
- Jan. 23, 1817 Nathaniel Walker, Hampstead, Lucy Doe, Rumney.
- Sept. 21, 1840 Andrew D. Wallis, Sandwich, Mehitable Marsh, Thornton.
- May 4, 1799 Edmund Webber, Betsey Hodgskins.
- Dec. 5, 1843 Elliot Webber, Rumney, Sarah G. Barnard, Hebron.
- 1824 Moses S. Webber, Clarissa Gale, Alexandria.
- 1829 Ira Webster, New Hampton, Mary Bennett.
- Jan. 29, 1843 Ruel L. Weston, Ann K. Beckford, Lancaster.
- Feb. 9, 1813 Deodet Willey, Campton, Mary Butler, Campton.
- Dec. 27, 1835 Joshua Willard, Hebron, Betsey Powell, Hebron.
- Oct. 12, 1778 Ebenezer Wise, Mary Haseltine.
- Dec. 28, 1813 David Wise, Hebron, Eliza Hoit, Bridgewater.
- Jan. 10, 1817 Silas Whitney, Thornton, Sally Lovejoy, Campton.
- Nov. 9, 1843 William C. Wheeler, Orpah Whiteher, Newbury, Vt.
- Dec. 16, 1816 Sewall Walcott, Holderness, Eliza Ennis.
- Oct. 31, 1811 Deacon David Wooster, Campton, Lydia Foster.
- Dec. 27, 1838 Benjamin B. Worthen, Holderness, Nancy J. Mudgett.

#### THE LAW-MAKERS OF PLYMOUTH.

The fifth provincial congress, which assembled at Exeter, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1775, assumed the prerogatives of a legislature and adopted a temporary constitution. The delegates of the congress





became a house of representatives, and the house elected the first council, which in later times has been styled a senate. Under the temporary constitution from 1776 to 1783 inclusive, both branches of the legislature were elected for the term of one year, and convened on the third Wednesday of December. Under the State constitution, which became operative in June, 1784, the legislature was elected on the second Tuesday of March, for the term of one year, and convened on the first Wednesday of June following, until and including the session of 1878. Beginning with the session of 1879, the legislature was elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, for the term of two years, and convened biennially on the first Wednesday in June following, until and including the session of 1889. Since, and including the session of 1891, the legislature has convened biennially on the first Wednesday in January. While the temporary constitution remained in force, Grafton County, then including Coos County, constituted a district and was privileged to elect one of the twelve councillors or senators. Under this arrangement the members from Grafton County were:—

John Hurd of Haverhill, elected Jan. 6, 1776,

by the house of representatives.

1776-77 No election in the county.

1777-78 No election in the county.

1778-79 Charles Johnston of Haverhill.

1779-80 Francis Worcester of Plymouth.

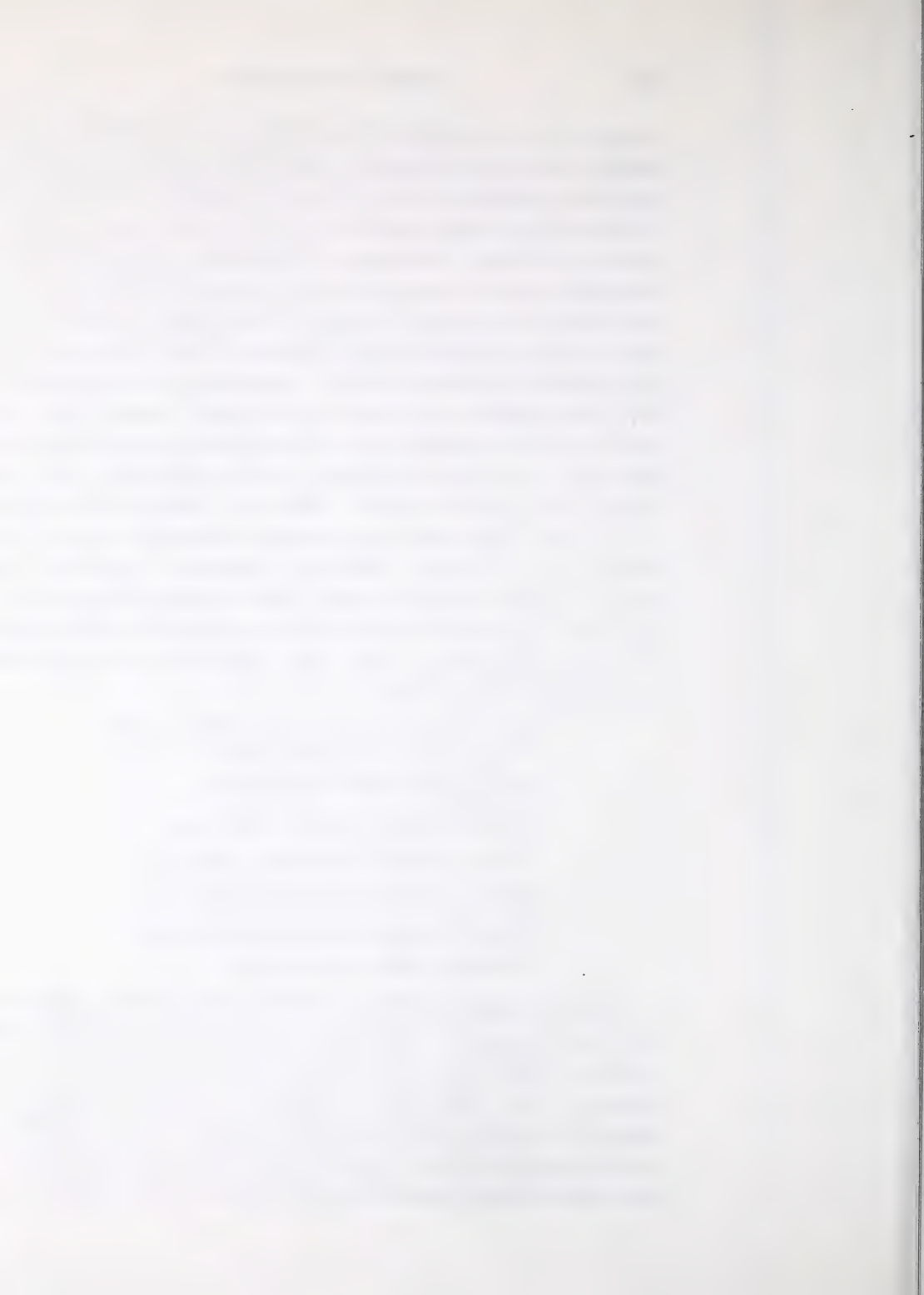
1780-81 Charles Johnston of Haverhill.

1781-82 Francis Worcester of Plymouth.

1782-83 Francis Worcester of Plymouth.

1783-84 Moses Dow of Haverhill.

Under the permanent State constitution the county of Grafton continued to constitute a senatorial district, and was numbered the twelfth. From time to time towns were severed from this and joined to other districts, but Plymouth remained a constituent part of the twelfth district until 1841, when the town was joined to the eleventh district. By this change the political relations in senatorial affairs, long standing and friendly with Haverhill and



other northern towns, were dissolved, and Plymouth became associated with Hebron, Bridgewater, and other towns south and west. Plymouth remained a part of the eleventh senatorial district until 1879, when the number of senators was increased to twenty-four. Since then Plymouth has constituted a part of the fourth senatorial district.

In the following lists of those who have served in the senate or in the house of representatives, the date prefixed to each name is the year in which the legislature convened. Since the inauguration of biennial sessions the election has occurred in the year preceding.

Six citizens of Plymouth have received fifteen elections to the senate:—

1785 Francis Worcester	1835 Walter Blair
1788 Francis Worcester	1836 Walter Blair
1801 Moor Russell	1867 Henry W. Blair
1802 Moor Russell	1868 Henry W. Blair
1803 Moor Russell	1885 Manson S. Brown
1810 Moor Russell	1899 George H. Adams
1811 Moor Russell	1905 George H. Adams
1812 Moor Russell	

George H. Adams was president of the senate, 1905.

Dr. Robert Burns, who removed from Hebron to Plymouth, 1835, was the senator of the eleventh district, 1831 and 1832.

Nathaniel P. Melvin, who removed from Bridgewater to Plymouth, 1838, was the senator of the eleventh district, 1837 and 1838.

Until the year 1800 Plymouth was classed with other towns in the choice of a representative to the State legislature. From 1776 until the election of 1781 inclusive, Plymouth, New Chester, Cockermouth, and Alexandria were joined in one class and privileged to send a representative. New London was severed from Alexandria in 1779, and participated in the election of a representative in 1780 and 1781, but the territory of the class remained unchanged.



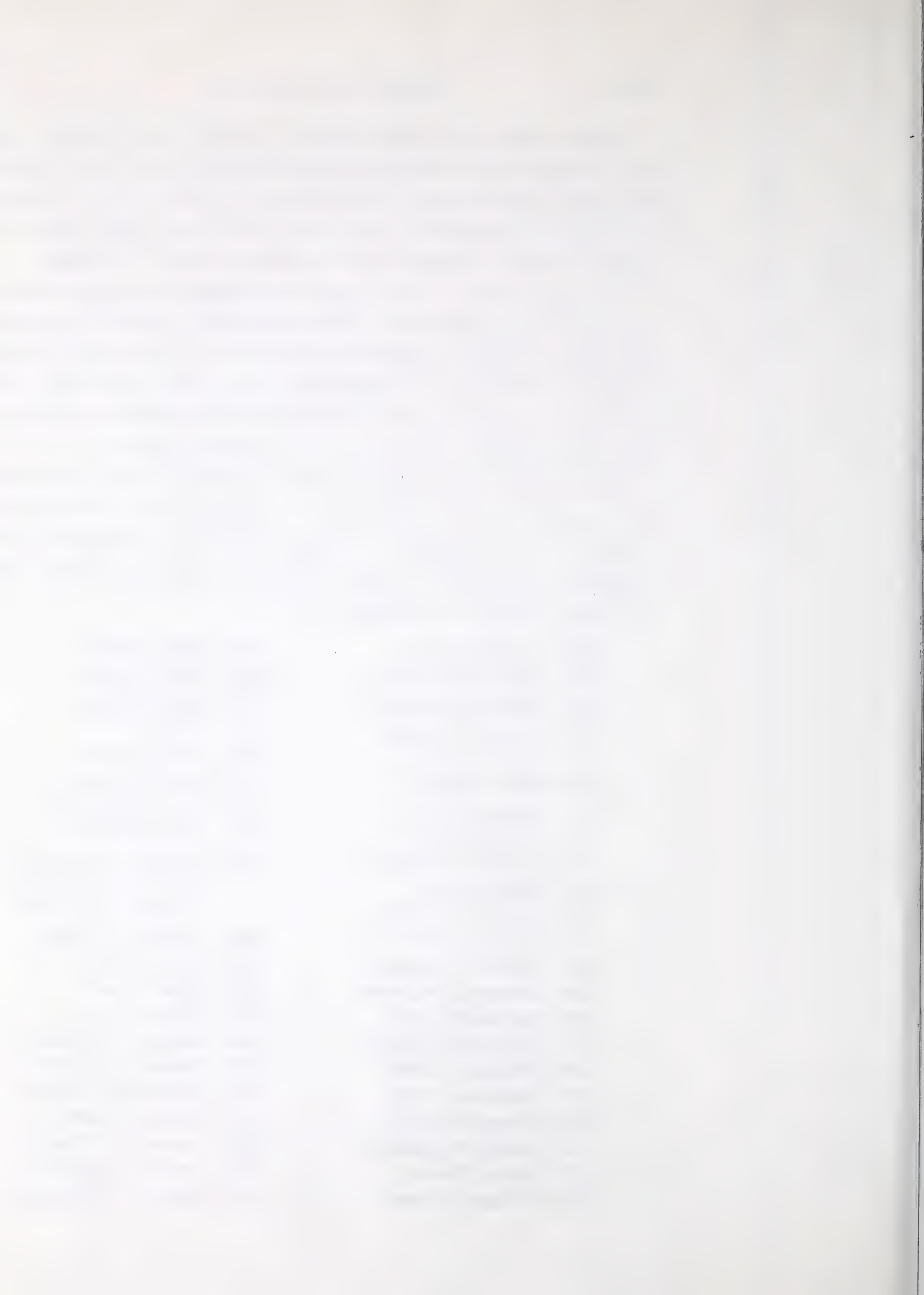


From 1782 until 1799 inclusive Plymouth and Rumney were in a representative class, to which Wentworth was joined during the years and including the elections of 1784 to 1787. During the years in which this town was classed with other towns the election of the representative was always held in Plymouth.

In the enjoyment of the right of representation in the house of representatives prescribed in the constitution, Plymouth has been privileged to send a representative since and beginning with the election of 1800, and a considerable part of the time since 1872 the town has possessed the constitutional requirements of electing two representatives, as shown in the following table.

Among the representatives elected previous to 1800, and while Plymouth was classed with other towns, appear the names of Enoch Noyes of Cockermouth, Absalom Peters of Wentworth, and Abraham Burnham, Edward Everett, Alexander Craig, and William Presson of Rumney:—

1775 Samuel Emerson	1797 Josiah Brown
1776 Francis Worcester	1798 Josiah Brown
1777 Francis Worcester	1799 Josiah Brown
1778 Francis Worcester	1800 Josiah Brown
1779 Joseph Senter	1801 Josiah Brown
1780 Enoch Noyes	1802 Joshua Thornton
1781 Joseph Senter	1803 Joshua Thornton
1782 Edward Everett	1804 Joshua Thornton
1783 Francis Worcester	1805 William Webster; he was
1784 Joseph Senter	the representative 17
1785 Abraham Burnham	consecutive years
1786 Absalom Peters	1822 Samuel C. Webster
1787 Francis Worcester	1823 Moor Russell
1788 Abraham Burnham	1824 Moor Russell
1789 Benjamin Goold	1825 Joseph Weld
1790 Abraham Burnham	1826 Samuel C. Webster
1791 Benjamin Goold	1827 Samuel C. Webster
1792 Alexander Craig	1828 Samuel C. Webster
1793 Benjamin Goold	1829 Stevens Merrill
1794 Abraham Burnham	1830 Samuel C. Webster
1795 Josiah Brown	1831 Jonathan Dearborn
1796 William Presson	1832 Samuel C. Webster



1833 Samuel C. Webster	1871 Joseph Burrows
1834 Isaac Ward	1872 Joseph Burrows
1835 Voted not to send	James F. Langdon
1836 Rev. William Nelson	1873 Joseph Burrows
1837 Rev. William Nelson	James F. Langdon
1838 Humphrey Webster	1874 Joseph Burrows
1839 Arthur L. Webster	William G. Hull
1840 Arthur L. Webster	1875 Charles A. Jewell
1841 Jonathan Dearborn	Charles H. Bowles
1842 Did not elect	1876 Charles A. Jewell
1843 Joseph Fifield	Charles H. Bowles
1844 Joseph Fifield	1877 Hazen D. Smith
1845 Seth Doton	John T. Cutter
1846 Joseph Fifield	1878 Hazen D. Smith
1847 Joseph Fifield	John T. Cutter
1848 John H. Gill	1879 Nathan H. Weeks
1849 James Cochran	1881 John Mason
1850 James Cochran	1883 George H. Adams
1851 Seth Doton	1885 John H. Mudgett
1852 Seth Doton	1887 Alvin Burleigh
1853 Stephen York	1889 James Robie
1854 Washington George	1891 Cyrus Sargeant
1855 Washington George	George H. Colby
1856 Denison R. Burnham	1893 Cyrus Sargeant
1857 Denison R. Burnham	George H. Colby
1858 Denison R. Burnham	1895 Warren G. Chase
1859 Hiram Harriman	Erastus B. Dearborn
1860 Charles J. F. Stone	1897 Henry C. Currier
1861 Caleb D. Penniman	Walter W. Mason
1862 Caleb D. Penniman	1899 James A. Penniman
1863 Thomas Shute	Enos Huckins
1864 Thomas Shute	1901 Charles J. Gould
1865 Voted not to send	Moses A. Ferrin
1866 Henry W. Blair	1903 Charles J. Gould
1867 John A. Drake	Moses A. Ferrin
1868 Joseph A. Dotlge	1905 Charles J. Ayer
1869 Joseph A. Dodge	Benjamin F. St. Clair
1870 Joseph A. Dodge	

In 1840 there were two sessions of the legislature. Arthur L. Webster having resigned after the close of the first session, Jonathan Dearborn was elected to the second session.



Samuel C. Webster was speaker of the house, 1831, and Alvin Burleigh, 1887.

## THE SELECTMEN.

- 1766 Stephen Webster, Winthrop Wells, John Willoughby.
- 1767 Ephraim Lund, John Willoughby, David Hobart.
- 1768 David Hobart, Henry Snow, Winthrop Wells.
- 1769 Francis Worcester, Henry Snow, John Willoughby.
- 1770 Benjamin Goold, Elisha Bean, William Nevins.
- 1771 Benjamin Goold, William Nevins, David Webster.
- 1772 Benjamin Goold, John Willoughby, Samuel Dearborn.
- 1773 Benjamin Goold, John Willoughby, Samuel Dearborn.
- 1774 Samuel Emerson, James Harvel, Thomas Lucas.
- 1775 Samuel Emerson, James Harvel, Thomas Lucas.
- 1776 Ebenezer Blodgett, Samuel Emerson, James Harvel.
- 1777 Samuel Emerson, Benjamin Goold, Ebenezer Blodgett.
- 1778 Stephen Webster, Jacob Merrill, Elisha Bean.
- 1779 Samuel Emerson, Benjamin Goold, John Willoughby.
- 1780 Samuel Emerson, James Hobart, Jotham Cummings.
- 1781 Samuel Emerson, Jonas Keyes, Richard Bayley.
- 1782 Samuel Emerson, Samuel Marsh, Enoch Ward.
- 1783 Samuel Emerson, William George, Joseph Reed.
- 1784 Samuel Emerson, Joseph Senter, James Blodgett.
- 1785 Samuel Emerson, Joshua Fletcher, Isaac Ward.
- 1786 Samuel Emerson, William George, Benjamin Goold.
- 1787 Samuel Emerson, John Rogers, Stephen Wells.
- 1788 John Rogers, Jotham Cummings, David Webster.
- 1789 Samuel Emerson, William George, Benjamin Goold.
- 1790 Samuel Emerson, Josiah Brown, Joshua Thornton.
- 1791 Samuel Emerson, Thomas Harriman, Jotham Cummings, Jr.
- 1792 Samuel Emerson, Peter Dearborn, Edward Senter.
- 1793 Samuel Emerson, Stephen Bartlett, Richard Bayley, Joshua Fletcher, Jacob Smith.
- 1794 Samuel Emerson, William George, William Webster.
- 1795 Samuel Emerson, Josiah Brown, Peter McQuesten.
- 1796 Samuel Emerson, John Farmer, Nehemiah Snow.
- 1797 Samuel Emerson, William Webster, Joshua Thornton.
- 1798 Samuel Emerson, Josiah Brown, Joshua Thornton.
- 1799 Samuel Emerson, Amos Blood, Samuel Wells.
- 1800 Samuel Emerson, Josiah Brown, Joshua Thornton.
- 1801 Samuel Emerson, Joshua Thornton, Jotham Cummings, Jr.





- 1802 Samuel Emerson, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Samuel Wells.
- 1803 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Joshua Thornton.
- 1804 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Joshua Thornton.
- 1805 Moor Russell, Solomon Bayley, Jotham Cummings, Jr.
- 1806 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Solomon Bayley.
- 1807 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., William George, Jr.
- 1808 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., William George, Jr.
- 1809 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Moses Hadley.
- 1810 Samuel Wells, Moses Hadley, Daniel Eaton.
- 1811 Samuel Wells, William Webster, Asa Robbins.
- 1812 Samuel Wells, William Webster, Daniel Eaton.
- 1813 Samuel Wells, William Webster, Daniel Eaton.
- 1814 Samuel Wells, William Webster, Moses George.
- 1815 William Webster, Moses George, Jonathan Cummings.
- 1816 William Webster, Benjamin Ward, James Miller.
- 1817 William Webster, Nathan Harris, James Miller.
- 1818 William Webster, Moses George, John Adams.
- 1819 Nathan Harris, William Webster, Moses George.
- 1820 Nathan Harris, William Webster, Moses George.
- 1821 William Webster, Moses George, John Adams.
- 1822 Nathan Harris, Asa Robbins, James Morrison.
- 1823 Moor Russell, Asa Robbins, James Morrison.
- 1824 Joseph Weld, Noah Cummings, Nathaniel Draper.
- 1825 Noah Cummings, Nathaniel Draper, Benjamin Bayley.
- 1826 Noah Cummings, Benjamin Bayley, Peter Flanders.
- 1827 William Webster, Isaac Ward, Peter Flanders.
- 1828 William Webster, Peter Flanders, Noah Cummings.
- 1829 William Webster, Noah Cummings, Ebenezer Blodgett.
- 1830 Jonathan Dearborn, John Harriman, Aaron Currier.
- 1831 Asa Robbins, John Harriman, Aaron Currier.
- 1832 Isaac Ward, Noah Cummings, Jonathan Dearborn.
- 1833 Isaac Ward, Noah Cummings, Jonathan Dearborn.
- 1834 Walter Blair, Noah Cummings, Benjamin Bayley.
- 1835 Walter Blair, Benjamin Bayley, Jesse Bullock.
- 1836 Walter Blair, Jesse Bullock, William Gill.
- 1837 Jesse Bullock, William Gill, Enoch Cass.
- 1838 Jesse Bullock, Walter Blair, William Nelson.
- 1839 Jonathan Dearborn, William Nelson, Seth Doton.
- 1840 Jonathan Dearborn, Seth Doton, Henry Hoyt.
- 1841 Seth Doton, Henry Hoyt, William G. Rogers.
- 1842 David C. Webster, Levi Drew, Robert Cochran.
- 1843 Thomas Clark, Robert Cochran, William G. Rogers.



- 1844 Thomas Clark, Seth Doton, William G. Rogers.
- 1845 Jesse Bullock, Robert Cochran, Levi Drew.
- 1846 Jesse Bullock, Robert Cochran, Levi Drew.
- 1847 Nathaniel P. Melvin, Isaac Ward, Washington George.
- 1848 Nathaniel P. Melvin, Isaac Ward, Washington George.
- 1849 Seth Doton, William Nelson, Anson Merrill.
- 1850 Seth Doton, William Nelson, Anson Merrill.
- 1851 Robert Cochran, James F. Langdon, Jason C. Draper.
- 1852 Robert Cochran, Jason C. Draper, Samuel A. Dearborn.
- 1853 Samuel A. Dearborn, James Cochran, Hiram Clark.
- 1854 Charles Rogers, Hiram Harriman, Hazen N. Cross.
- 1855 Hiram Harriman, Robert Mitchell, Gilmore Houston.
- 1856 Washington George, Daniel H. Currier, Robert Mitchell.
- 1857 Washington George, Daniel H. Currier, Robert Mitchell.
- 1858 Washington George, Daniel H. Currier, Charles L. Hobart.
- 1859 David C. Webster, Charles L. Hobart, Joseph C. Fifield.
- 1860 Seth Doton, Anson Merrill, William Rogers.
- 1861 Washington George, Thomas Shute, Nathaniel A. Pike.
- 1862 Washington George, Thomas Shute, Nathaniel A. Pike.
- 1863 Daniel H. Currier, Hiram Harriman, Henry S. George.
- 1864 Daniel H. Currier, Hiram Harriman, Henry S. George.
- 1865 Daniel H. Currier, Washington George, John A. Drake.
- 1866 Washington George, John A. Drake, John Nutting.
- 1867 John G. Langdon, John Nutting, Jacob Morrill.
- 1868 John G. Langdon, John Nutting, Jacob Morrill.
- 1869 Seth Doton, Amasa W. Avery, Harvey M. Rogers.
- 1870 Seth Doton, Harvey M. Rogers, John T. Cutter.
- 1871 John T. Cutter, William G. Hull, Cyrus Corliss.
- 1872 Seth Doton, Cyrus Corliss, William W. Gibson.
- 1873 Seth Doton, William W. Gibson, Calvin Clark.
- 1874 Lucius M. Howe, Calvin Clark, George W. Garland.
- 1875 Lucius M. Howe, George W. Garland, Harvey M. Rogers.
- 1876 Harvey M. Rogers, Obadiah G. Smith, Thomas J. Adams.
- 1877 Harvey M. Rogers, Obadiah G. Smith, Thomas J. Adams.
- 1878 Cyrus Keniston, George W. Garland, Jonathan L. Clay.
- 1879 Alexander G. Smythe, George W. Garland, Jonathan L. Clay.
- 1880 Alexander G. Smythe, Alfred Cook, James A. Penniman.
- 1881 Daniel H. Currier, Alfred Cook, James A. Penniman.
- 1882 Daniel H. Currier, Plummer Fox, James A. Penniman.
- 1883 Daniel H. Currier, Plummer Fox, Charles W. George.
- 1884 Daniel H. Currier, Charles W. George, Robert W. Mitchell.
- 1885 Plummer Fox, Amasa W. Avery, George P. Cook.





- 1886 Plummer Fox, Amasa W. Avery, George P. Cook.
- 1887 Amasa W. Avery, Henry S. George, Charles W. George.
- 1888 Amasa W. Avery, George P. Cook, James A. Penniman.
- 1889 Andrew J. McClure, Charles W. George, Henry W. Rogers.
- 1890 Andrew J. McClure, Charles W. George, David W. Gibson.
- 1891 Charles W. George, Obadiah G. Smith, Fred S. Rowe.
- 1892 Frank H. Rollins, Charles W. Nelson, William H. Adams.
- 1893 Frank H. Rollins, Charles W. Nelson, William H. Adams.
- 1894 James K. Pierce, Francis F. Blake, Jason Clark.
- 1895 James K. Pierce, Francis F. Blake, Jason Clark.
- 1896 John Mason, Charles W. George, Dean S. Currier.
- 1897 John Mason, Charles W. George, Dean S. Currier.
- 1898 Amasa W. Avery, Dean S. Currier, Charles J. Gould.
- 1899 Charles J. Gould, Henry H. Whittemore, Francis F. Blake.
- 1900 Charles J. Gould, Henry H. Whittemore, Henry C. Currier.
- 1901 Plummer Fox, Henry H. Whittemore, Fred A. Atwood.
- 1902 James N. McCoy, Heber W. Hull, Orrin W. Fletcher.
- 1903 Plummer Fox, Heber W. Hull, Charles W. George.
- 1904 Heber W. Hull, Charles W. George, William J. Randolph.
- 1905 Charles W. George, Edward A. Chase, Henry W. Rogers.

In 1782 Jonathan Robbins was chosen a selectman, and excused in order that he might serve as constable and collector of taxes. Samuel Marsh was chosen at the same meeting to fill the vacancy.

Henry S. George died July 30, 1887, and George P. Cook was elected to fill the unexpired term of office.

Jason Clark died June 8, 1895, and Alfred Cook was elected to fill the unexpired term of office. •

#### TOWN CLERKS.

The town clerks of Plymouth have received a first election on the date prefixed to their several names. Samuel Emerson, by re-election, was continued in office twenty-two years; Abel Webster, thirteen; Samuel Wells, twelve, and Frederick W. A. Robie, twelve.

1766 Stephen Webster  
 1767 Ephraim Lund  
 1768 Abel Webster  
 1781 Samuel Emerson

1803 Samuel Wells  
 1815 Nathan Harris  
 1821 Jonathan Dearborn  
 1828 Samuel C. Webster



1832 Jonathan Dearborn	1876 Rodney E. Smythe
1834 Arthur Ward	1878 Frank C. Langdon
1840 Jonathan Dearborn	1879 Frank C. Lougee
1841 Frederick W. A. Robie	1880 Van N. Bass
1845 Samuel C. Webster	1881 Benjamin F. St. Clair.
1847 Denison R. Burnham	1883 Moses A. Ferrin
1849 Samuel C. Webster	1885 Epes J. Calley
1851 Hiram Clark	1888 Libbeus E. Hayward
1852 Levi W. Hodge	1889 Daniel P. Donovan
1855 George A. Draper	1891 Perley S. Currier
1859 Walter D. Blaisdell	1892 David H. Hallenbeck
1862 Henry H. McQuesten	1894 Moses A. Batchelder
1864 John H. Melvin	1895 William F. Adams
1865 George A. Draper	1897 Charles C. Wright
1867 Gilmore McL. Houston	1899 Isadore N. Lunderville
1868 Frederick W. A. Robie	1900 Moses A. Batchelder.

## TOWN TREASURERS.

In the choice of town treasurers the action of the towns of New Hampshire has not been uniform. A few towns, from the date of organization, have annually elected a treasurer, but many committed the custody of the town money to the selectmen. Since the act of 1850 a treasurer has been elected or appointed by the selectmen in all of the towns of the State, and previous to the act of 1889, in many towns one of the selectmen was elected or appointed a town treasurer.

So far as discovered in the records, the town of Plymouth, with the exception of three years, did not elect or appoint a town treasurer until 1851. In 1805 Samuel Emerson was chosen at the annual meeting, and a few weeks later, at a special town meeting, he was excused from continued service. Moor Russell was the town treasurer for the years 1820 and 1821. The treasurers since 1851 follow.

1851 Robert Cochran	1856 Daniel H. Currier
1852 Robert Cochran	1857 Washington George
1853 Thomas Clark	1858 Washington George
1854 Daniel C. Wheeler	1859 David C. Webster
1855 Hiram Harriman	1860 Seth Doton

1. The first of these is the fact that the human race is not a homogeneous mass, but is divided into many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics and customs.	2. The second is the fact that these groups are not isolated, but are in constant contact with one another, and thus influence each other's development.	3. The third is the fact that the human race is not a static entity, but is constantly changing and evolving, and thus its characteristics and customs are not fixed, but are subject to change.	4. The fourth is the fact that the human race is not a single entity, but is composed of many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics and customs.	5. The fifth is the fact that these groups are not isolated, but are in constant contact with one another, and thus influence each other's development.	6. The sixth is the fact that the human race is not a static entity, but is constantly changing and evolving, and thus its characteristics and customs are not fixed, but are subject to change.
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THE HUMAN RACE

The human race is not a homogeneous mass, but is divided into many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics and customs. These groups are not isolated, but are in constant contact with one another, and thus influence each other's development. The human race is not a static entity, but is constantly changing and evolving, and thus its characteristics and customs are not fixed, but are subject to change. The human race is not a single entity, but is composed of many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics and customs. These groups are not isolated, but are in constant contact with one another, and thus influence each other's development. The human race is not a static entity, but is constantly changing and evolving, and thus its characteristics and customs are not fixed, but are subject to change.

1. The first of these is the fact that the human race is not a homogeneous mass, but is divided into many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics and customs.	2. The second is the fact that these groups are not isolated, but are in constant contact with one another, and thus influence each other's development.	3. The third is the fact that the human race is not a static entity, but is constantly changing and evolving, and thus its characteristics and customs are not fixed, but are subject to change.	4. The fourth is the fact that the human race is not a single entity, but is composed of many distinct groups, each with its own characteristics and customs.	5. The fifth is the fact that these groups are not isolated, but are in constant contact with one another, and thus influence each other's development.	6. The sixth is the fact that the human race is not a static entity, but is constantly changing and evolving, and thus its characteristics and customs are not fixed, but are subject to change.
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1861 Washington George	1884 Joseph M. Howe
1862 Washington George	1885 Joseph M. Howe
1863 Washington George	1886 Charles J. Gould
1864 Daniel H. Currier	1887 Hiram Clark
1865 Daniel H. Currier	1888 Hiram Clark
1866 Washington George	1889 Hiram Clark
1867 John G. Langdon	1890 Hiram Clark
1868 Alexander G. Smythe	1891 Hiram Clark
1869 Alexander G. Smythe	1892 Hiram Clark
1870 Alexander G. Smythe	1893 Hiram Clark
1871 Alexander G. Smythe	1894 Hiram Clark
1872 Cyrus Keniston	1895 Frank C. Calley
1873 Cyrus Keniston	1896 Frank C. Calley
1874 Cyrus Keniston	1897 Frank C. Calley
1875 Alexander G. Smythe	1898 David H. Hallenbeck
1876 Alexander G. Smythe	1899 Edward A. Chase
1877 Alexander G. Smythe	1900 Edward A. Chase
1878 Lucius M. Howe	1901 Edward A. Chase
1879 Lucius M. Howe	1902 William A. Kimball
1880 John Mason	1903 William A. Kimball
1881 John Mason	1904 William A. Kimball
1882 Renselear O. Wright	1905 William A. Kimball
1883 Renselear O. Wright <sup>1</sup>	

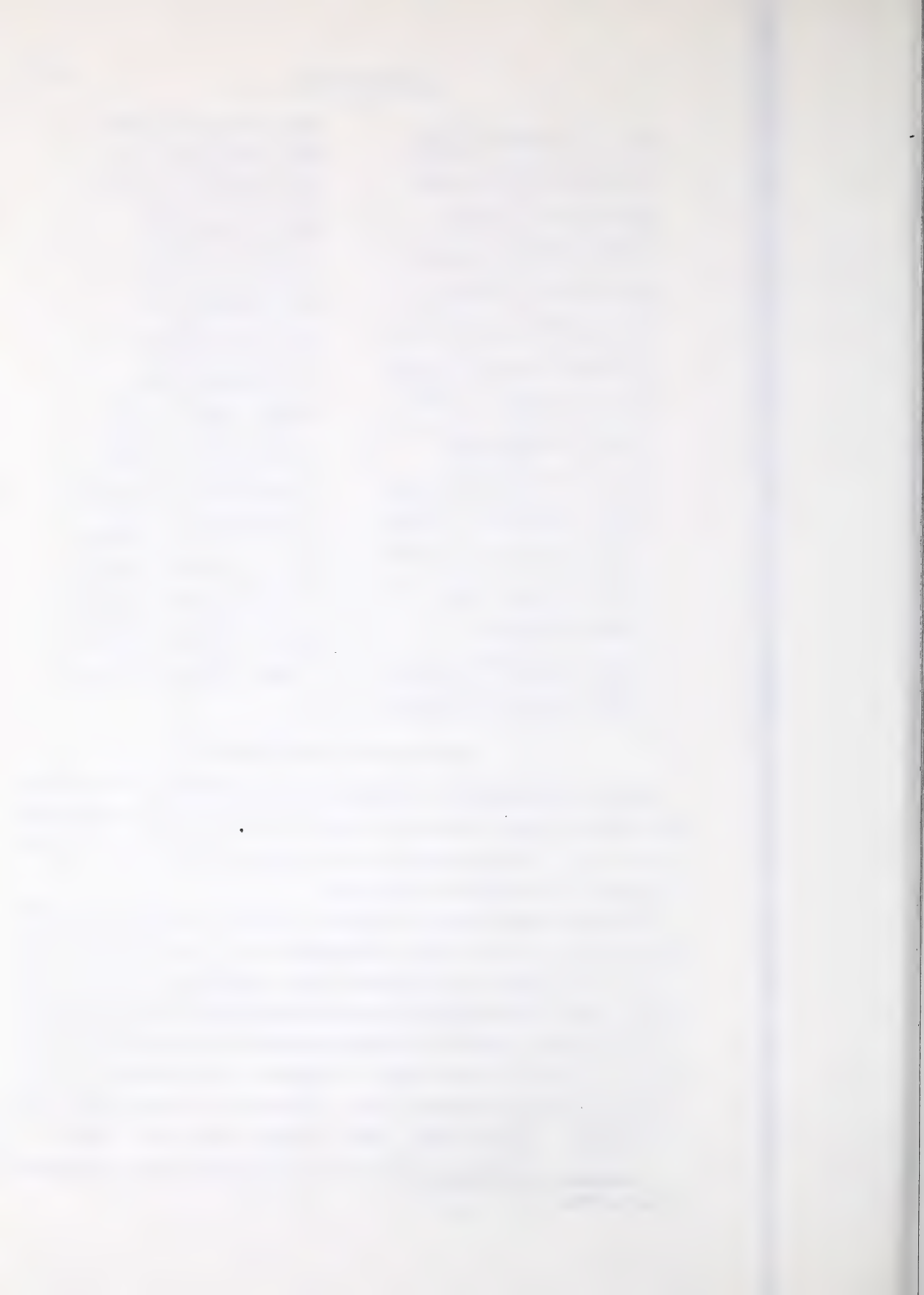
#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

In colonial times, and during the earlier history of the State, the title of Esquire was the unquestioned evidence of distinction and honor. It was assumed by the judges of the courts, sheriffs, coroners, and justices of the peace.

After the organization of Grafton County, and during the two remaining years that New Hampshire was a province under the Crown, the justices of the peace were appointed by Gov. John Wentworth. The executive records of this period are not preserved, and the official record of the appointments is not available. From other sources of information it appears that eighteen or more citizens of Grafton County were justices of the peace before the Revolution. They were: John Fenton and David Hobart of

<sup>1</sup> Renselear O. Wright died Oct. 24, and Joseph M. Howe was appointed Oct. 29, 1883.



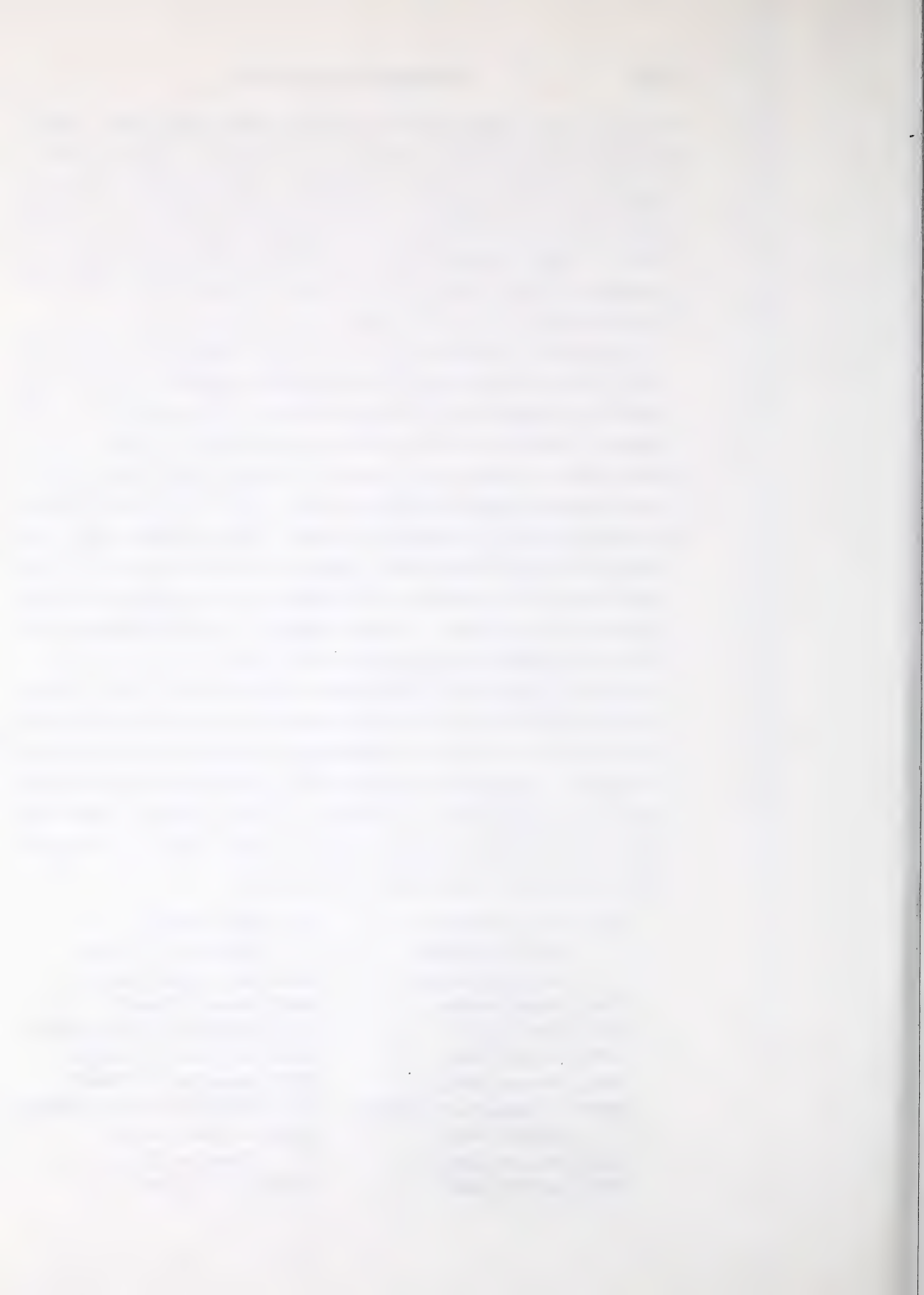


Plymouth, Asa Porter and John Hurd of Haverhill, Rev. Eleazar Wheelock and Bezaleel Woodward of Hanover, Moses Little of Campton, Daniel Brainerd of Rumney, Israel Morey of Orford, John Wheatly of Lebanon, Samuel Gilbert of Lyme, Timothy Bedel of Bath, Joshua Merrill of Warren, Edwards Bucknam of Lancaster, Joseph Peverly and Joseph Holbrook of Northumberland, and Seth Wales of Columbia.

During the Revolution, and while the temporary constitution was in force, the justices of the peace were appointed by the legislature and commissioned by the president of the council. In 1776 Samuel Emerson of Plymouth was appointed a justice of the peace, and the same year Francis Worcester and James Harvell were appointed coroners for the county. In 1778 Francis Worcester was appointed a justice of the peace. It is probable that Moses Dow and David Hobart were justices of the peace after 1776 and while they were residents of Plymouth, but a record of their appointment is not found. Joseph Senter, then of Holderness, and later of Plymouth, was appointed in 1776.

Since the adoption of the State constitution of 1784, justices of the peace for the term of five years have been appointed by the governor and council. The following table contains the names of the citizens of Plymouth who have been appointed, and the date of their first appointment. Several of these removed from town before their first commission expired, while others, by reappointments, have held commissions many years.

1784 Francis Worcester	1814 Moor Russell
Samuel Emerson	Samuel C. Webster
Dr. John Rogers	1819 Dr. Samuel Rogers
1785 Joseph Senter	1821 Joseph Kimball
1789 John Porter	1822 Nathaniel Peabody Rogers
1799 Josiah Brown	1824 Jonathan Cummings
1804 Phineas Walker	1826 Jonathan C. Everett
1806 Dr. Jonathan Robbins	1827 William Coombs Thompson
Samuel Wells	1828 Stevens Merrill
1811 Stephen Grant	Jonathan Bliss
1814 Calvin Clark	1830 John Rogers



- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1831 Jonathan Dearborn     | 1860 Washington George       |
| Timothy Eastman            | 1862 William W. Russell, Jr. |
| 1835 Walter Blair          | 1863 Joseph Burrows          |
| Joseph Fifield             | 1864 John G. Langdon         |
| 1836 Nathaniel P. Melvin   | Nathaniel A. Pike            |
| 1837 Arthur L. Webster     | Joseph M. Burrows            |
| 1839 Dr. Robert Burns      | 1867 Gilmore McL. Houston    |
| David H. Collins           | 1869 Fisher Ames             |
| Anson Merrill              | Andrew J. C. Barnard         |
| 1840 Thomas Clark          | Walter D. Blaisdell          |
| Joseph Powers              | William A. Chandler          |
| Otis Whitney               | Hiram Clark                  |
| 1842 William Leverett      | William C. Hall              |
| 1843 William Burns         | Anson Merrill                |
| 1844 James McQuesten       | John Mason                   |
| 1846 William W. Russell    | George F. Merrill            |
| 1847 Seth Doton            | 1871 Amasa W. Avery          |
| William Restieaux          | Manson S. Brown              |
| Frederick W. A. Robie      | Daniel W. Burrows            |
| 1849 Ellery A. Hibbard     | John F. Morton               |
| Thomas Perkins             | Morris W. Prince             |
| 1851 Cyrus Keniston        | 1872 Alvin Burleigh          |
| 1852 David H. Currier      | 1873 Charles W. Bolles       |
| John T. Cutter             | 1874 Collins M. Buchanan     |
| John Keniston              | Samuel P. Chase              |
| Peter Walker               | Joseph A. Dodge              |
| 1853 Stephen York          | William G. Hull              |
| Napoleon B. Bryant         | Charles A. Jewell            |
| 1855 Denison R. Burnham    | Harvey M. Rogers             |
| Joseph Clark               | Charles M. Whittier          |
| Arthur Ward                | 1875 Horatio O. Ladd         |
| 1856 Gilmore Houston       | 1876 William L. Horner       |
| Alvah McQuesten            | Rodney E. Smythe             |
| Samuel N. Rowe             | 1877 George H. Robinson      |
| Charles F. Stone           | Winfield S. Robinson         |
| 1857 John A. Putney        | 1878 Edgar H. Gove           |
| 1858 Hiram W. Gove         | Frank C. Lougee              |
| 1859 Henry W. Blair        | 1879 George H. Adams         |
| Benjamin Clark             | Lemuel L. Draper             |
| Joseph C. Fifield          | 1880 Arthur S. Hazelton      |
| 1860 Desevignia S. Burnham | 1881 Frederick W. Ballou     |
| John W. Ela                | Chauncey A. Fellows          |





1881 William A. Raymond	1892 Dr. Robert Burns
1882 James A. Penniman	1893 Alvin F. Wentworth
1883 Moses A. Ferrin	Charles C. Wright
Elliot B. Hodge	1896 Hanson S. Chase
Nathan H. Weeks	1897 Charles E. Chandler
1884 George H. Bowles	1899 Isadore N. Lunderville
Epes J. Calley	William J. Randolph
Charles H. Turner	Frank H. Rollins
1887 Myron W. Haseltine	1900 Fred W. Downing
Merrill Greeley	Ellsworth W. Holtham
Cyrus K. Kelley	David M. Tenney
Joseph C. Storey	Fred P. Weeks
1888 John Chandler	1901 William M. Brown
Francis A. Cushman	William S. Coleman
Daniel P. Donovan	William A. Kimball
1891 Dean S. Currier	Adin H. Philbrick
Perley S. Currier	Scott N. Weeks
John Keniston	1902 David P. Burleigh
Woodbury F. Langdon	Joseph P. Huckins
James N. McCoy	1904 Leon C. Page

## CORONERS.

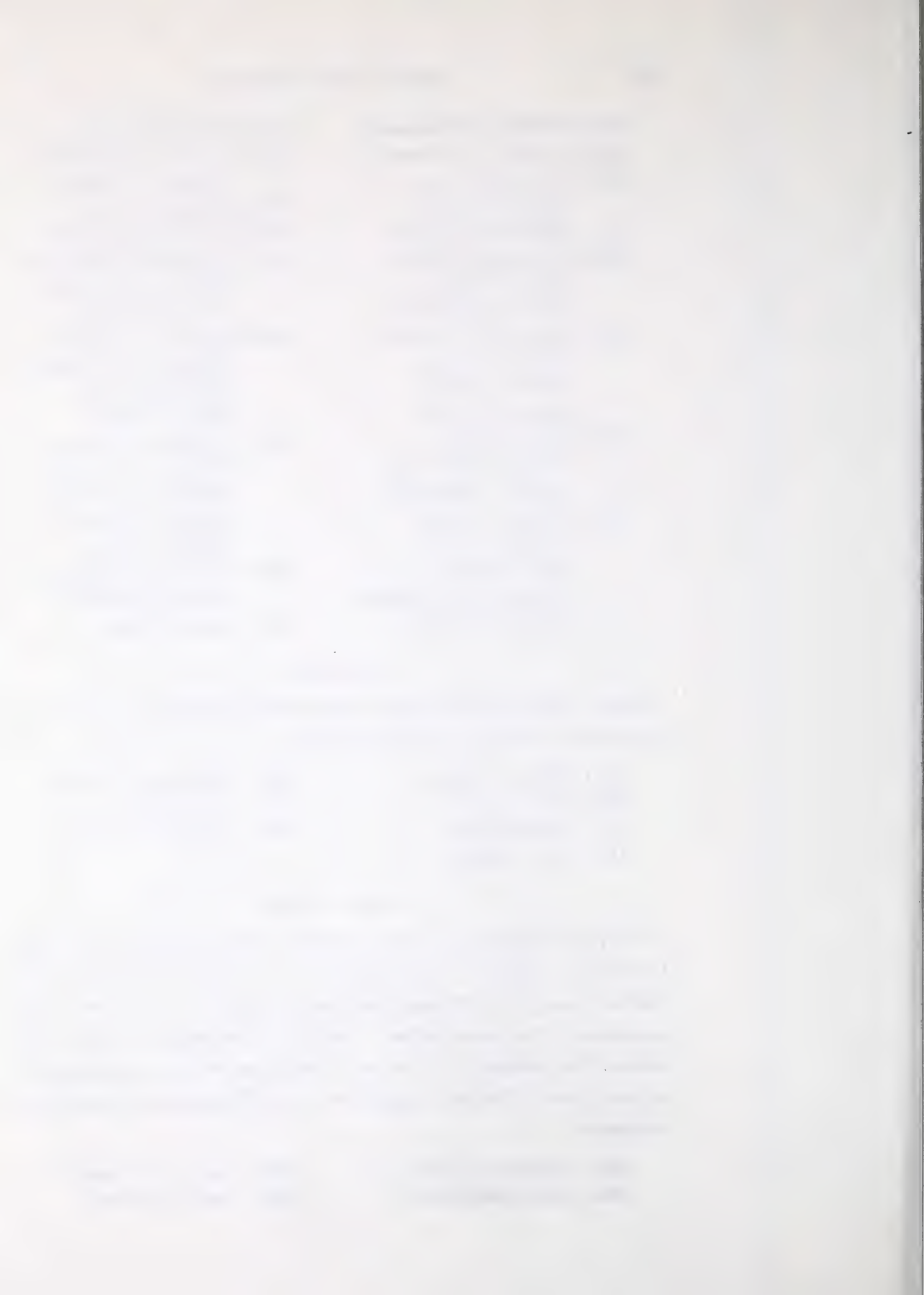
Since 1784 the following citizens of Plymouth have been commissioned coroners of Grafton County:—

1784 William George	1838 Nathaniel P. Melvin
1788 James Harvell	1856 John Rogers
1797 Josiah Brown	1876 Rodney E. Smythe
1831 John Adams	

## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Very probably to meet the demands of the Pemigewasset Bank, Dr. Samuel Rogers was commissioned a notary public in 1826. Walter Blair, in 1830, and Benjamin Bayley, in 1831, were commissioned to the same office. Not until the statutes more clearly defined the powers and duties of notaries were many appointed in this State. The later appointments to this office have been more numerous.

1856 Charles F. Stone	1866 George P. Russell
1860 James McQuesten	1868 Joseph Burrows

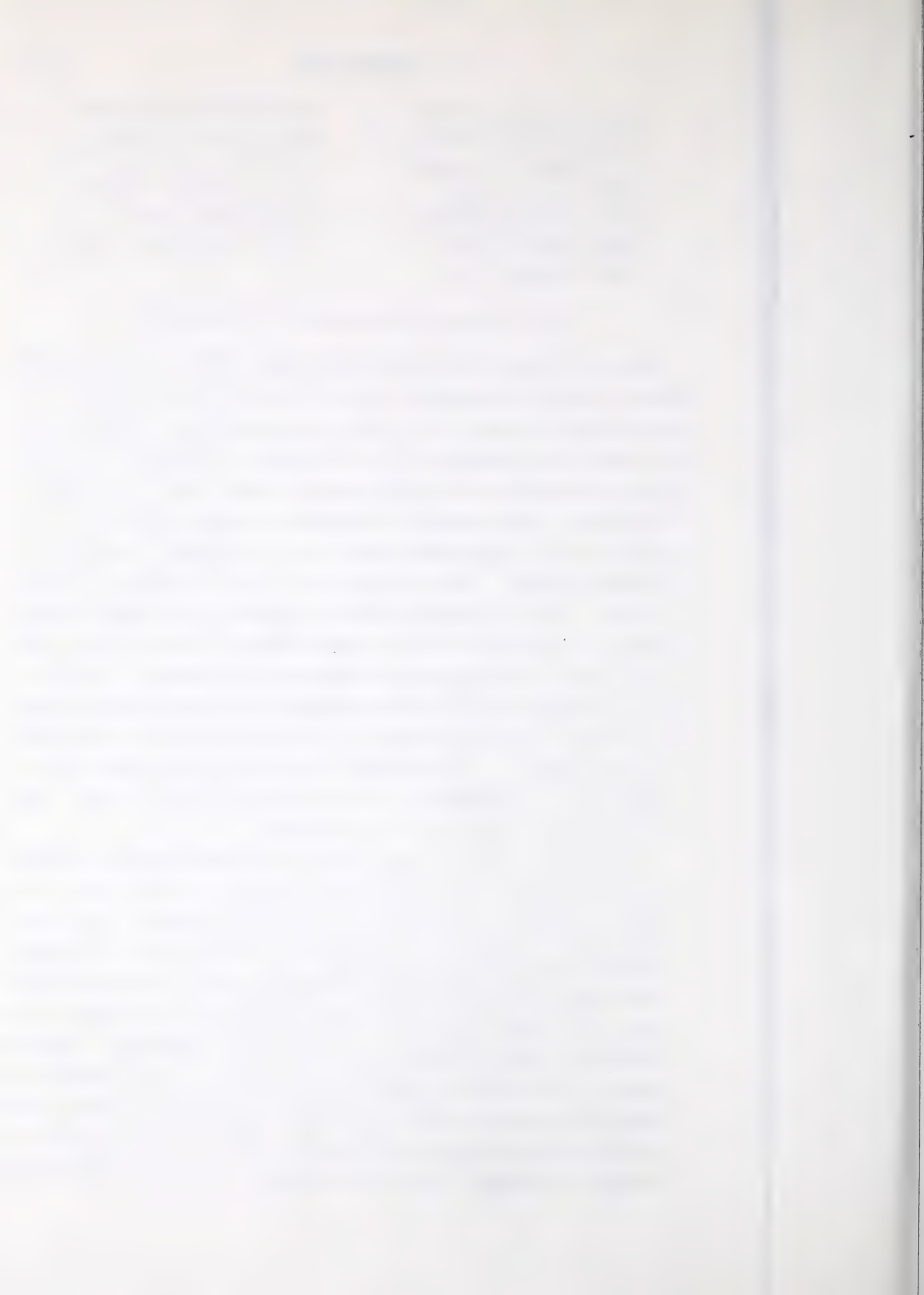


1879 Charles A. Jewell	1894 Alvin F. Wentworth
1881 George H. Adams	1895 Moses A. Ferrin
Osman B. Copeland	1898 Henry Carroll
1883 Alvin Burleigh	1899 Charles C. Wright
1887 Rodney E. Smythe	1901 John E. Smith
1888 Joseph C. Story	1902 William A. Kimball
1892 Charles J. Ayer	

#### THE POLITICAL SENTIMENT OF PLYMOUTH.

From the close of the Revolution until 1796, and from about 1820 to 1828, appropriately called the era of good feeling, there was no clear division of the voters on party lines. During these two eras in the history of New Hampshire the popular vote was more an expression of a preference for men than of the support of measures. Such seasons of absence from party strife, if interesting to the independent voter, are an unnatural condition in American politics. The typical voter of New Hampshire demands a contest. In the fullest exercise of his political privileges, he must defeat one candidate while he elects another; he must have a man and a party to vote against as well as one to support. Possibly he finds a keener delight in the overthrow of his opponents than in the triumph of his associates. In a limited measure this sentiment is commendable. A voter should have faith in his party and confidence in his candidates, and whenever he wins, let him enjoy the consolation that right has prevailed.

An analysis of the election returns of New Hampshire reveals the fact that in many of the towns a majority of the voters, from 1784 to 1820, were federalists, and later, upon the imperfectly defined issues between the supporters of Adams and of Jackson, they supported the Adams party, becoming whigs and later republicans. In a larger number of towns a majority early became anti-federalists, then Jackson men, and, later, democrats. Another group of towns has remained many years so evenly divided between the opposing parties that small majorities have been given to one and the other party. Plymouth, with an exceptional record, belongs to neither of these three classes. At many of the early



elections the town was strongly federalist, but sometimes expressing preferences for men without regard to party considerations. During the era of good feeling the vote of any town is without significance. On the issues between the Adams and the Jackson parties the town of Plymouth at first was nearly evenly divided, the Jackson party making substantial gains at successive elections. Commencing 1840, the town was strongly democratic until 1855. The only exception to the triumph of the democrats during this period was the vote for governor in 1848, when Nathaniel S. Berry, the whig candidate for governor, obtained a plurality of nineteen votes, but in November of the same year, in the presidential election, the democrats carried the town by a large majority. From 1855 to the present time there have been many warmly contested elections. In the vote for governor since 1855 the republicans have cast the larger vote twenty-four and the democrats fourteen times.

In the following table of election returns the candidates of the federalist, Adams, whig, and republican parties are placed in the first column. The second column contains the candidates of the anti-federalist, Jackson, and democratic parties. The reader, however, will generously note that during a part of the era of good feeling a proper classification cannot be made. In the last column the name of the successful candidate for governor is stated. In the second table, presenting the vote for presidential electors, the parties are indicated by the name of the candidate for president.

#### THE VOTE IN PLYMOUTH FOR GOVERNOR, 1784-1904.

DATE.	FEDERALISTS.		ANTI-FEDERALISTS.		OTHERS.	GOVERNORS.
1784	No record					Weare
1785	Josiah Bartlett	43	Scattering	15		Langdon
1786	John Langdon	63	Scattering	0		Sullivan
1787	John Langdon	75	Samuel Livermore	2		Sullivan
1788	John Langdon	61	Samuel Livermore	3		Langdon
1789	John Pickering	36	Josiah Bartlett	7		Sullivan
1790	John Pickering	44	J. Wentworth	6		Bartlett







THE TOWN HALL, 1905



DATE.	FEDERALISTS.	ANTI-FEDERALISTS.	OTHERS.	GOVERNORS.
1791	Josiah Bartlett 49			Bartlett
1792	Josiah Bartlett 71			Bartlett
1793	Josiah Bartlett 57	John Langdon 8		Bartlett
1794	John T. Gilman 75			Gilman
1795	No record			Gilman
1796	No record			Gilman
1797	No record			Gilman
1798	No record			Gilman
1799	John T. Gilman 101			Gilman
1800	John T. Gilman 113	Timothy Walker 1		Gilman
1801	John T. Gilman 114	Timothy Walker 4		Gilman
1802	John T. Gilman 88	John Langdon 6		Gilman
1803	John T. Gilman 101	John Langdon 15		Gilman
1804	John T. Gilman 107	John Langdon 24		Gilman
1805	John T. Gilman 98	John Langdon 35		Langdon
1806	John T. Gilman 72	John Langdon 39		Langdon
1807	John T. Gilman 35	John Langdon 74		Langdon
1808	John T. Gilman 27	John Langdon 59		Langdon
1809	Jeremiah Smith 91	John Langdon 39		Smith
1810	Jeremiah Smith 103	John Langdon 51		Langdon
1811	Jeremiah Smith 100	John Langdon 50		Langdon
1812	John T. Gilman 110	William Plumer 46		Plumer
1813	John T. Gilman 123	William Plumer 43		Gilman
1814	John T. Gilman 116	William Plumer 38		Gilman
1815	John T. Gilman 119	William Plumer 39		Gilman
1816	James Sheafe 114	William Plumer 42		Plumer
1817	James Sheafe 110	William Plumer 39		Plumer
1818	Jeremiah Mason 97	William Plumer 48		Plumer
1819	William Hale 87	Samuel Bell 42		Bell
1820	Scattering 2	Samuel Bell 128		Bell
1821	Scattering 0	Samuel Bell 168		Bell
1822	Scattering 0	Samuel Bell 139		Bell
1823	Samuel Dinsmoor 18	Levi Woodbury 136		Woodbury
1824	David L. Morrill 32	Levi Woodbury 133		Morrill
1825	David L. Morrill 166	Scattering 0		Morrill
1826	David L. Morrill 85	Benjamin Pierce 74		Morrill
1827	Scattering 0	Benj. Pierce 161		Pierce
1828	John Bell 139	Benj. Pierce 104		Bell
1829	John Bell 114	Benj. Pierce 86		Pierce
1830	Timothy Upham 91	M. Harvey 120		Harvey
1831	Ichabod Bartlett 104	Sam'l Dinsmoor 98		Dinsmoor
1832	Ichabod Bartlett 79	Sam'l Dinsmoor 102		Dinsmoor
1833	Scattering 3	Sam'l Dinsmoor 104		Dinsmoor
1834	Scattering 2	William Badger 111		Badger
1835	Joseph Healey 80	William Badger 116		Badger
1836	Scattering 11	Isaac Hill 92		Hill
1837	Scattering 5	Isaac Hill 115		Hill
1838	James Wilson 115	Isaac Hill 117		Hill
1839	James Wilson 98	John Page 132	Scattering 11	Page
1840	Enos Stevens 92	John Page 127	Scattering 13	Page
1841	Enos Stevens 74	John Page 126	Daniel Hoit 35	Page
1842	Enos Stevens 58	Henry Hubbard 117	Daniel Hoit 19	Hubbard
1843	Anthony Colby 66	Henry Hubbard 107	Daniel Hoit 13	Hubbard
1844	Anthony Colby 64	John H. Steele 127	Daniel Hoit 33	Steele
1845	Anthony Colby 58	John H. Steele 99	Daniel Hoit 25	Steele
1846	Anthony Colby 69	J. W. Williams 112	Nath'l S. Berry 35	Colby
1847	Anthony Colby 62	J. W. Williams 91	Nath'l S. Berry 59	Williams
1848	Nath'l S. Berry 123	J. W. Williams 104		Williams
1849	Levi Chamberlain 67	Sam'l Dinsmoor 119	Nath'l S. Berry 52	Dinsmoor





DATE.	FEDERALISTS.	ANTI-FEDERALISTS.	OTHERS.	GOVERNORS.
1850	Levi Chamberlain 72	Sam'l Dinsmoor 141	Nath'l S. Berry 43	Dinsmoor
1851	Thomas E. Sawyer 55	Sam'l Dinsmoor 133	John Atwood 69	Dinsmoor
1852	Thomas E. Sawyer 70	Noah Martin' 140	John Atwood 59	Martin
1853	James Bell 67	Noah Martin 155	John H. White 44	Martin
1854	James Bell 63	Nath'l B. Baker 132	Jared Perkins 66	Baker
1855	Ralph Metcalf 135	Nath'l B. Baker 124	Scattering 19	Metcalf
1856	Ralph Metcalf 148	John S. Wells 137	I. Goodwin 13	Metcalf
1857	William Haile 167	John S. Wells 115		Haile
1858	William Haile 168	Asa P. Cate 126		Haile
1859	Ichabod Goodwin 167	Asa P. Cate 138		Goodwin
1860	Ichabod Goodwin 181	Asa P. Cate 167		Goodwin
1861	Nath'l S. Berry 179	George Stark 149		Berry
1862	Nath'l S. Berry 164	George Stark 118		Berry
1863	Joseph A. Gilmore 148	Ira A. Eastman 147	Harriman 7	Gilmore
1864	Joseph A. Gilmore 170	E. W. Harrington 134		Gilmore
1865	Frederick Smyth 166	E. W. Harrington 121		Smyth
1866	Frederick Smyth 179	John G. Sinclair 134		Smyth
1867	Walter Harriman 168	John G. Sinclair 138		Harriman
1868	Walter Harriman 173	John G. Sinclair 176		Harriman
1869	Onslow Stearns 152	John Bedel 215		Stearns
1870	Onslow Stearns 141	John Bedel 157	{ Flint 58 { Barrows 15 Cooper 3	Stearns
1871	James Pike 133	J. A. Weston 215		Weston
1872	Ezekiel A. Straw 182	J. A. Weston 219		Straw
1873	Ezekiel A. Straw 150	J. A. Weston 225	Mason 3	Straw
1874	L. McCutchins 152	J. A. Weston 239	Blackmer 5	Weston
1875	Person C. Cheney 179	H. R. Roberts 241	White 2	Cheney
1876	Person C. Cheney 179	Daniel Marcy 236		Cheney
1877	Benj. F. Prescott 191	Daniel Marcy 235		Prescott
1878	Benj. F. Prescott 198	F. A. McKean 251		Prescott
1878	Natt Head 193	F. A. McKean 227	Brown 11	Head
1880	Charles H. Bell 249	Frank Jones 227		Bell
1882	Samuel W. Hale 251	M. B. V. Edgerly 205		Hale
1884	Moody Currier 256	John M. Hill 215	Mason 18	Currier
1886	Chas. H. Sawyer 221	Thos. Cogswell 192	Wentworth 11	Currier
1888	David H. Goodell 230	C. H. Amsden 261	Carr 11	Goodell
1890	Hiram A. Tuttle 203	C. H. Amsden 265		Tuttle
1892	John B. Smith 206	L. F. McKinney 261	Carr 9	Smith
1894	Chas. A. Busiel 242	Henry O. Kent 203	Knowles 10	Busiel
1896	Geo. A. Ramsdell 258	Henry O. Kent 123	J. C. Berry 11	Ramsdell
1898	Frank W. Rollins 243	Chas. F. Stone 192	Stevens 15	Rollins
1900	Chester B. Jordan 273	Fred'k E. Potter 183	Fletcher 14	Jordan
1902	N. J. Bachelder 231	Henry F. Hollis 150	J. C. Berry 23	Bachelder
1904	John McLane 307	Henry F. Hollis 180	David Heald 10	McLane

## THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1788 Electors were elected by the legislature.

1792 Washington 33 Scattering 0

1796 John Adams 64 Scattering 0

1800 Electors were elected by the legislature.

1804 Clinton 21 Jefferson 68

1808 Pinckney 107 Madison 35

1812 Clinton 121 Madison 44



1816	King	82	Monroe	42		
1820	not contested.		Monroe	59		
1824	Adams	60	not contested.			
1828	Adams	138	Jackson	77		
1832	Clay	84	Jackson	98		
1836	Scattering	1	Van Buren	61		
1840	Harrison	123	Van Buren	128		
1844	Clay	64	Polk	115	Birney	15
1848	Taylor	24	Cass	101	Van Buren	67
1852	Scott	54	Pierce	128	Hale	29
1856	Fremont	174	Buchanan	117	Scattering	1
1860	Lincoln	167	Douglas	125		
1864	Lincoln	177	McClellan	139		
1868	Grant	169	Seymour	194		
1872	Grant	161	Greeley	221		
1876	Hayes	185	Tilden	250		
1880	Garfield	248	Hancock	227		
1884	Blaine	260	Cleveland	214	Others	13
1888	Harrison	236	Cleveland	254	Others	11
1892	Harrison	219	Cleveland	268	Others	11
1896	McKinley	313	Bryan	89	Others	38
1900	McKinley	284	Bryan	178	Others	18
1904	Roosevelt	322	Parker	175	Others	14

## POPULATION OF PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth in one hundred and forty years has grown from a scattered settlement to a town of two thousand inhabitants. The early enumerations of the people ordered by the colony and by the State have been presented in other chapters. The population of this town in each of the twelve Federal censuses is here stated: —

1790	625	1850	1290
1800	743	1860	1407
1810	937	1870	1409
1820	983	1880	1719
1830	1175	1890	1852
1840	1281	1900	1972

Copies of the official census of 1790 and 1850 are appended.



NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN PLYMOUTH, GRAFTON COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.	FREE WHITE MALES OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARD, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	TOTAL.	NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN PLYMOUTH, GRAFTON COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.	FREE WHITE MALES OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARD, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	TOTAL.
Als, David	1		1	2	Hull, George	3		2	5
Barnard, Currier	1	2	2	5	Hull, Moses	1			1
Bartlett, Stephen	1	3	2	6	Kemp, John	1	2	3	6
Bayley, Richard	2	3	4	9	Keyes, Ephraim	1		3	4
Bayley, Solomon	2	3	2	7	Keyes, Ephraim, Jr.	1	2	4	7
Bean, Dearborn	1	1	2	4	Keyes, Jonas	1		3	4
Bean, Elisha	2	3	2	7	Keyes, Peter	1	2	2	5
Blodget, Abiel	1		2	3	Lovejoy, Samuel	1			1
Blodget, Ebenezer	2		3	5	Marsh, Ephraim	2	2	3	7
Blodget, James	1	2	4	7	Marsh, Jacob	3	1	3	7
Blodget, James, Jr.	1		3	4	Marsh, John	1			1
Blodget, Joseph	1		1	2	Marsh, Onesiphorus	2		3	5
Blood, Amos	1		1	2	Marsh, Samuel	2	1	3	6
Brown, Josiah	3	3	7	13	McClure, Thomas	2		2	4
Brown, Lucy	2	1	2	5	McIntire, Hugh	1		2	3
Brown, Nathaniel	1		1	2	McQuesten, Peter	2		2	4
Brown, Patty			2	2	Melvin, Ebenezer	3		2	5
Brown, Silas	1			1	Merrill, David	1			1
Burbeck, James	1	1	2	4	Merrill, Jacob	1		1	2
Buswell, Caleb	1		1	2	Merrill, Jacob, Jr.	1		1	2
Buswell, Richard	1		1	2	Morse, Jonathan	1		3	4
Clark, Ephraim	1		1	2	Morse, Samuel	1	3	2	6
Crawford, William	2	1	2	5	Mullikin, Nathan	1			1
Cummings, Henry	1			1	Nevins, John	1	2	3	6
Cummings, Jotham	3	6	3	12	Parker, Zachariah	2	1	3	6
Cummings, Jotham,	1			1	Penniman, Jonathan	2		2	4
Davis, Moses [Jr.	1	1	5	7	Penniman, Nathan	1			1
Dearborn, Peter	2	1	2	5	Phillips, Amos	2		3	5
Dearborn, Samuel	3	2	9	14	Phillips, John	1	1	4	6
Draper, Jacob	1	5	2	8	Phillips, Joseph	1			1
Emerson, Nathaniel	1		4	5	Phillips, Paul D.	1			1
Emerson, Samuel	2	5	3	10	Porter, John	1	1	7	9
Evans, Edward	1		1	2	Pratt, David	1	1	1	3
Farnum, John	2	1	1	4	Ryan, James	2	2	4	8
Fletcher, Joshua	1	7	1	9	Ryan, Joseph	1			1
French, Moses	1	3	3	7	Read, Joseph	1	1	9	11
George, William	4		3	7	Rideout, Benjamin	1	1	3	5
George, William Jr.	1	1	1	3	Rideout, John	1		2	3
Goold, Benjamin	3		4	7	Robbins, Jonathan	1	2	4	7
Greeney, Peter	1	2	2	5	Robbins, Jonathan,	1	3	2	6
Greanleaf, Samuel	1	2	2	5	Rogers, Enoch [Jr.	1	3	3	7
Greenough, William	1	1	10	12	Rogers, John	1	3	6	10
Harriman, Thomas	2	2	6	10	Senter, David	1	3	5	9
Harrit, James	2	1	2	5	Senter, Edward	1		2	3
Hay, Edward	1			1	Senter, Joseph	3	1	3	7
Heath, Dearborn	1		1	2	Sargent, Asa	1			1
Herrick, Joseph	1		1	2	Sargent, Christopher	1	1	1	3
Hewes, Richard	1	1	2	4	Sargent, Moses	1			1
Hickok, Andrew	1	2	4	7	Siphros, John	1	4	4	9
Hobart, David	1			1	Smith, Jacob	1		2	3



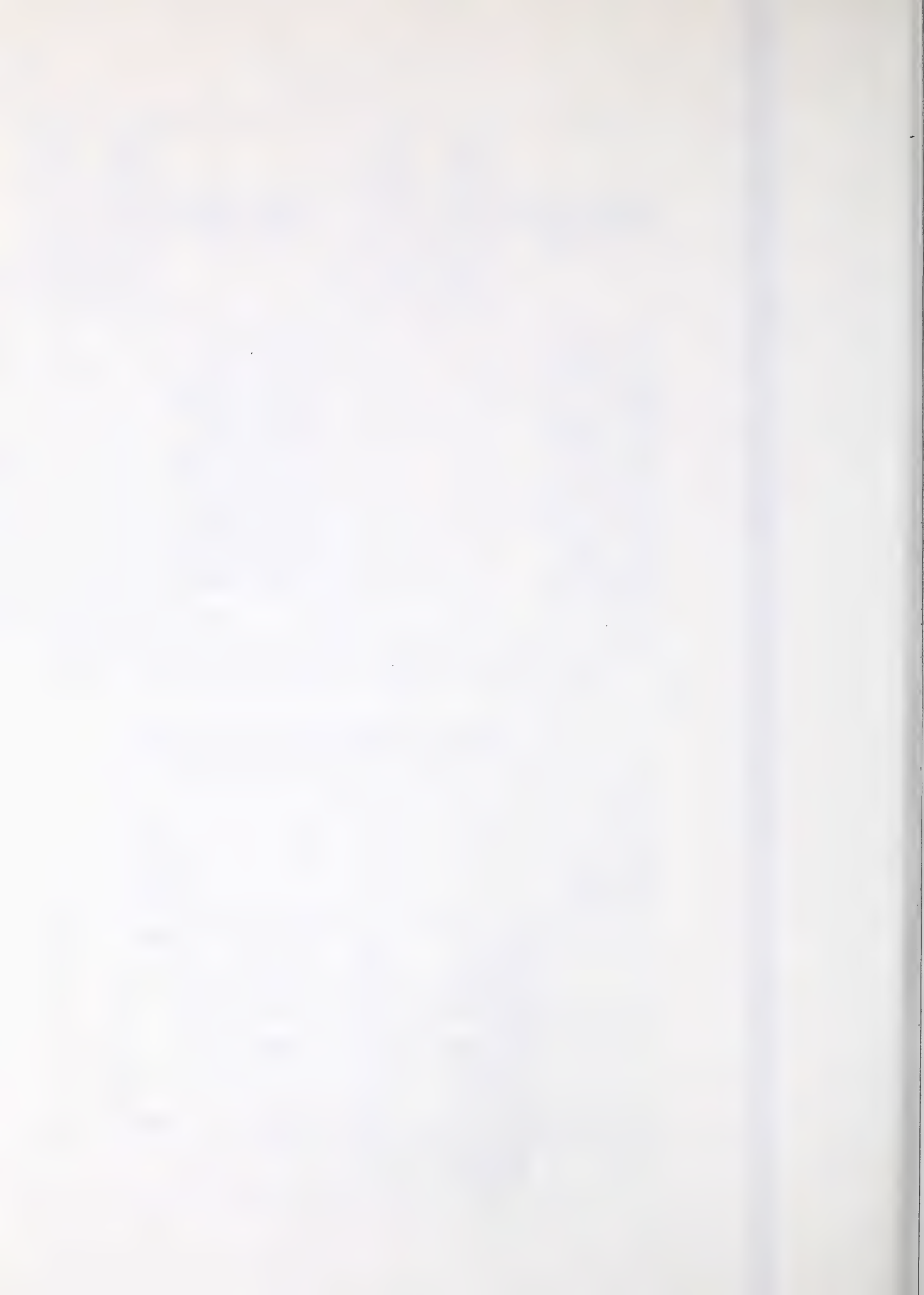


NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN PLYMOUTH, GRAFTON COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.	FREE WHITE MALES OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARD, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.				NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN PLYMOUTH, GRAFTON COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.	FREE WHITE MALES OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARD, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.			
	FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	TOTAL.		FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	TOTAL.	
Snow, Benjamin	1	2	2	5	Webber, Edward	1		1	
Snow, Miriam			1	1	Webster, David	4	2	14	
Snow, Nehemiah	1		2	3	Webster, Daniel C.	1	3	8	
Stearns, Aaron	1		1	1	Webster, Eliphalet	1		2	
Stearns, Nathan	2	1	1	4	Webster, Hannah		3	7	
Stearns, Samuel	2		2	4	Webster, Peter	1		1	
Taylor, Joel	2	2	1	5	Webster, Stephen	2		4	
Taylor, Peter	1			1	Willoughby, John	1	3	6	
Thorlo, Moses	1		2	3	Willoughby, John	2	3	10	
Thornton, Joshua	1		1	1	Wells, Benjamin	1		4	
Ward, Benjamin	1			1	Wells, Stephen	4	2	9	
Ward, Daniel	1		1	2	Wells, Winthrop	2		6	
Ward, Enoch	1	4	4	9	Worcester, Francis	1		3	
Ward, Isaac	1	1	2	4	Worcester, Francis,	2	2	7	
Ward, Nathan	1		3	4	Wright, Abijah [Jr.	1	2	5	
Webber, John	3	3	6	12					
					Total	182	142	625	

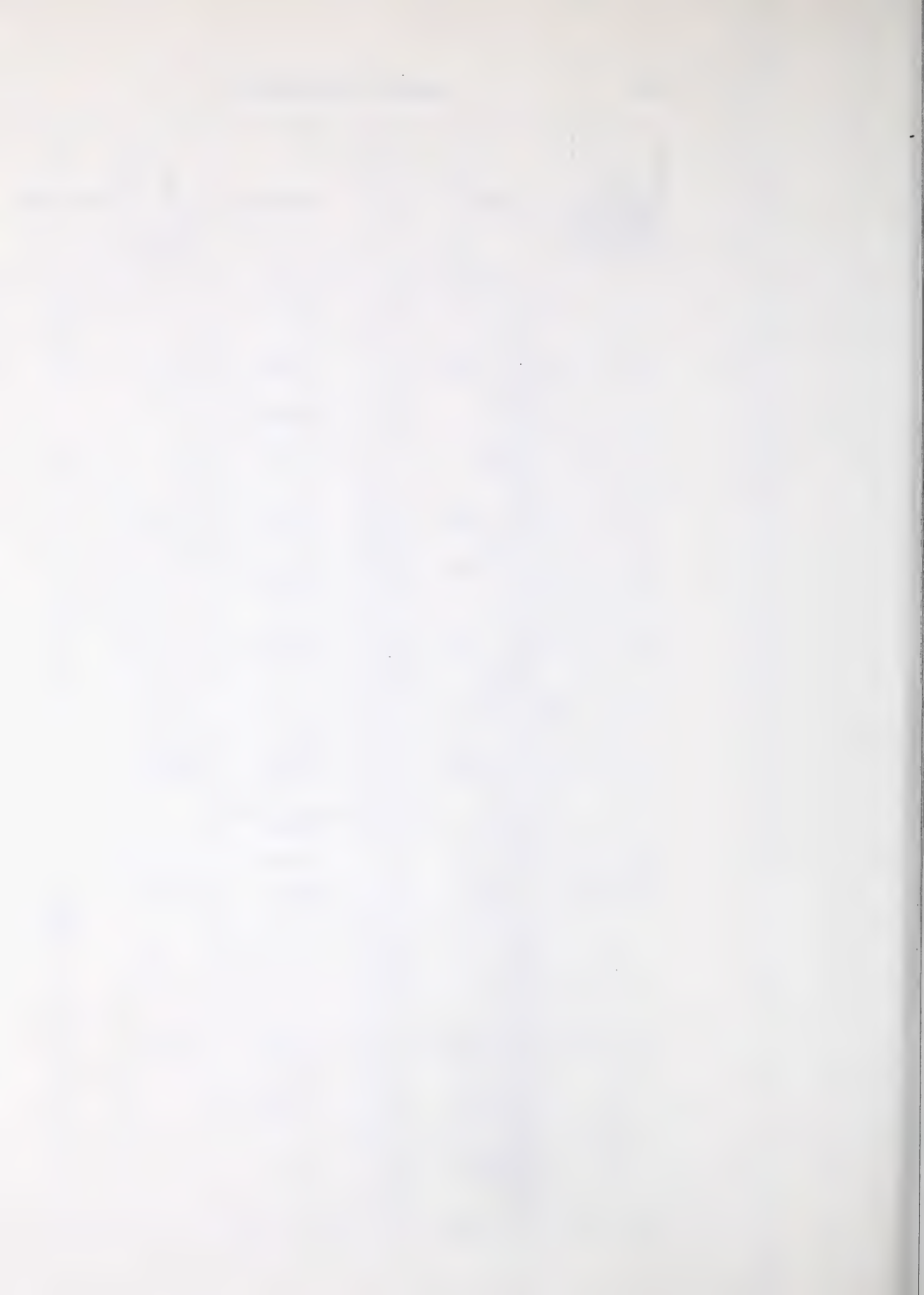
Included in the total population were four slaves of Col. David Webster.

## CENSUS OF PLYMOUTH, N. H.—1850.

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
1	1	George, Eaton	51	Farmer	1500	N. H.
		Ruth W.	50			"
		Samuel W.	15	Farmer		"
		Holmes, Almarrett	13			"
2	2	Boynton, John	42	Farmer		"
		Ruth C.	32			"
		Adolphus E.	16	Farmer		"
		Augusta A.	14			"
		George O.	11			"
		Susan J.	8			"
		John M.	6			"
3	3	Drake, John A.	30	Farmer	1000	"
		Emeline D.	27			"
		Elizabeth F.	2			"
		Ellen M.	1			"

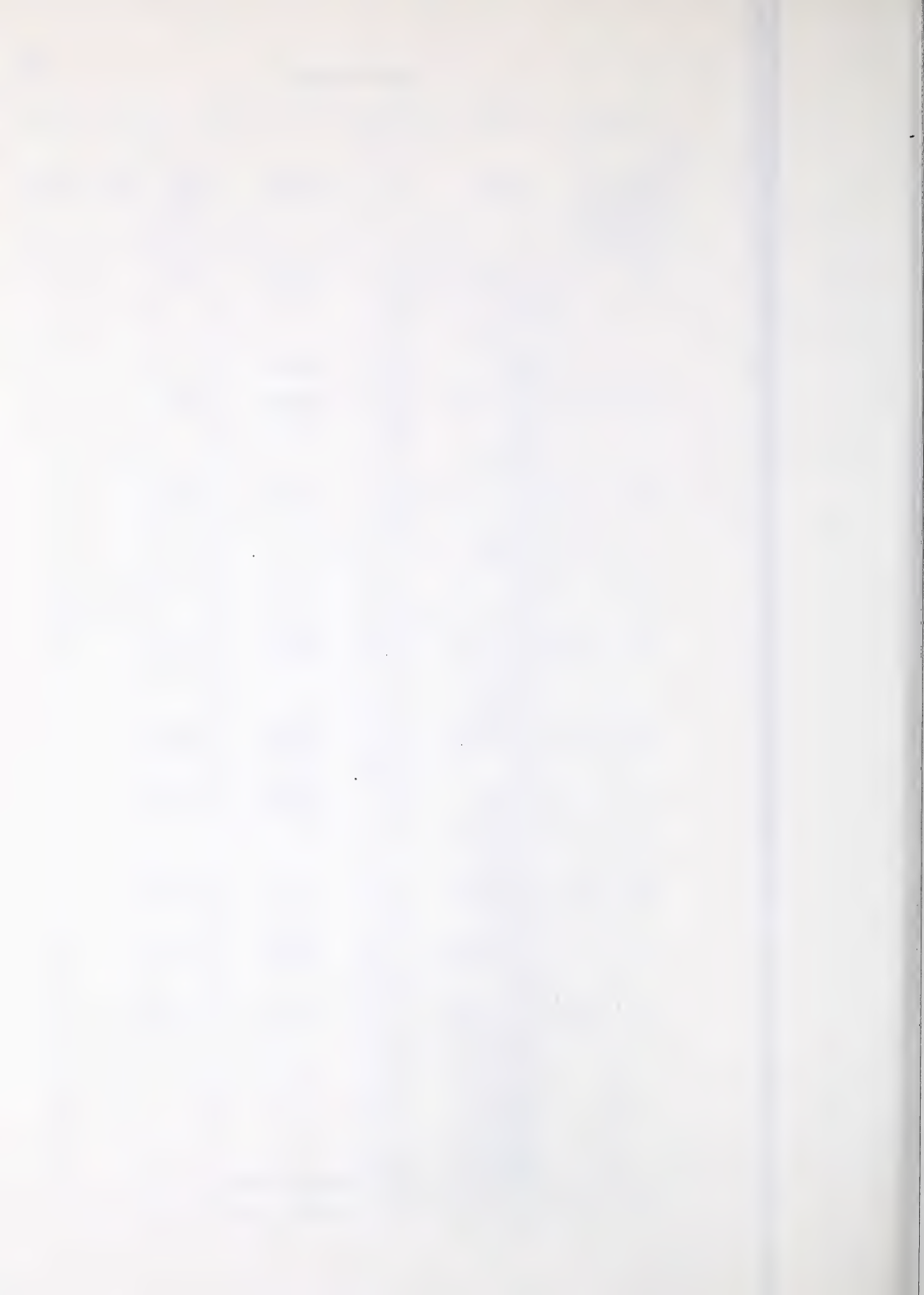


DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
4	4	Powers, Reuben	52	Farmer		Vt.
		Jane	45			N. H.
		Calvin B.	18			Vt.
		Lucius D. L.	16			"
5	5	Cochran, Robert	44	Farmer	1200	N. H.
		Harriet	45			"
		Mary A.	17			"
		Joseph	15	Farmer		"
		Susan	13			"
		William	11			"
		Harrison	9			"
		Eliza	7			"
		Ann B.	46			"
6	6	Cochran, James	40	Farmer	1550	"
		Betsey R.	37			"
		George	14			"
7	7	George, William	49	Joiner	300	"
		Mary	49			"
		Mary	10			"
		Payson	5			"
8	8	Rideout, Walter	51	Farmer		"
		Sarah	48			"
		Catherine	16			"
		Elizabeth	23			"
		Clark, Irene	19			"
9	9	Bayley, Henry	67	Farmer	1000	"
		Nancy	58			"
		Wooster, George	16	Farmer	1400	"
10	10	Melvin, Walter	58	Farmer	800	"
		Dorothy	54			"
		Noah D.	19	Nursery business		"
		Sylvester	16	Farmer		"
		Caroline	11			"
11	11	Phillips, Noah	77	Farmer		"
		Dorothy	76			"
12	12	Cilley, Andrew	49	Farmer	400	"
		Charlotte	41			Mass.
		Abigail	16			N. H.
		Abner	14			"
		Antony	12			"
		Eurane	10			"
		Orilla	8			"
		Rebecca	6			"
		Charlotte	4			"
13	13	Penniman, Caleb D.	45	Farmer	1200	"
		Clarisa	40			"
		Adna L.	20	Painter		"
		Charles D.	16	Farmer		"
		Caroline S.	12			"
		James	10			"
		Justus B.	6			"
		George B.	3			"
		Clarisa	1			"
		Eliza	54			"

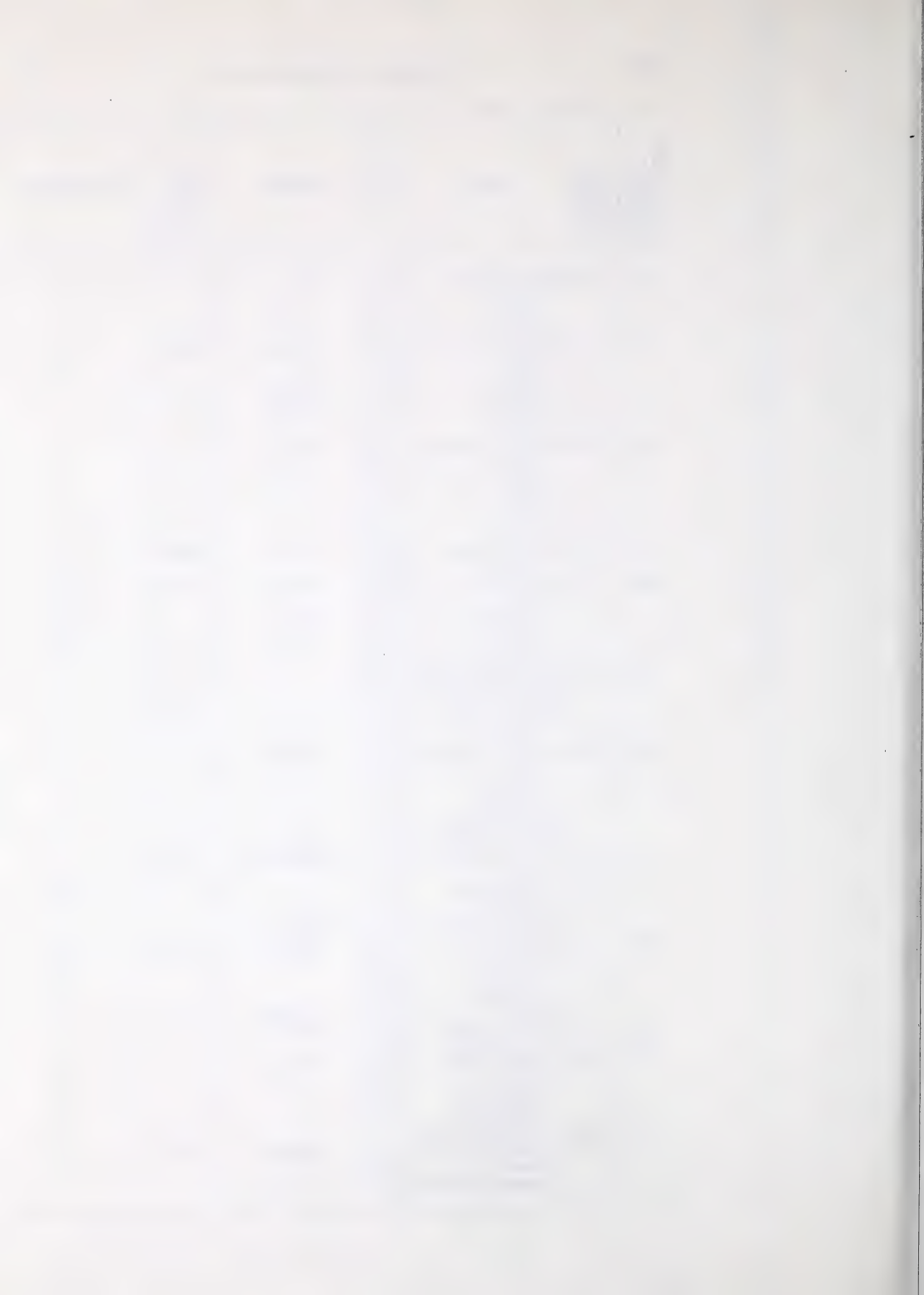




DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
14	14	Morse, Elbridge G.	33	Farmer	1500	N. H.
		Lucy J.	34			"
		Martha J.	5			"
		Ann M.	3			"
		George G.	2 m.			"
		Stephen	70	Farmer		"
		Sally	64			"
15	15	Morse, Samuel	63	Farmer	1000	"
		Ruth	47			"
		Abel W.	56			"
		Abigail	9			"
		Samuel M.	6			"
16	16	Philbrick, Richard	36	Joiner	900	"
		Jane	27			"
		Maria A.	11			"
		Hiram C.	9			"
		Nancy J.	5			"
		John	4			"
		David	77	None		"
		Eunice	67			Me.
		Benjamin F. P.	19	Joiner		N. H.
17	17	Fowler, John	49	Farmer	600	"
		Susan	48			"
		Susan A.	14			"
		Harriet A.	6			"
		John W.	2			"
		David W.	20	Farmer		"
18	18	Morse, William	65	Farmer	1600	"
		Ruth	61			"
		Moses	23	Farmer		"
		Charles	16	Farmer		"
19	19	Wells, Henry	45	Farmer	600	"
		Elizabeth J.	17			"
		Cordelia	13			"
		Romenia	6			"
20	20	Hoyt, Betsey	62		400	"
21	21	Adams, Moses	58	Farmer	500	"
		Merriam	56			"
		George C.	23	Farmer		"
		William H.	15	Farmer		"
22	22	Barnard, George W.	45	Farmer	700	"
		Mary	48			"
		Pierce, Mary A.	20			"
23	23	Morgan, Smith	39	Farmer	1200	"
		Rachel	38			"
		Jeremiah E.	14			"
		Jonathan A.	13			"
		Rachel E.	11			"
		Abigail M.	9			"
		Sarah E.	7			"
		David M.	5			"
		Henry S.	2			"
		Martha P.	2 m.			"
24	24	Leavitt, Stephen	56	Minister, F. W. B.	1500	"



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
24	24	Leavitt, Olive	55			N. H.
		Charles	18	Farmer		Vt.
		Lorette	14			"
		Hannah	22			"
25	25	Blodgett, Joseph F.	50	Farmer	1200	N. H.
		Mary	51			"
		Simeon	20	Carpenter		"
		Samuel	19	Mason		"
		Joseph S.	15	Farmer		"
		John P.	13			"
26	26	Bartlett, David R.	37	Farmer	30	"
		Lois F.	30			"
		Mary	5			"
		Stephen	3			"
		Joseph A.	1			"
		Mary	63			"
27	27	Flanders, Peter	66	Potter	1000	"
		Hannah	64			"
28	28	Adams, John	78	Farmer	1500	Mass.
		Sarah	73			N. H.
		Thomas J.	28	Farmer		"
		Mary J.	28			Me.
		Mary C.	44			N. H.
		Cummings, Henry	12			"
29	29	Preston, Sarah A.	40		250	"
		Farnum, Eliza J.	38		300	"
		Charles E.	14			"
		Abigail A.	12			"
30	30	Morrison, Joseph F.	30	Pedlar		"
		Ann B.	29			"
		Loella G.	7			"
		Joseph	5			"
		Gale, Sophronia R.	18			"
		Bickford, Fred'k A.	31	Brickmaker	1000	"
31	31	Wheeler, William O.	40	Blacksmith	600	"
		Orpha	32			Vt.
		William H.	9			N. H.
		Betsey J.	8			"
		Whitcher, Perley	20	Blacksmith		Vt.
32	32	Fifield, Joseph	55	Farmer	3000	N. H.
		Melinda	50			"
		Harriett	19			"
		Elizabeth	28			"
		Oliver	21	None		"
		Barrett, Emery	22	Farmer		"
33	33	Bean, Eunice	70			"
34	34	Flanders, George	42	Potter		"
		Sarah	38			"
		Elizabeth J.	14			"
		Cynthia A.	11			"
		George Francis	1			"
35	35	Osgood, Joseph D.	37	Landlord	2000	"
		Nancy, B.	33			Vt.
		Eastman, Jane P.	20			"



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
36	36	Flanders, Betsey	46		1500	N. H.
		Chandler, Ellen	12			Me.
37	37	Clark, Amos	48	Farmer	3000	N. H.
		Laura	34			Vt.
		Charles R.	7			N. H.
		Mary E.	5			"
		Ellen A.	6 m.			"
38	38	Morrison, James	63	Farmer	3000	"
		Betsey	53			"
		Miriam J.	35			Mass.
		James	20			N. H.
		Eliza	20			"
39	39	Kimball, Job E.	39	Farmer		"
		Lydia	39			"
		Sarah	12			"
		Melvina	10			"
		Jobe E.	8			"
		Abigail	6			"
		Lydia	3 m.			"
40	40	Cross, Pearson S.	49	Farmer	4000	"
		Nancy A.	52			"
		Lyons, Bradford	20			"
		Stebbins, Harriett	44			"
		Clark, Sarah	25			"
41	41	George, Sarah	37		600	Mass.
		Henry S.	12			N. H.
		Amanda N.	8			"
42	42	Willoughby, Jonas	60	Farmer	2500	"
		Hepsibah	54			Mass.
43	43	Straw, Dudley	64	Farmer		N. H.
		Mary	57			"
		Laura J.	17			"
		Daniel	13			"
44	44	Gill, John H.	40	Potter	1100	"
		Atossa	43			"
		Holt, Mariam	15			"
45	45	Webster, William	43	Potter	600	"
		Laura	39			"
		Merinda	13			"
		Betsey	11			"
		Henry	9			"
46	46	Amos	73	Carpenter	200	"
		Esther	68			"
		Mary	37			"
		Fuller, Mary	46			"
47	47	Dearborn, Sam'l A.	28	Shoemaker	600	"
		Sarah	26			"
		Erastus	2			"
		Hazeltine, James	63			"
48	48	Clark, Thomas	60	Farmer	8000	"
		Margarette	41			"
		Thomas F.	14			"
		George	11			"
		John	10			"





DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
48	48	Clark, Robert	7			N. H.
		Martha	5			"
		Helen [G.	1			"
		Cilley, Layfayette	25	Farmer		"
		Pierce, David	21	Farmer		"
		Tyrrill, Susan	24			"
		Merrill, Betsey B.	24			"
49	49	Clark, Betsey D.	24			"
		Ellen A.	5			"
50	50	Hull, Moses	50	Farmer	500	"
		Zilpha	50			"
		Mary E.	9			"
		Albert	9			"
51	51	Gould, Charles	41	Farmer	1500	"
		Charlotte E.	38			"
		Alice B.	15			"
		Mary J.	11			"
		Sarah A.	8			"
		Charles C.	4			"
		Cynthia	1			"
		Webster, John	4			"
52	52	George, Washington	46	Farmer	4000	"
		Louisa	40			"
		Ellen A.	11			"
		Harriett A.	10			"
		Martha C.	8			"
		Louisa V.	6			"
		Orrin W.	5			"
53	53	David	43	Farmer	3000	"
		Elvira	42			"
		Elizabeth H.	14			"
		Francis H.	10			"
		Augusta	2			"
		Hannah	70			"
54	54	Dearborn, George	42	Farmer	200	"
		Hannah	31			"
		Georgianna	2			"
55	55	Eastman, Simeon	23	Shoemaker	300	"
		Lovina	23			"
		Alonzo	3			"
		Horace	4 m			"
56	56	Lewis, Calvin A.	22	Shoemaker		"
		Laura	16			"
57	57	Cummings, Drury F.	47	Farmer	1300	"
		Ruth	30			"
		Charles W.	8			"
		Mary A.	7			"
		Waldo F.	5			"
58	58	Thomas, William	37	Blacksmith		England
		Rachel	37			U.S.
		James, Mary A.	16			"
		Maria	9			"
		Thomas, Sarah J.	3			N.H.
		Charles E.	6 m.			"



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
59	59	Stafford, Isaac	70	Farmer	3000	Mass.
		Laura	25			N. H.
		William W.	17	Farmer		N. Y.
		Helen M.	19			"
60	60	Bayley, Jonathan	66	Farmer	200	Mass.
		Sally	67			"
	61	Smith, Mehitabel	78			"
61	62	Barrett, Edward H.	31	Farmer	8000	N. H.
		Charlotte E. L.	26			Me.
		Frank E.	3			N. H.
		Walter J.	1			"
		Kimball, James M.	14			"
		Moulton, Amanda M.	20			"
62	63	Wells, Benjamin	66	Farmer		"
		Abiah	74			"
		John M.	35	Pedlar	800	"
		Hannah	35			"
		Lydia J.	11			"
		Alfred	10			"
		Benjamin A.	8			"
		Eben	6			"
		Horace	3			"
63	64	Ellis, Ichabod	61	Farmer	700	"
		Nancy	62			"
		Benjamin	18	Farmer		"
		Martha	34			"
		George	7			"
64	65	Pike, Joseph	61	Cooper	300	"
		Mary	63			"
65	66	Heath, Samuel C.	41	Glovesmaker		"
		Mary E.	37			"
		Frank	3			"
		Ida F.	2			"
		Elma	8 m.			"
66	67	Batchelder, Gardner	58	Farmer	900	"
		Nancy	51			"
		William	21	Clerk in store		"
		Abram	18	Farmer		"
		Abigail	8			"
67	68	Bayly, Benjamin	63	Farmer	1000	"
		Ruth	61			"
		Amelia	61			"
		Mary J.	37			"
		Timothy	21	Farmer		"
68	69	Draper, William	69	Farmer	1000	"
		Nancy	53			"
		William A.	29	Farmer	1000	"
		Lemuel L.	23	Farmer	1000	"
		Alva M.	21	Farmer	1000	"
		Charles H.	11			"
69	70	Sanborn, William	75	Farmer	1000	"
		Elizabeth	67			"
		Dickey, Morrill	24	Farmer		"
70	71	Jenness, Jesse	50	Farmer	1000	"





DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
70	71	Jenness, Lydia	42			N. H.
		Draper, Caroline	19			"
71	72	Dearborn, Milton	44	Carpenter		"
72	73	Lewis	50	Farmer	800	"
		Amy L.	45			"
		Calvin	18	Farmer		"
73	74	Merrill, Gilman	45	Farmer	520	"
		Nancy	29			"
		Catherine	13			"
		Sarah	5			"
74	75	Stearns, Aaron	82	Farmer	1000	"
		Sarah	48			"
75	76	Aaron, Jr.	57	Farmer	1000	"
		Lucy	47			"
		Jane	27			"
		Nancy	21			"
		Charles	11			"
76	77	Boynton, Ebenezer	51	Farmer	1600	"
		Susan	39			"
		Orren H.	16	Farmer		"
		James H.	12			"
		Emily N.	10			"
		Susan L.	5			"
		Arthur W.	6			"
		Ann M.	2			"
		William E.	9			"
77	78	Emery, John	46	Farmer	1000	"
		Sarah	52			"
		Caleb	16	Farmer		"
		Keyes, Saray	84			"
		Hewes, Mary [son	61			"
		Blake, Andrew Jack-	21	None		"
78	79	Willey, John S.	26	Farmer		"
		Mary Jane	22			"
		Atkinson, Charles G.	13			"
		Willey, Laura J.	3			"
		Louisa A.	6 m.			"
79	80	Glynn, Stephen	44	Farmer	800	Ireland
		Sarah	49			N. H.
		Michael	14			Mass.
		Thomas	12			"
		Alonzo	10			N. H.
		David	7			"
80	81	Lovejoy, Stephen	70	Farmer		"
		Sally	65			"
81	82	Blodgett, Moses	48	Farmer	800	"
		Betsey	49			"
		Sylvester	20	Shoemaker		"
		John	19	Farmer		"
82	83	Russell, Phinehas	51	Farmer	1000	"
		Hannah	45			"
		Leavitt	18	Farmer		"
		Sylvanus	12			"
		Phinehas F.	7			"



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
82	83	Russell, George L.	5			N. H.
		Mary J.	2			"
		Lovejoy, Rhoda	28			"
83	84	Nelson, William	60	Methodist minister	3000	Mass.
		Dolly S.	50			Conn.
		Eliza A.	14			N. H.
		Charles W.	16	Farmer		Vt.
		James C.	12			N. H.
		Joseph B.	9			"
		Emily G. A.	5			"
84	85	Huckins, Isaac	33	Farmer		"
		Martha G.	23			"
		Isaac S. B.	6			"
		Jemima	4			"
		Joseph P.	1			"
85	86	Emerson, Daniel	63	Farmer	1200	"
		Lucy	66			"
		Allen, Daniel S.	6			"
86	87	Glover, Seth	61	Farmer	780	"
		Jemima	61			"
	88	Oliver B.	23	Farmer	750	"
		Jane	20			"
		Peaslee, Diana	15			"
		Glover, Warren	20	Farmer		"
87	89	Nutting, Thomas	63	Farmer	1500	Mass.
		Eunice	61			N. H.
		Eunice	27			"
		Hannah	25			"
	90	Jonathan J.	39	Farmer	150	"
		Sybil A.	39			"
		Mary F.	4			"
		Noah J.	2			"
		Infant	3 m.			"
88	91	Straw, Ezra	43	Farmer	1800	"
		Climena Y.	29			"
		Ralph	6			"
		Mark	5			"
		Warren	4			"
		Edward	1			"
89	92	Mitchell, Robert	48	Farmer	2000	"
		Eliza	50			Mass.
		Abigail	20			"
		Robert W.	19	Farmer		"
		Francis E.	15	Farmer		N. H.
		George K.	13			"
		Emma	10			"
		Ben B.	8			"
		Harriet N.	1			"
		Corliss, James	28	Brickmaker	200	"
90	93	Holm, Christian W.	34	Farmer	1100	Denmark
		Sarah E.	21			Mass.
		Charles W.	9			"
		Sarah A.	6			"
		Andrew W.	4			N. H.



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
90	93	Hayna, Robert	13			N. H.
91	94	Nutting, Abel	55	Farmer	1300	"
		Mary E.	25			"
		Sybil	8			"
92	95	Mitchell, Michael	61	Farmer	1000	"
		Rebecca	60			"
		Susanna S.	24			"
		Cyrus M.	20	Farmer	200	"
		Phinehas P.	18	Farmer		"
		Thomas N.	34	Carpenter	400	"
		Hannah F.	30			"
		Michael B.	2			"
		Nutting, Louisa J.	38			"
		Mitchell, Infant	3 m.			"
		Martin, Hiram	40	Cordwainer		"
93	96	Benton, Zenas	40	Farmer		"
		Priscilla E.	39			L. C.
		Leonard P.	12			N. H.
		Mary A.	9			"
		Georgiana J.	6			"
		Joseph E.	5			"
		George E.	3			"
94	97	Ferrin, Jonathan	49	Farmer	1000	"
		Mary	35			"
		Edward	13			"
		Sarah A.	3			"
		Ellen	1			"
		Emma	1			"
95	98	Pervier, Moses	45	Farmer	750	"
		Priscilla	49			"
		Andrew J.	14			"
		Mary A.	12			"
96	99	French, Jonathan	39	Farmer	1200	"
		Sally	32			"
		Quincy	8			"
		Joanna	6			"
		Clara M.	3			"
		Abigail	73			"
		Merrill, Sally	72	Farmer	700	"
97	100	Clay, Caleb L.	34			"
		Jonathan L. B.	27	Farmer	700	"
		Mary A.	21			"
98	101	Young, Thomas J.	46	Farmer	300	"
		Ann	43			"
		Florilla A.	17			"
		Thomas J.	16	Farmer		"
		Sarah	14			"
		Dearborn	11			"
		Harrison	9			"
		Harriet	6			"
		Frances	4			"
		Jane	8 m.			"
99	102	Worthen, Ephraim	40	Farmer	200	"
		Sarah	40			"

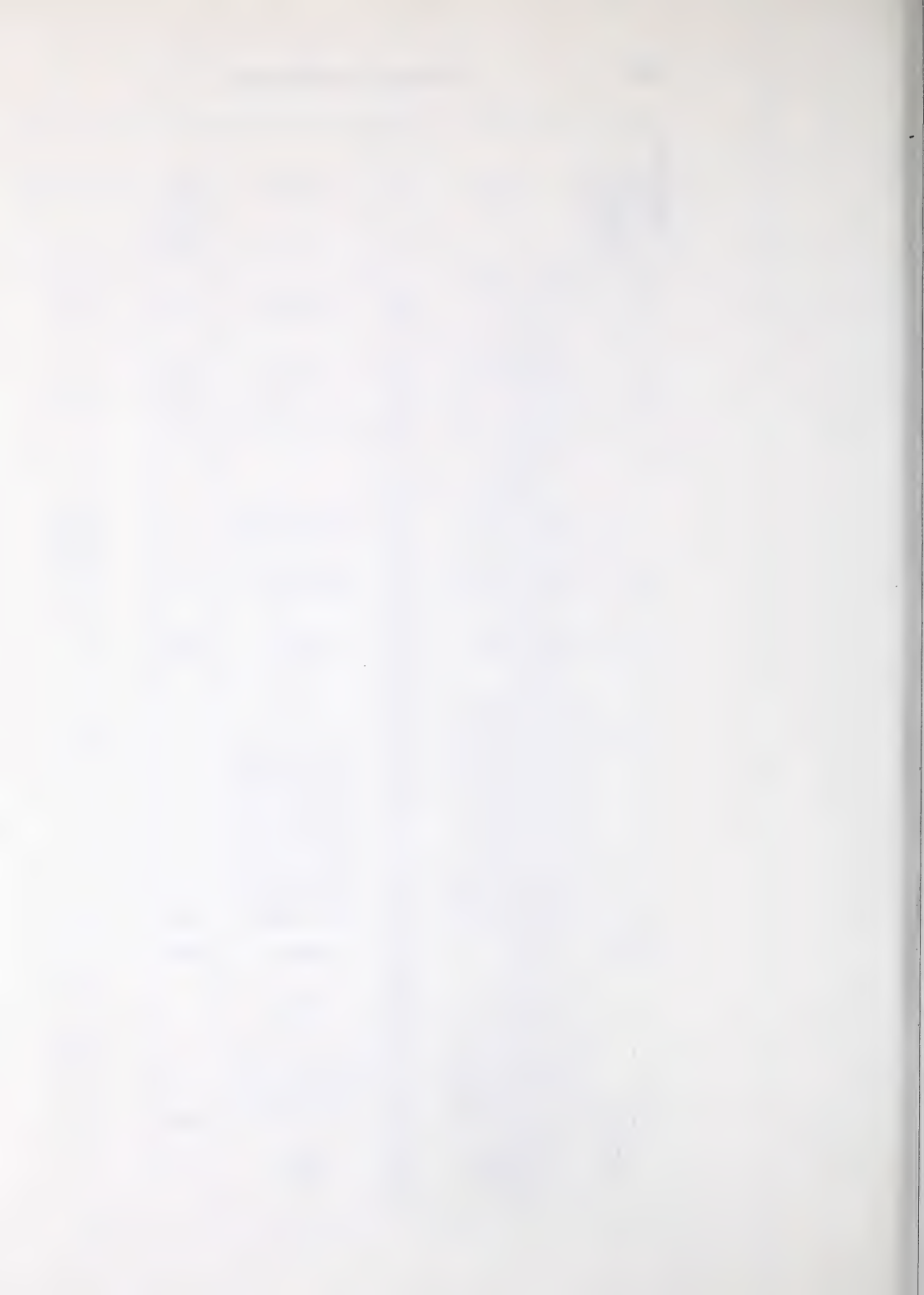




DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
99	102	Worthen, Emmeline	13			N. H.
		George	15	Farmer		"
		Victoria	10			"
		Julia	6			"
		Gardiner	4			"
100	103	Lovejoy, Sally	68			"
101	104	George W.	24	Carpenter	150	"
		Louisa	26			"
		Sarah J.	13			"
		Charles A.	9			"
102	105	Blake, John	31	Miller	600	"
		Louisa G.	28			"
		Mary E.	8			"
		Clara J.	7			"
		Ellen G.	3			"
103	106	Eastman, Galen F.	56	Cooper	100	"
		Rebecca	42			"
		Aaron	6			"
		Galen	7			"
		Mary	12			"
		Henry	3 m.			"
		Nat	14			"
104	107	Draper, Jason C.	33	Glovesmaker	1200	"
		Hannah T.	29			"
		Mary E.	15			"
		Sarah G.	1			"
105	108	Rogers, Charles	57	Farmer	7000	"
		Tryphenia	28			"
		Gardiner F.	22	Farmer		"
		Harriet A.	16			"
		Caroline G.	14			"
		Charles F.	1			"
		Colcar, George	15	Farmer		"
106	109	Cross, Hiram	45	Mechanic		"
		Mary	33			"
107	110	Rogers, William G.	40	Farmer	4000	"
		Eliza	39			"
		Harvey M.	16	Farmer		"
		Henry J.	10			"
108	111	Josiah B.	43	Mechanic	1100	"
		Lydia D.	40			"
		Mary A.	14			"
		Laura E.	9			"
109	112	Melvin, Joseph R.	45	Farmer		Vt.
		Emily F.	28			N. H.
		Mary	75			"
110	113	Nathaniel P.	50	Farmer	3500	"
		Sarah	55			"
		John H.	12			"
111	114	Roby, Jeremiah H.	37	Shoemaker	300	"
		Mary	38			"
		Ichobod	67	Farmer		"
		Rebecca	64			"
		Ann	14			"



DWELLING HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
111	114	Roby, George	8			N. H.
112	115	Sleyton, Aro	33	Carpenter	700	Vt.
		Lucy	23			"
		Florence	1			"
113	116	White, Samuel S.	25	Carpenter	1100	"
		Melissa	22			"
114	117	Wheeler, William N.	67	Blacksmith	1200	N. H.
		Amy	55			"
115	118	Hutchins, John	32	Section hand, R. R.	500	"
		Elizabeth	32			"
		Warren C.	9			"
		Ellen M.	7			"
		Elizabeth E.	2			Ireland
		Donahue, Patrick	28	Laborer, R. R.		N. H.
		Hurlburt, Otis	27	Laborer, R. R.		Ireland
	119	Dooley, John	26	Laborer, R. R.		"
		Joanna	21			"
		O'Brine, Michael	26	Laborer, R. R.		"
116	120	Wheeler, Daniel C.	35	Blacksmith	400	N. H.
		Melinda N.	32			"
		Mary A.	10			"
117	121	Reed, George	36	Farmer	4000	"
		Phebe	30			"
		Susan	53			"
		William H.	28	Farmer		"
		Currier, Eliza A.	15			"
		Cummings, Sally	46			Ireland
		Kirby, William	28	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dyer, Michael	27	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Fryndee, Michael	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Ward, Micheal	25	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dooly, Martin	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Cape, Thomas	23	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dooly, John	27	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McGuire, Thomas	24	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Kelly, Patrick	22	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Higgins, Daniel	20	Laborer on R. R.		"
118	122	Currier, Daniel H.	28	Glove Maker	300	N. H.
		Laura B.	25			"
119	123	Aaron	53	Farmer	3000	Vt.
		Anna	50			"
		Mary A.	26			N. H.
		Henry	18	Farmer		"
		Amura J.	13			"
		Emily S.	10			"
		Dunlavy, Patrick	27	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Maguire, Patrick	22	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sullivan, Nicholas	25	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dunlavy, Patrick	24	Laborer on R. R.		"
120	124	Cass, Benjamin	61	Farmer	2300	N. H.
		Sarah	61			"
	125	Benjamin F.	28	Farmer	1200	"
		William F.	24	Farmer		"
		Mary S.	20			"



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
120	125	Brown, Anna	56			N. H.
121	126	Smith, Jesse	45	Farmer	1200	"
		Mary	43			"
		Latitia J.	18			"
		Henry F.	14			"
		Alfred M.	10			"
		Ladd, Dorcas	75			"
122	127	Currier, Samuel	48	Farmer	2000	"
		Jane H.	41			"
		Samuel Jr.	16	Farmer		"
		Joanna	72			"
123	128	Libby, Jacob	41	Conductor on R. R.	1200	"
		Harriet	41			"
		George A.	14			"
		Charles A.	11			"
		Martha A.	9			"
		Franklin F.	4			"
124	129	Welch, Christopher	26	Laborer		Ireland
		Mary A.	24			"
		Henry	2			N. H.
		Helen	1 m.			"
125	130	Bean, Eliza F.	40		4000	"
		Sarah E.	13			"
		Frances M.	11			"
		Permelia	9			"
		Flora A.	3			"
		Arthur W.	2			"
126	131	Heath, Lydia J.	51		700	"
		Mitchell, Matilda	24			"
		Heath, Warren [N.	9			"
127	132	Burnham, Horatio	43	Stablekeeper		"
		Laura J.	37			Vt.
128	133	Greene, Henry C.	39	Blacksmith	2000	"
		Judith C.	36			N. H.
		Henry B.	10			"
		Ellen M.	9			"
		Frank C.	6			"
		Adeline E.	4			"
		William J.	3			"
		Mitchell, George H.	22	Tinman		"
		Henry A.	20	Tinman		"
		Greene, Fred'k E. C.	22	Blacksmith		"
		Roby, Susan	20	[maker		"
129	134	Houston, Gilmore	43	Saddler & harness	1500	"
		Sarah	35			"
		Esther J.	15	[maker		"
		Gilmore M.	13	Saddler & harness		"
		Mary W.	11			"
		William L.	6			"
		Annette C.	6 m.			"
		Hatch, Gilmore E.	22	[maker		"
		Huntoon, Elbridge	17	Saddler & harness		"
		Gage, Joseph [W.	25	Conductor on R. R.		Mass.
		Tenney, George	20	Expressman		N. H.





DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
129	134	Clough, William	27	Farmer		N. H.
130	135	Webster, Samuel C.	33	Merchant		"
		Angeline P. [B.	30			Vt.
		McLendy, George	27	Engineer		N. H.
		Mrs.	27			"
		Riddle, John [ronia	24	Engineer		"
131	136	Willoughby, Soph-	48			"
		Jane	77			"
132	137	Hobart, Hiram	31	Hostler		"
		Syrena	28			"
		Martha A.	6			"
		David	4			"
		Charles	8 m.			"
133	138	Jacobs, Samuel	44	Farmer		"
		Rebecca	50			"
	139	Webber, Luther	50	Farmer		"
		Paulina M.	44			"
134	140	Swett, David R.	47	Carpenter		Me.
		Rebecca C.	32			Mass.
		Robert	18	Carpenter		Me.
		Charles W.	14			"
		Dyer P.	9			"
		Henry C.	10 m			N. H.
		Crook, Martin	25	Carpenter		Newfoundland
		Long, John	23	Carpenter		New Brunswick
		Steele, Samuel	22	Carpenter		"
135	141	Cochran, David	36	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Burke, Margaret	60			"
		Cochran, Mary	27			"
		Thomas	10			"
		John	5			"
		Charles	3			"
		Margaret	1			N. H.
		Michael	50	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Welch, Richard	50	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Thomas	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sullivan, Donald	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Cochran, Mary	2 m.			N. H.
		Kelly, Michael	28	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Kief, Thomas	20	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Fitts, John	20	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Curran, John	22	Laborer on R. R.		"
136	142	Farnam, Hiram	41	Painter	900	N. H.
		Emily E.	15			"
		Walter	13			"
		Benjamin	11			"
		Mary	9			"
137	143	Roby, Frederic [A. W.	40	Tailor	1000	"
		Lucinda G.	38			"
		Clara A.	12			"
		Martha G.	8			"
		Lucinda M.	6			"
		William J.	5			"
		Sarah G.	2			"

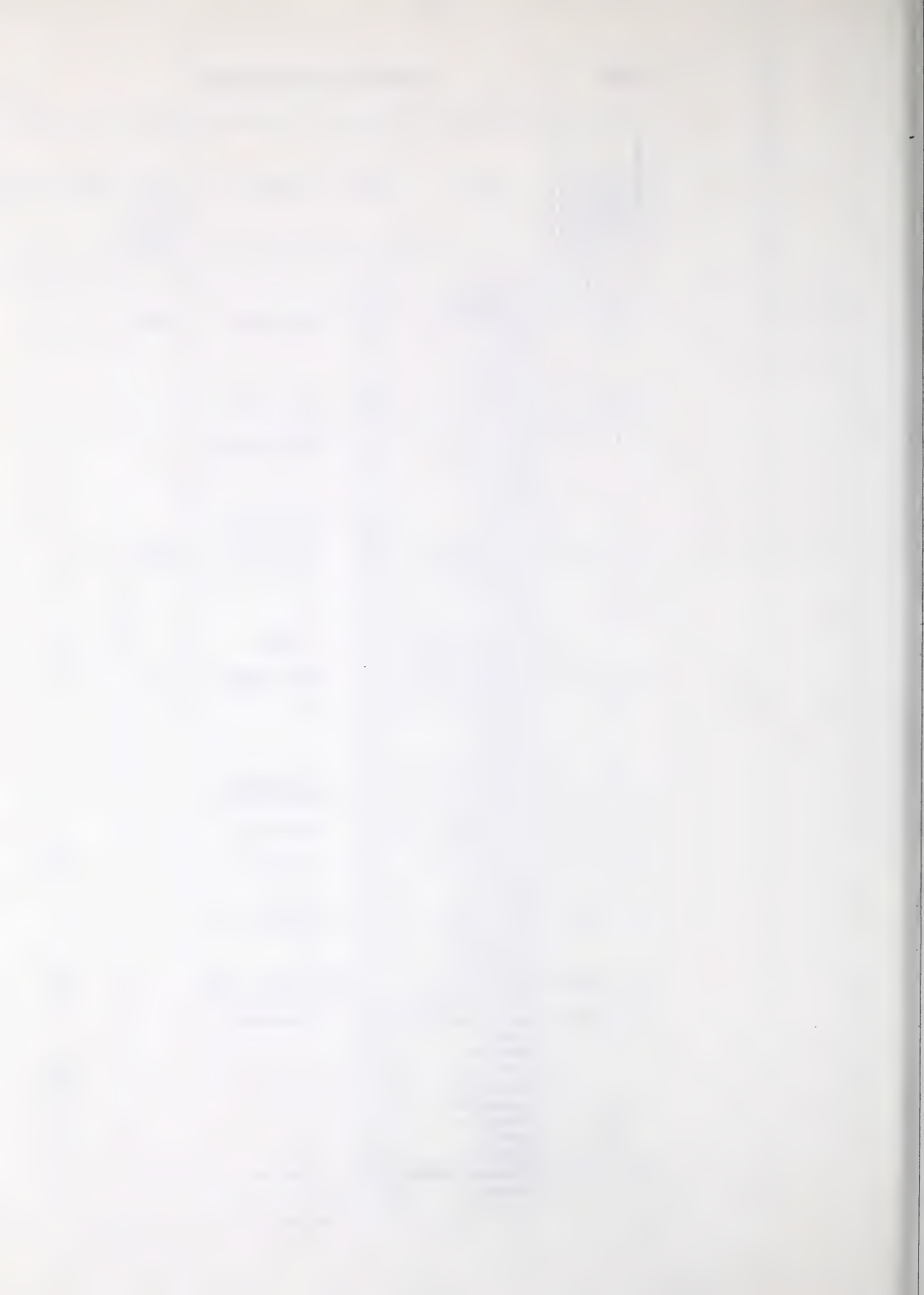


DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
137	143	Page, Rachel	29			N. H.
		Tyrrel, Mary A.	17			"
138	144	Sawyer, Ralph	28	Pedler	1000	Vt.
		Maria	26			N. H.
		Orella M.	27			Vt.
		Almiron S. F.	5			"
		Orren A.	1			N. H.
139	145	Hazeltine, Mary A.	42		1000	"
	146	Collar, Joseph W.	56	Farmer		Mass.
		Rhoda	49			N. H.
		Abby J.	8			"
140	147	Merrill, Benjamin P.	31	Shoemaker		"
		Adeline F.	29			"
141	148	Merrill, Ezekiel	67	Wheelwright	500	"
		Mary	63			"
		Mary A.	2			Mass.
142	149	Hazeltine, Charles	37	Farmer	2000	N. H.
		Hannah D.	29			"
		Martha F.	5			"
		Charles W.	1			"
143	150	Kidder, Oliver B.	53	Farmer		"
		Betsy	55			Mass.
		Amos M.	13			N. H.
144	151	Rogers, Relief	62		300	"
		Caroline	58		300	"
	152	Marden, Harrison B.	29	Stage proprietor		"
		Dolly A.	29			"
		Charles H.	1			"
		Wyatt, Polly N.	24			"
145	153	Miller, Meriam	70			"
		Ward, Hannah	50			"
		Pulsifer, Nancy	63			"
	154	Currier, Daniel	53	Farmer		"
		Ruth	52			"
146	155	Roby, Sally G.	47		150	"
147	156	Houston, John	44	Laborer		"
		Sarah E.	33			Mass.
		Lila	1			N. H.
148	157	Eastman, Timothy	64	Hatter		"
		Esther	45		600	Mass.
		Hoyt, Charles	20	Carpenter		Vt.
		Miller, Otis	26	Carpenter		"
149	158	Dearborn, Benjamin	59	Farmer		N. H.
		Lydia M.	52			"
		Damon W.	26	Shoemaker		"
		Mary A.	16			"
		Chesterville, John	30	Carpenter		"
		Lake, Richard	27	Carpenter		"
		Mason, Nahum	24	Carpenter		"
150	159	Greene, Charles M.	31	Blacksmith		Vt.
		Judith	31			N. H.
		Charles G.	7			Vt.
		Ruth E.	5			"
151	160	Hall, Willis K.	37	Stage proprietor		Mass.



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
151	160	Hall, Jane	24			N. H.
		George W.	5 m.			"
152	161	Cass, Jeremiah	44	Stone-cutter	100	"
		Lydia	40			"
		Benjamin J.	5			"
		Anna J.	3			"
		Lewis	1 m.			"
153	162	Calley, Joseph	24	Stone-cutter		"
		Sarah	23			"
154	163	Clark, Curtis C.	35	Stage proprietor		"
		Abigail A.	29			"
		Julia H.	9			"
		Henry C.	8			"
		Maria S.	6			"
		Damon	24	Stage driver		"
		Charles	15	Hostler		"
155	164	Dearborn, Benj. B.	34	Merchant	5000	"
		Elizabeth G.	35			"
		Charlotte	8			"
		Ann	6			"
		Walter	4			"
		Restiaux, Wm. H.	19	Clerk		"
		Colby, Hannah	35			"
156	165	Batchelder, Clark G.	40	Wheelwright	800	"
		Huldah	29			"
		George H.	12			"
		Carlos E.	6			"
		Clara J.	2			"
		Ash, Mary E.	16			"
		Ingalls, Josiah S.	23	Wheelwright		"
157	166	Robie, James	21	Baggage master		"
		Ella A.	22			"
158	167	Simpson, Charles H.	22	Brakeman		"
		Harriet N.	20			Me.
159	168	Cox, Edward K.	27	Butcher		N. H.
		Nancy D.	26			"
		Emma G.	1			"
160	169	Greenleaf, Seth	38	Conductor, R. R.		"
		Lydia H.	39			"
		William H.	11			"
		Charles H.	9			Vt.
161	170	Dodge, Joseph A.	32	Master trans., R. R.		N. H.
		Mary A.	32			"
162	171	Craig, Oliver H. P.	37	Shoemaker		"
		Mary J.	38			"
		Mary A.	15			"
		Eliza	13			Mass.
		Oliver F.	11			N. H.
		George W.	9			"
		Abby J.	2			"
		Alvin P.	1			"
		Emma D.	1 m.			"
163	172	McQuesten, James	40	Lawyer	3000	"
		Louisa	38			"





DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
163	172	McQuesten, Mary	14			N. H.
		Caroline [E.]	5			"
		Smart, Mary	18			"
164	173	Rogers, Samuel	64	Physician		"
		Eliza A.	50		2000	"
		Elmira L.	23			"
		James L.	20	Clerk in store		"
		Charles L.	15	Farmer		"
		George T.	13			"
		Nathaniel P.	11			"
165	174	Merrill, Isaac M.	42	Carpenter	800	"
		Esther	50			"
		John	15	Farmer		"
		Amanda	11			"
166	175	Rogers, Charles	31	Boarding-house		"
		Phebe	40		500	"
		Elizabeth S.	8			"
		Chase, John W.	16	Farmer		"
		Frank	13			"
		Avery, Abigail J.	18			"
		Chase, Moses, Jr.	34	Farmer		"
		Annis, Asa F.	23	Barber		"
		Dolloff, Samuel	46	Carpenter		"
		Roberts, Isaac	50	Farmer		"
		Walmsley, John	23	Farmer		"
		Boyle, Cornelius	33	Jobber		Mass.
		Lynch, John	45	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Sheridan, Patrick	35	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dawson, Frank	35	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Guaoir, Patrick	21	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McNulty, Charles	19	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sheridan, Patrick 2d	25	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Liddy, John	21	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sheridan, Hugh	18	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Russell, Valentine	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McGuire, Patrick	21	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McCoues, Daniel	28	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Colman, James	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Welch, Michael	40	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Canty, Bat	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dowing, James	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McCarty, Owen	25	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Kirby, Patrick	23	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McMahan, John	40	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Brine, Thomas	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dunn, Timothy	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McLean, James	24	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Colman, Thomas	33	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sullivan, Daniel	35	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Conolly, Jeremiah	27	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Michael	32	Laborer on R. R.		"
167	176	Greene, Ephraim	67	Machinist	1000	Mass.
		Sarah B.	66			N. H.
		Elizabeth A. H.	26			"



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
167	176	Annis, Mary	20			N. H.
		George, Malvina	48			"
168	177	Seavy, Paul W.	36	Stone-cutter	350	"
		Margaret	35			"
		Ann D.	14			"
		Orlando M.	12			Mass.
		Mary E.	9			N. H.
		Frank P.	6 m.			"
169	178	Bard, Bartlett S.	35	Barber		"
		Sarah A.	35			"
		Charles F.	10			Vt.
		Oscar L.	8			"
		Sarah F.	6 m.			"
		West, Andrew J.	21	Merchant	4000	N. H.
		John B.	31	Merchant	4000	"
		Eben B.	24	Merchant	4000	"
170	179	Russell, Charles J.	35	Merchant	600	"
		Catherine	31			"
		Carrie E.	5			"
		Julia L.	3			Vt.
		Mary A.	1			N. H.
		Merrill, Hetty	15			"
		Parker, Martha	18			"
171	180	Langdon, James F.	46	Expressman	3550	"
		Rhoda	45			"
		Mary E.	18			"
		John G.	15	Student		Vt.
		Josephine	8			N. H.
172	181	Thompson, Wm. C.	48	Lawyer	20,000	"
		Susan B.	30			"
		Thomas W.	13			"
		Ward, Abigail	54			"
		March, Eunice	40			"
173	182	Webster, David C.	43	Farmer	4500	"
		Lucia	13			Mass.
		Hendrick G.	3			N. H.
		Sarah	77			"
		Lorenzo J.	42	Merchant		"
		Fox, Daniel	20	Farmer		"
		Huse, Mary J.	25			Ireland
174	183	Russell, William W.	49	Merchant	16,000	N. H.
		Susan C.	45			"
		William W. Jr.	22	Merchant		"
		George P.	14			"
		Ellen A.	13			"
		Frank W.	3			"
		Webster, Nancy F.	43			"
		Sanborn, Marcia L.	35			"
		Merrill, Abigail	19			"
		Ward, Harriet J.	25			"
		Webster, Wilson	19	Farmer		"
175	184	Keniston, John	52	Farmer	7500	"
		Mary	47			"
		Cyrus	25	Farmer		"

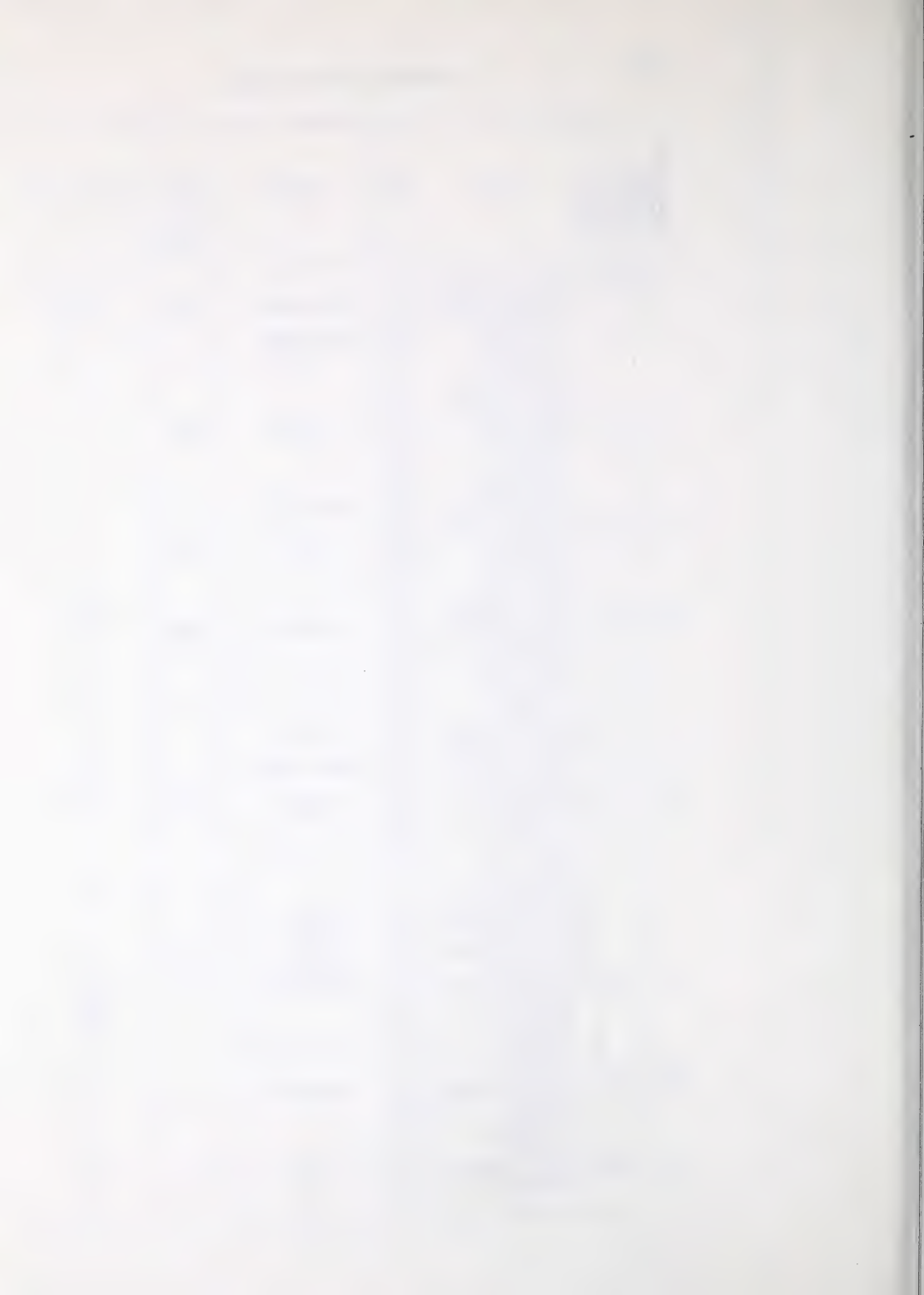


DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
175	184	Keniston, Martha J.	15			N. H.
		Deborah D.	10			"
		Kelly, John	14			Ireland
176	185	Ward, Ezra C.	59	Painter	1000	N. H.
		Chastina	34			"
		James O.	7			"
		John N.	5			"
		Martha J.	3			"
		Mary E.	1			"
177	186	Sanborn, Thomas P.	26	Carpenter		"
		Amelia A.	22			"
		Abby J.	2			"
		York, Manson	18	Carpenter		"
178	187	Huse, Thomas	60	Farmer	800	"
		Lucretia	57			"
		Edna	24			"
		Noyes, George H.	3			"
		Kimball, Charles	28	Brakeman		"
		Abby	24			"
179	188	Calley, Martha	64			"
		Chase W.	26	Stone-cutter		"
		Martha M.	21			"
180	189	McQuesten, Alvah	53	Tanner & currier	3000	"
		Abigail	51			"
		Relief J.	23			"
		Abigail C.	19			"
		Alvah C.	17			"
		Benjamin C.	14			"
		Garaphelia B.	7			"
181	190	Perkins, Jacob	75	Farmer	600	Mass.
		Dolly	68			"
182	191	Stevens, Samuel	69	Farmer	500	N. H.
		Sarah	58			"
183	192	Gould, Daniel	52	Farmer		"
		Hannah	52			"
		Sarah E.	17			"
		Martha J.	15			"
		Lucia A.	12			"
184	193	Welch, William	57	Farmer		"
		Sally	56			"
		David	23	None		"
		Laura	27			"
185	194	Straw, Lydia	80			"
		Page, Lydia	53			"
		Nancy	56			"
186	195	Marston, Benj. T.	28	Blacksmith		"
		Laura A.	25			"
		Charles H.	1			"
187	196	Goodrich, Horace P.	35	Physician	600	Vt.
		Ann	36			"
		Pluma	10			"
		Hartley	7			"
		Kelly, Marcia	28			Conn.
		Joseph	3			N. H.





DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
188	197	Dearborn, Betsy [S.	54			Mass.
189	198	McQuesten, Oliver	41	Glovemaker	1200	N. H.
		Charlotte W.	42			"
		Charles O.	17	Glovemaker		"
		Henry H.	15	Farmer		"
		Mariette L.	8			"
		George M.	5			"
		Keyes, Emmeline	16			"
190	199	Ward, Arthur	45	Merchant	2000	"
		Hannah S.	46			"
		Ellen	11			"
		Martha C.	10			"
		Arthur N.	6m.			"
		Aldrich, Nathan	40	Shoemaker		"
		Morrison, Maria M.	24			"
191	200	Ward, Isaac	59	Farmer	4000	"
		Harriet P.	48			"
		Harriet A.	21			"
		Mary E.	17			Mass.
		Milligen, James	14			N. H.
192	201	Dearborn, Samuel	43	Farmer	2500	"
		Candace	36			"
		Charlotte E.	8			"
		John P. H.	6			"
		George P.	4			"
		Sarah J.	2			"
		Benton, William	17	Farmer		"
		Dearborn, Sarah B.	47			"
193	202	Whitten, John L.	27	Leather dresser		Vt.
		Sabrina C.	22			"
194	203	Cross, Hazen N.	43	Farmer	2000	N. H.
		Gould, John	38	Farmer		"
		Martha	34			"
		Cross, Sally	68			"
		Sarah	4			"
		Mary	7			"
		Gould, John D.	1			"
		Arnold, Stillman A.	24	Laborer		"
		Butler, John	18	Laborer		"
		Hanscom, Martin	20	Laborer		"
		Morrill, Moses	22	Laborer	1000	"
195	204	Sanborn, James N.	41	Stone-cutter		Mass.
		Derdania	40			Me.
		Mercy A.	11			N. H.
		Phebe E.	9			"
		James D.	7			"
		Parker E.	3			"
196	205	Sellingham, Jacob	46	Carpenter		"
		Mahala	43			"
		Huldah A.	9			"
		George H.	7			"
		Mary J.	5			"
197	206	Morrison, Joseph	59	Landlord	5000	"
		Olive B.	62			"



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
198	207	Butler, John P.	58	Carpenter	500	Mass.
		Apha	56			N. H.
		Jane	21			"
		Arthur	17	Miller		"
		Frank	12			"
		Lane, Abigail	80			"
199	208	York, Stephen	55	Farmer	500	"
		Nancy	49			"
		George	11			"
		Alonzo	9			"
		Cochran, Sarah	55			"
200	209	Hanscom, Joshua	40	Farmer	250	"
		Salome	32			"
		Samuel	13			"
		Melissa	10			"
		Oliver A.	3			"
201	210	Stetson, Nathan	49	Laborer		"
		Sally	40			"
		Emeliza	14			"
		Marshall	11			"
		Silas	8			"
		Analana	4			"
202	211	Webster, Arthur L.	50	Farmer	6000	"
		Ruth	50			"
		Elizabeth U.	16			"
		Alfred	25	None		"
		Cynthia	18			"
		Ruth A.	11			"
		Andrew	14			"
		David	8			"
		Alfred, Jr.	7 m.			"
		Lydia	81			"
203	212	Small, Richard	40	Farmer		"
		Lydia	32			"
		Lovina	14			"
		Aquila	12			"
		Hiram	10			"
		James	8			"
		Julia A.	6			"
		Frances	4			"
		Ellen	2			"
204	213	Crawford, William	27	Joiner	675	"
		Mary A.	25			"
		Prentiss H.	4			"
		Hannah E.	1			"
		Sellingham, Jacob	35	Carpenter		"
		Cooly, Philip	24	Carpenter		"
		Boynton, Chandler	27	Carpenter		"
205	214	Stevens, Charles L.	38	Farmer	1600	"
		Harriet L.	39			"
206	215	Harriman, Hiram	29	Farmer		"
		Abigail S. M.	29			"
		William E.	2			"
		Alfred	8 m.			"



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
207	216	Smith, James G.	45	Minister, M. E.	700	N. H.
		Mary L.	49			Vt.
		Joseph N.	20	Farmer		N. H.
		Francis A.	14			Mass.
		Mary L.	6			N. H.
208	217	Merrill, David	49	Carpenter	2500	"
		Clarissa	49			"
		Alvah	25	Farmer		"
		Sylvester D.	23	Carpenter		"
		Hobart	20	Farmer		"
		Ralph	18	Carpenter		"
		Eliza A.	16			"
		Martin	14			"
		Amanda	12			"
		Rockwood	9			"
		Lucretia	6			"
209	218	Dearborn, John	58	Shoemaker	500	"
		Mary	57			"
		Hannah J.	21			"
		Julia V.	18			"
		Gilbert	14			"
210	219	Merrill, Lemuel	32	Farmer	1500	"
		Abrah	27			"
		Oscar	10			"
		Levi	8			"
		Angeline	6			"
		Simon	2			"
		Sally	77			"
211	220	Hobart, Peter	72	Farmer		"
		Ellinor	72			"
212	221	Charles L.	36	Farmer	1750	"
		Martha A.	30			"
		Abigail A.	6			"
		Emily J.	4			"
		Walker, Simeon	16	Farmer		"
213	222	Hull, Lois	71			Mass.
214	223	Hobart, Hannah G.	44		1750	"
215	224	Cummings, Noah C.	38	Farmer	4000	N. H.
		Elmira	32			"
		Elizabeth M.	13			"
		Mary	8			"
		George	16			"
		Martha	9			"
		Curtis	6			"
216	225	Gould, William	57	Farmer	2000	"
		Deborah	50			"
		Benjamin A.	27	Farmer		"
		Benjamin	48	Farmer		"
217	226	Lane, Joseph H.	50	Farmer		"
		Betsey	54			"
		Orren	14			"
		Francis	9			"
218	227	French, John R.	31	Farmer	6000	"
		Frances R. F.	26			"

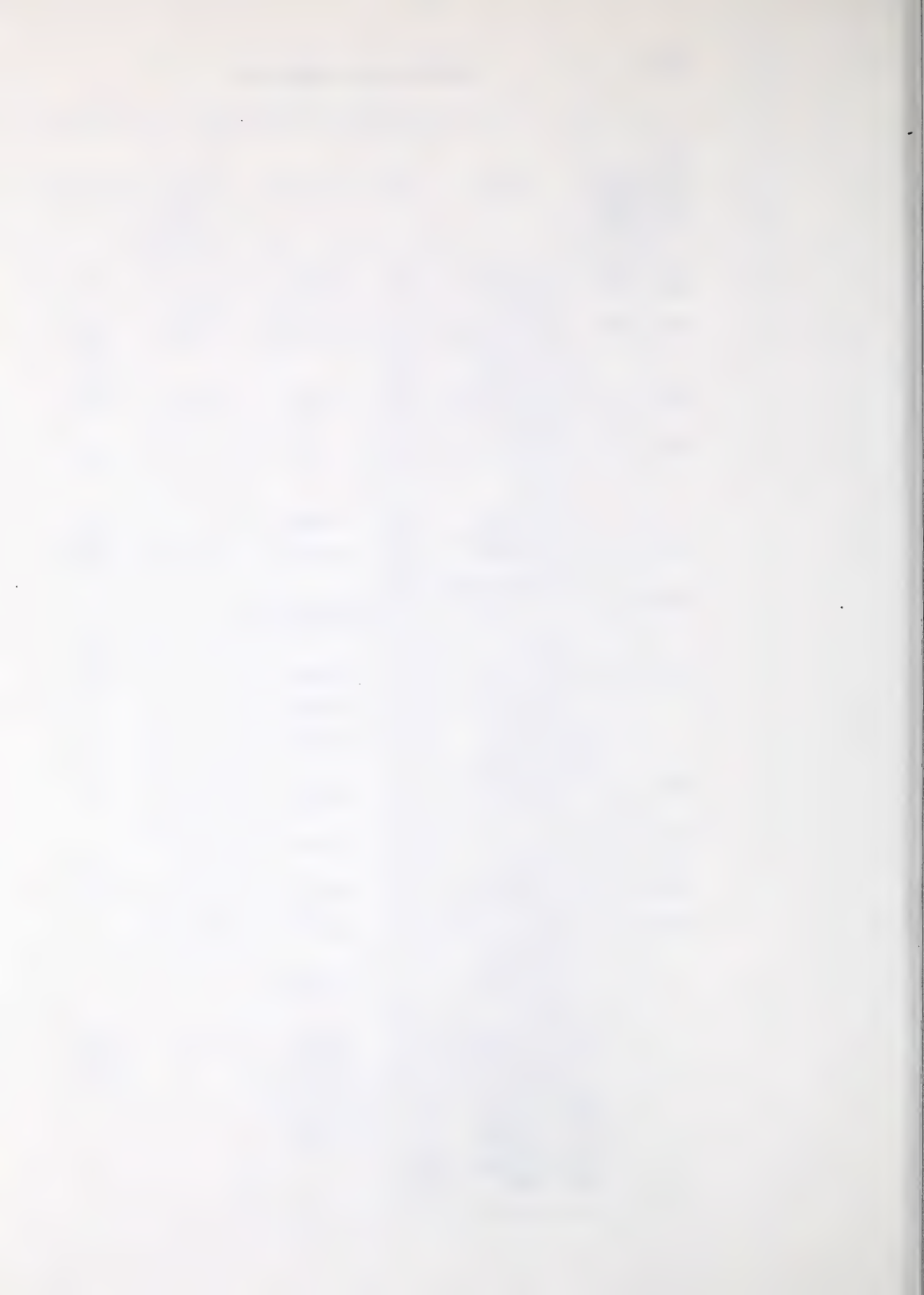




DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
218	227	French, Edward R.	2			N. H.
		Rogers, Mary F.	54			Vt.
		Caroline P.	23			N. H.
		Ellen M.	20			"
		Mary P.	18			"
		Charles S.	15	Farmer		"
		Lucia A.	13			"
		Farrand, Caroline	45			Vt.
219	228	Merrill, Anson	44	Farmer	5000	N. H.
		Mahala	35			"
		Elizabeth	15			"
		Martin V. B.	14			"
		Ada	10			"
		Ellen	5			"
		Emery, John	20	Farmer		"
220	229	Morrison, Jacob	41	Farmer	2200	"
		Sarah	41			Vt.
		John	8			N. H.
221	230	Corliss, David A.	31	Farmer		"
		Irena	31			Vt.
		Dennison A.	8			"
		Charles G.	6			N. H.
222	231	Bayley, Joseph	52	None		"
		Hannah	48			"
		Hannah J.	13			"
223	232	Milligen, William	56	Farmer		Ireland
		Sarah	53			N. H.
		George	9			"
		Sarah	4			"
		Mary	24		200	"
		Abigail	17			"
		Samuel	20	Hostler		"
224	233	Corliss, Kimball	36	Farmer	1500	"
		Jane	31			"
		Moses	14			"
		Cyrus	3			"
225	234	Doton, Seth	46	Farmer	1500	"
		Mary A.	45			"
		Laura H.	16			"
		Calista	11			"
		Wilbur F.	9			"
		Delia A.	3			"
226	235	Learned, Chas. D.	22	Farmer	200	"
		Dryden, Sarah	52			"
		Learned, George E.	15	Farmer		"
		Ezra B.	13			"
		Dryden, Lucy C.	7			"
227	236	Kimball, Austin G.	28	Farmer		"
		Ellen	26			"
		Mary	4			"
		Ella	2			"
		Bent, J. Warner	15	Farmer		"
		Cummings, Catharine	5			"
		Sarah [fine	8 m.			"

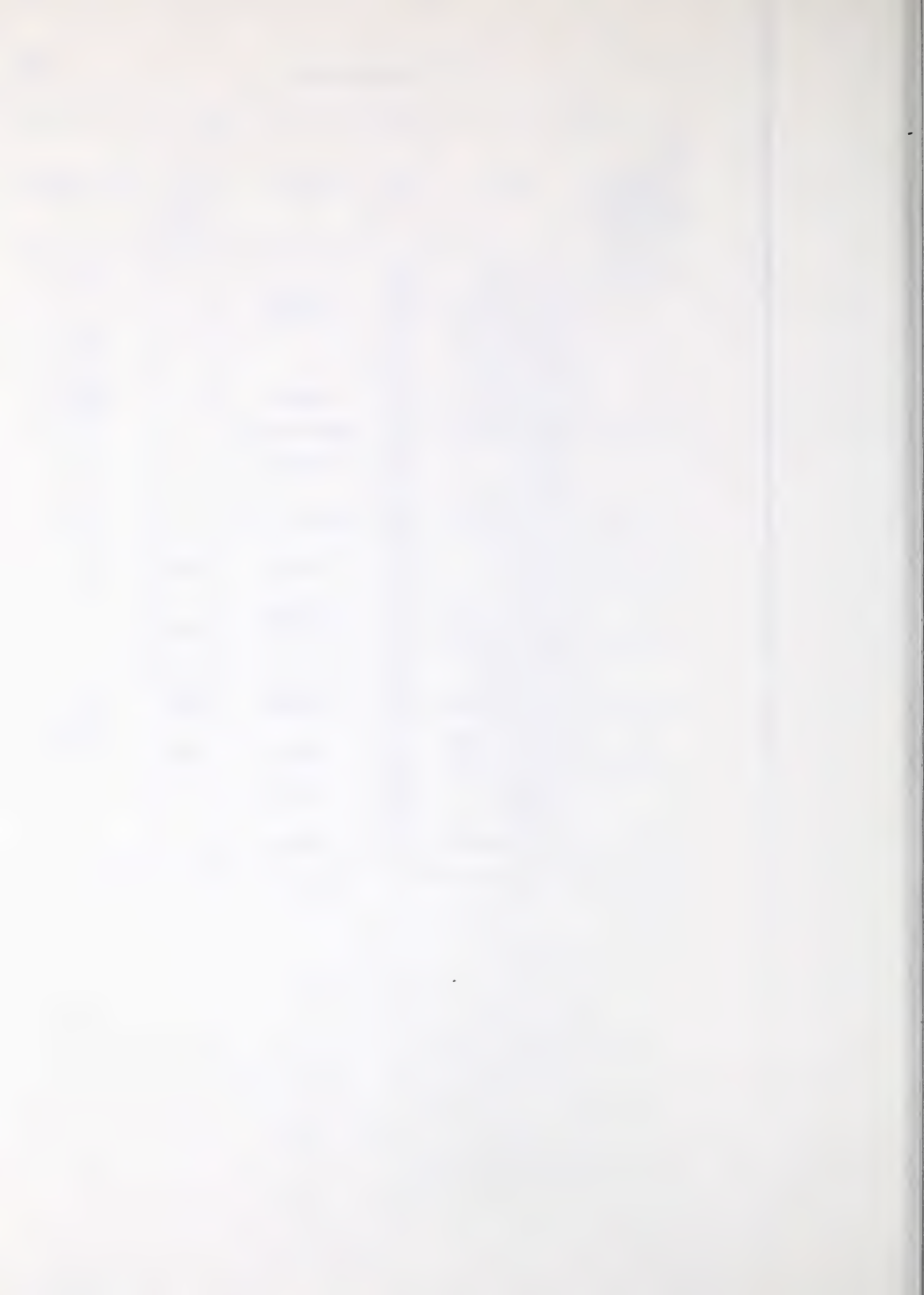


DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
227	236	Truell, Jotham	30	Farmer		N. H.
228	237	Burns, Robert	57	Physician	2000	"
		Mary E.	25			"
229	238	Jewett, William R.	38	Minister, Cong.	2000	Mass.
		Hannah A. C.	30			Conn.
		Walton, Mary	53			Me.
		Tucker, William	11			Conn.
230	239	Rowe, Samuel N.	33	Farmer	2200	N. H.
		Sarah	32			"
		Samuel C.	4			"
231	240	Greenough, James	28	None		Mass.
		Mary J.	28			"
		James	3			"
		Fanny	1			"
		Phenix, John	24	Hostler		N. H.
		Dunn, Margaret	30			Ireland
232	241	Long, Samuel	46	Physician	2000	N. H.
		Mary	14			"
		George, Sarah [H.	26			"
233	242	Rowe, Washington	31	Gravestone manu- facturer		"
		Mary A.	25			Vt.
		Alice J.	1			"
234	243	Rogers, John	60	Farmer		N. H.
		Nancy	56			"
		Edward P.	16	Farmer		"
		Charlotte H.	13			"
		Russell, Moor	93	None		"
		Emerson, Sally	62			"
		Brown, Susan A.	17			"
235	244	Ward, Benjamin	61	Painter	800	"
		Deborah	61			"
		Jane	20			"
236	245	Ward, Enoch	62	Farmer	2000	"
		Harriet	44			Vt.
237	246	Church, Lydia	45			N. H.
238	247	Cummings, Noah	66	Farmer	1750	"
		Elizabeth [R.	66			"
239	248	Burnham, Dennison	51	Landlord	8000	"
		Abigail H.	47			"
		Garaphelia M.	18			"
		Desevignia S.	16	Postmaster		"
		Sarah A.	11			"
		Abby F.	9			"
		Hibbard, Ellery A.	28	Lawyer		Vt.
		Leverett, William	40	Lawyer	4000	Mass.
		Young, Samuel E.	28	Jeweller		N. H.
		Little, George W.	21	Brakeman, R. R.		"
		Sanborn, Charles	25	Stage driver		"
		Clifford, Thomas P.	27	Engine driver		"
		Greene, Daniel	31	Expressman		"
		Martin, Julia R.	30			"
		Leonard, Ellen	20			"
		Mills, Mary	19			Vt.



DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
239	248	Burnap, Rose	26			N. H.
		French, Elisha	30	Bartender		"
		Sanborn, Isaac R.	20	Hostler		"
		Small, Aquilla	13			Vt.
		Chandler, Emily	18			N. H.
		Small, Lovina	15			"
		Kellingham, Ann	25			Ireland
		Hobart, Peter	38	Hostler		N. H.
		Dunn, Margaret	25			Ireland
240	249	Clark, George W. H.	38	Minister, M. E.		Vt.
		Mary	38			"
		Robert	18	Student		"
		Harriet N. D.	12			"
		Northrop, Anna Y.	24			"
241	250	Holman, Sullivan	30	Minister, M. E.		N. H.
		Asenath	32			"
		Gerry S.	7			"
242	251	Nudd, Levi	38	Mason	800	"
		Mary	32			"
		Helen	4			"
		Sanborn, Charles	19	Apprentice		"
243	252	Flanders, Abial C.	30	Farmer	2000	"
		Harvey, Esther	60			"
		Bean, Mary	60			"
		Avery, Oliver	31	Farmer	500	"
244	253	Taylor, George R.	38	Farmer	2500	"
		Dorothy	37			Mass.
		Clifford, Charles	13			N. H.
245	254	Harriman, John	71	Farmer	4000	"
		Betsey	62			"
		William	25	Farmer		"
		Harriet	23			"
		Emily	20			"
		Dryden, Enoch	65	Farmer		"





## DEATHS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

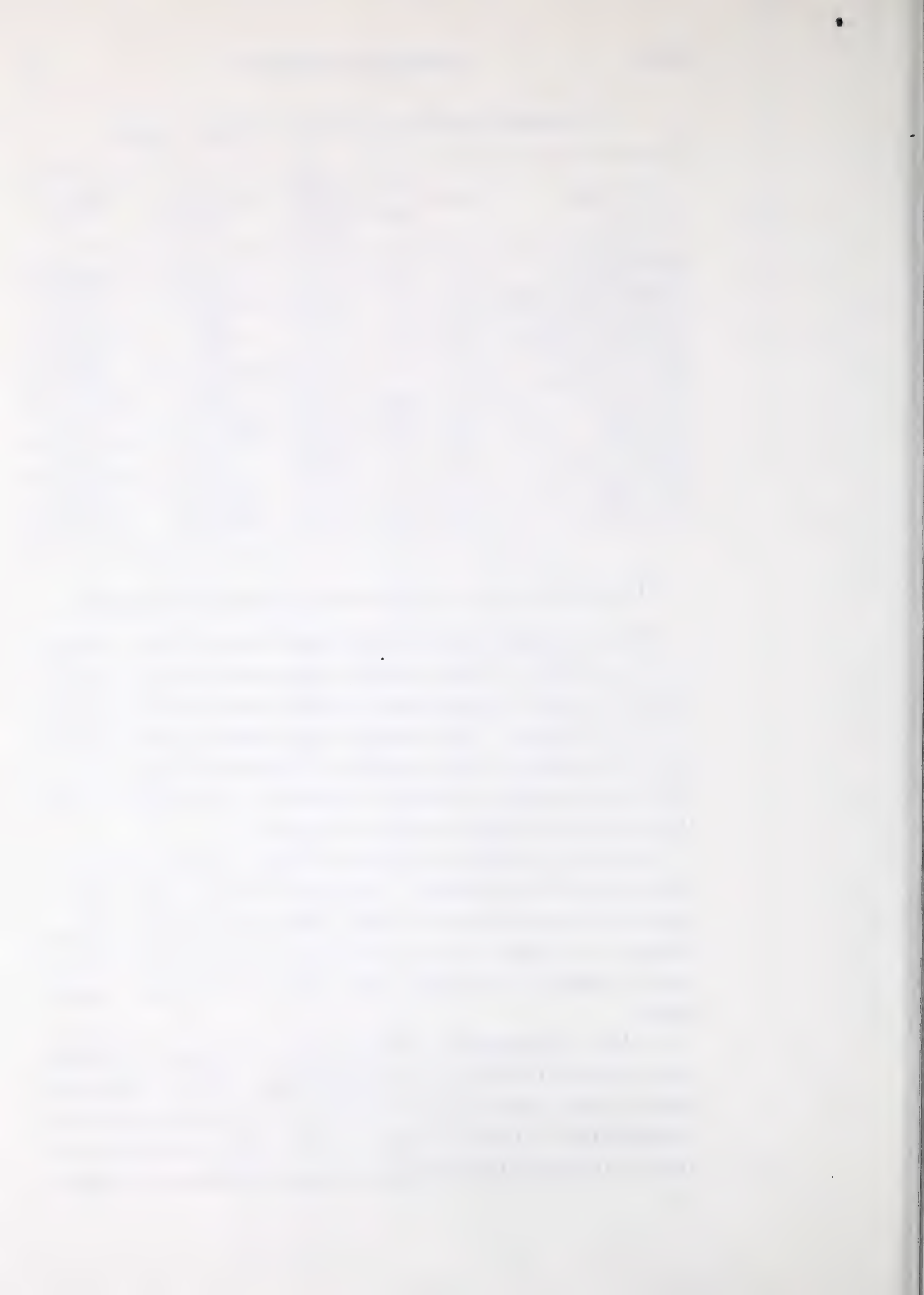
NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MONTH IN WHICH THE PERSON DIED.	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE.	DISEASE OR CAUSE OF DEATH.
Straw, Lucia M.	14	N. H.	Nov.	Housework	Typhoid fever
Hull, Arthur W.	16	"	Oct.	Farmer	Accident
Strafford, (Ward) Eunice	67	"	Sept.	Housewife	Stoppage
Wells, Syrena A.	5 m.	"	Dec.	None	Worms
Batchelder, Stephen	25	"	May	Farmer	Consumption
Wheeler, Jonathan B.	4 m.	"	Nov.	None	Lung compl't
Blair, Walter	53	"	June	Judge of Probate	Suicide
Currier, George H.	8 m.	"	April	None	Watery head
Miller, James	77	Mass.	Sept.	Saddler	Typhoid fever
Wade, John	38	Ireland	May	Laborer on R. R.	Accident
Cross, Eliza	32	N. H.	Feb.	Housewife	Consumption
Hull, Jonathan	81	"	Sept.	Farmer	Old age
Hobart, David	44	"	April	Farmer	Lung compl't
Burns, Mary	54	"	Sept.	Housework	Sudden
Lester, Martha C.	55	Conn.	April	Housework	Consumption
Long, Julia A.	34	N. H.	April	Housework	Heart disease

## DIGEST OF LAWS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PLYMOUTH.

Among the earlier laws of the State are many acts — mainly of incorporation — which contain information of local interest. Copies of several acts were made for this volume, and are excluded for want of space. The copies are filed with the town clerk, and can be consulted by the students of Plymouth annals. In the following summary is included a reference to the volume in which the original act or document can be found: —

An Act for granting a Lottery to finish a Bridge over Baker's River, so called in Plymouth. Approved Feb. 28, 1786. Vol. V, page 204, of engrossed acts in office of Secretary of State. Samuel Emerson, Alexander Craig of Rumney, and Stephen Wells are made managers of a lottery with power to raise two hundred dollars.

An Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of building and keeping a Toll Bridge over Pemigewasset River, between the towns of New Holderness and Plymouth, in the county of Grafton. Approved Dec. 7, 1797, Vol. XI, page 42. The incorporators were Arthur Livermore, David Webster, George Williamson Livermore,



William Webster, Thomas Thompson, and David Webster, Jr. The act is of great length.

An Act granting to Edward St. Loe Livermore the right of keeping a Ferry. Approved June 19, 1804. Vol. XV, page 17.

The ferry is across the Pemigewasset River, and "near where the Toll Bridge lately was erected."

An Act granting to Arthur Livermore the exclusive right to build and keep a Toll Bridge over the river between Plymouth and New Holderness. Approved June 20, 1810. Vol. XVIII, page 379.

The location of the bridge, as defined in the act, was "above the mouth of Spring Brook and below the south line of Campton."

An act to annex certain lands to the town of Plymouth. Approved June 21, 1793. Vol. VIII, page 203.

By this act all the land north of Baker's River, which for a time was claimed by Campton, together with the Everett farm and the Withee lot, was annexed to Plymouth. This proceeding was the sequence of an agreement made by the proprietors of the two towns.

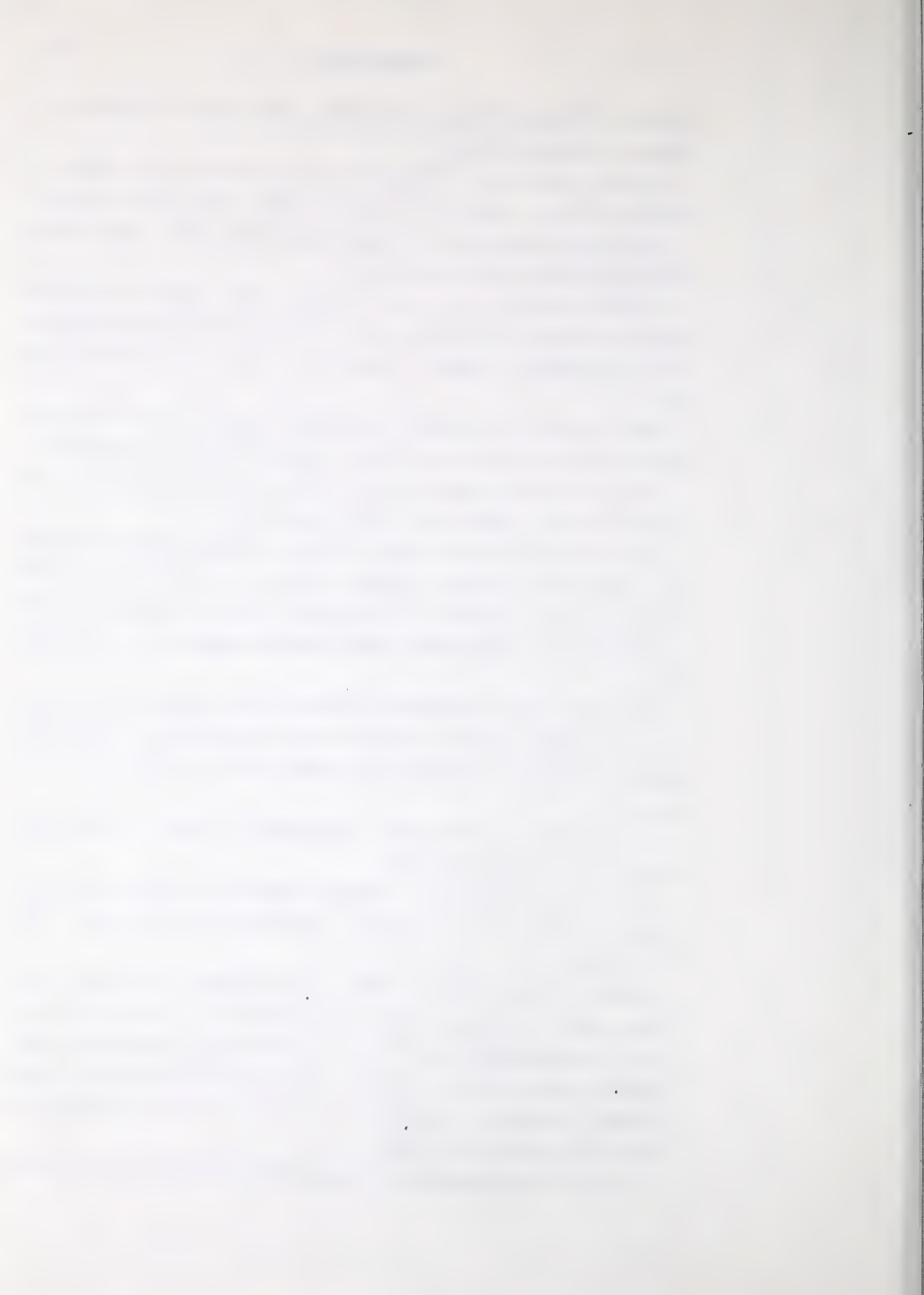
An Act to make the estate of John Fenton, Esq., an Absentee from this State, liable to the payment of his debts, and subject to attachment for that purpose. Approved Feb. 28, 1783. Vol. IV, page 465.

Moses Baker of Campton is appointed an agent to defend the estate from any unjust claim.

An Act to incorporate a Musical Society in Plymouth in the county of Grafton in this State. Approved Dec. 10, 1808. Vol. XVIII, page 19.

Moses Hadley, Samuel Wells, King George, Jonathan Cummings, and Dr. Samuel Rogers represented in a petition for this act of incorporation that "for a considerable length time past, there has been a class or society in the town of Plymouth who have at their own expense supported and made progress in the art of vocal and instrumental music."

An Act to incorporate the Congregational Society in Plymouth.



Approved June 15, 1819. Vol. XXI, page 222. The incorporators were Asa Robbins, Ebenezer Bartlett, Jr., Moor Russell, David Webster, Jr., Thomas Cook, Moses George, and William Webster.

The report of the commission appointed by an act of the assembly to lay out a road from the Pemigewasset River in Plymouth to Dartmouth College in Hanover appears in State Papers, Vol. XVIII, page 605.

Other acts and documents which have been cited in the preceding chapters are not included in this connection.





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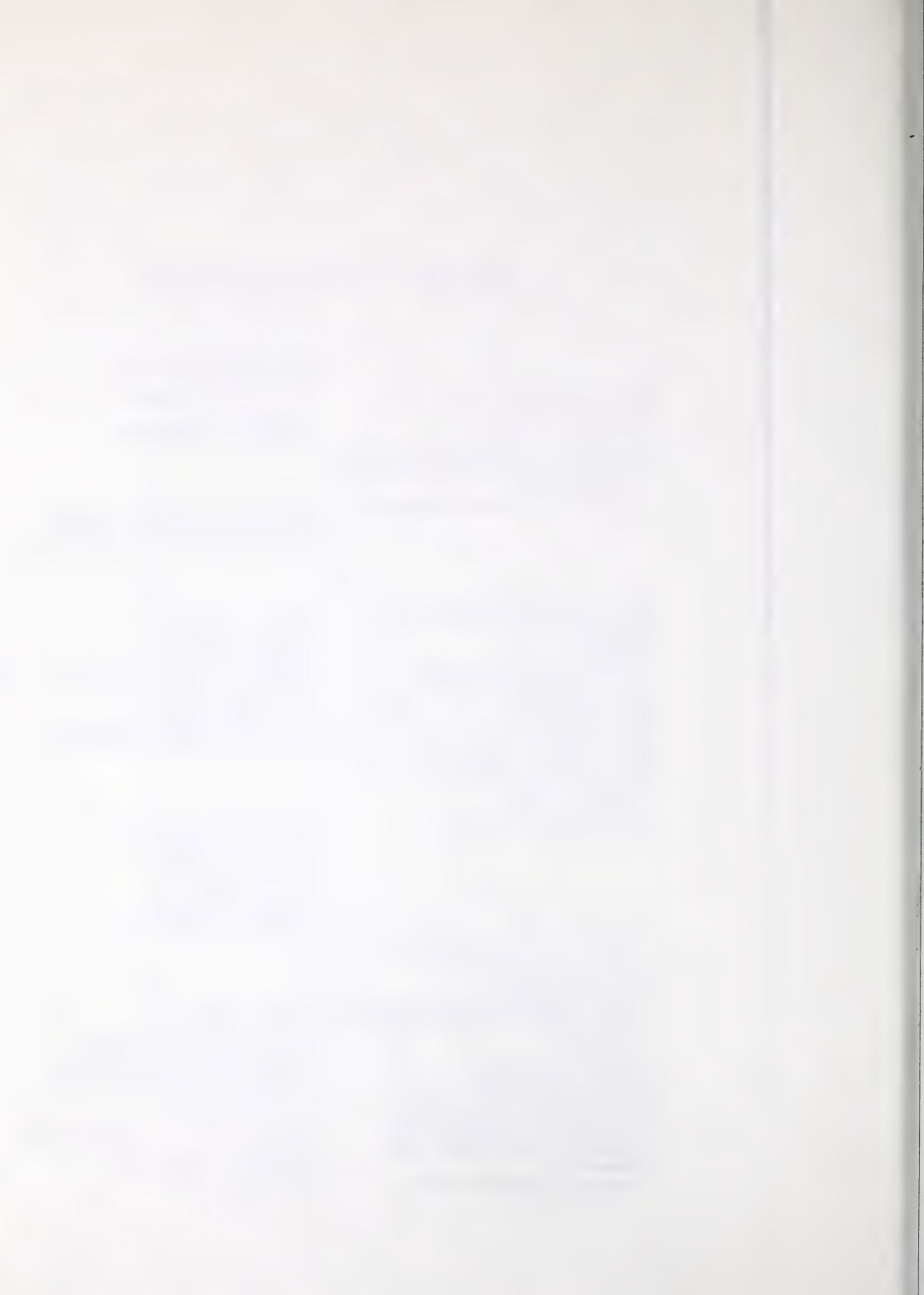
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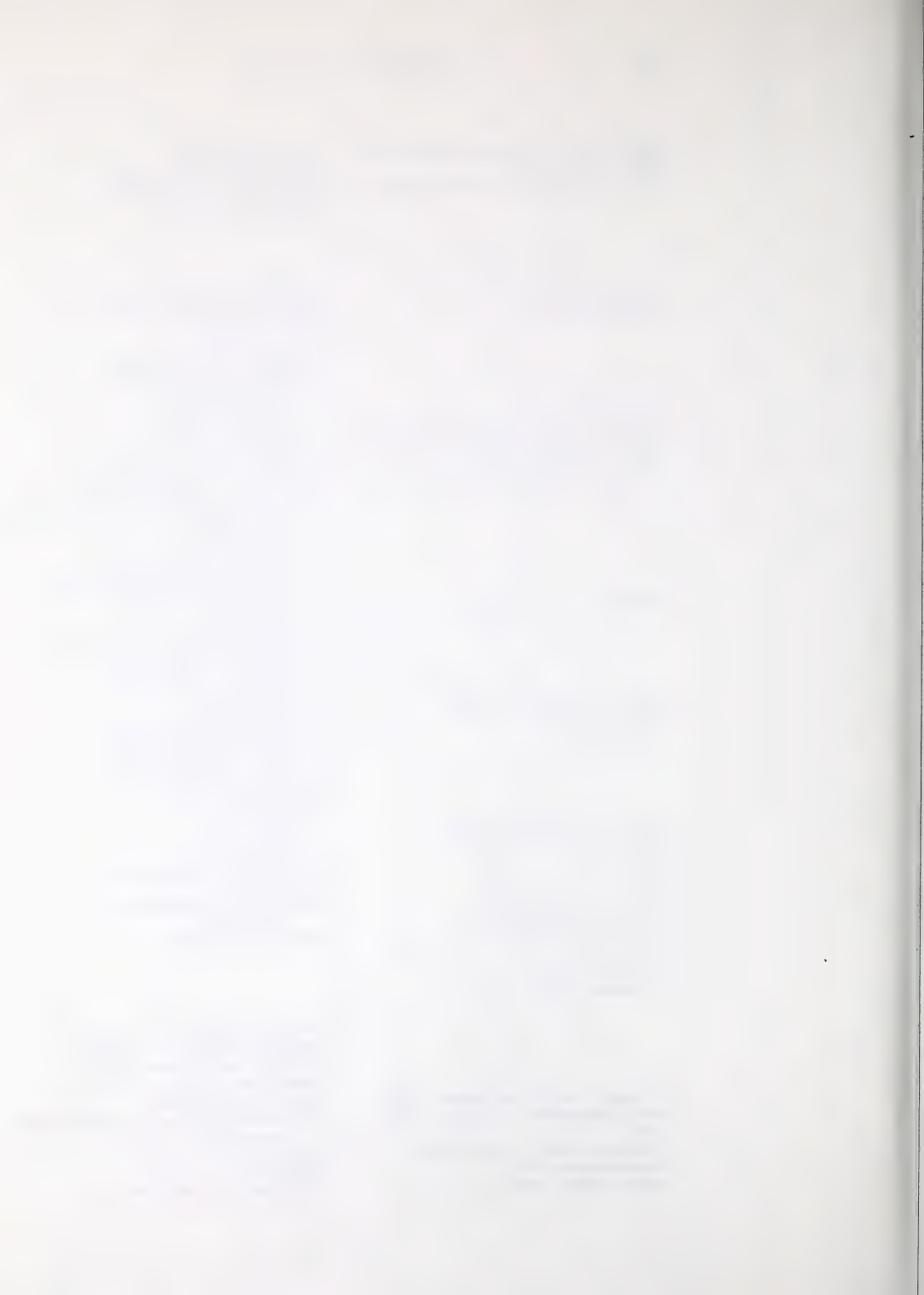
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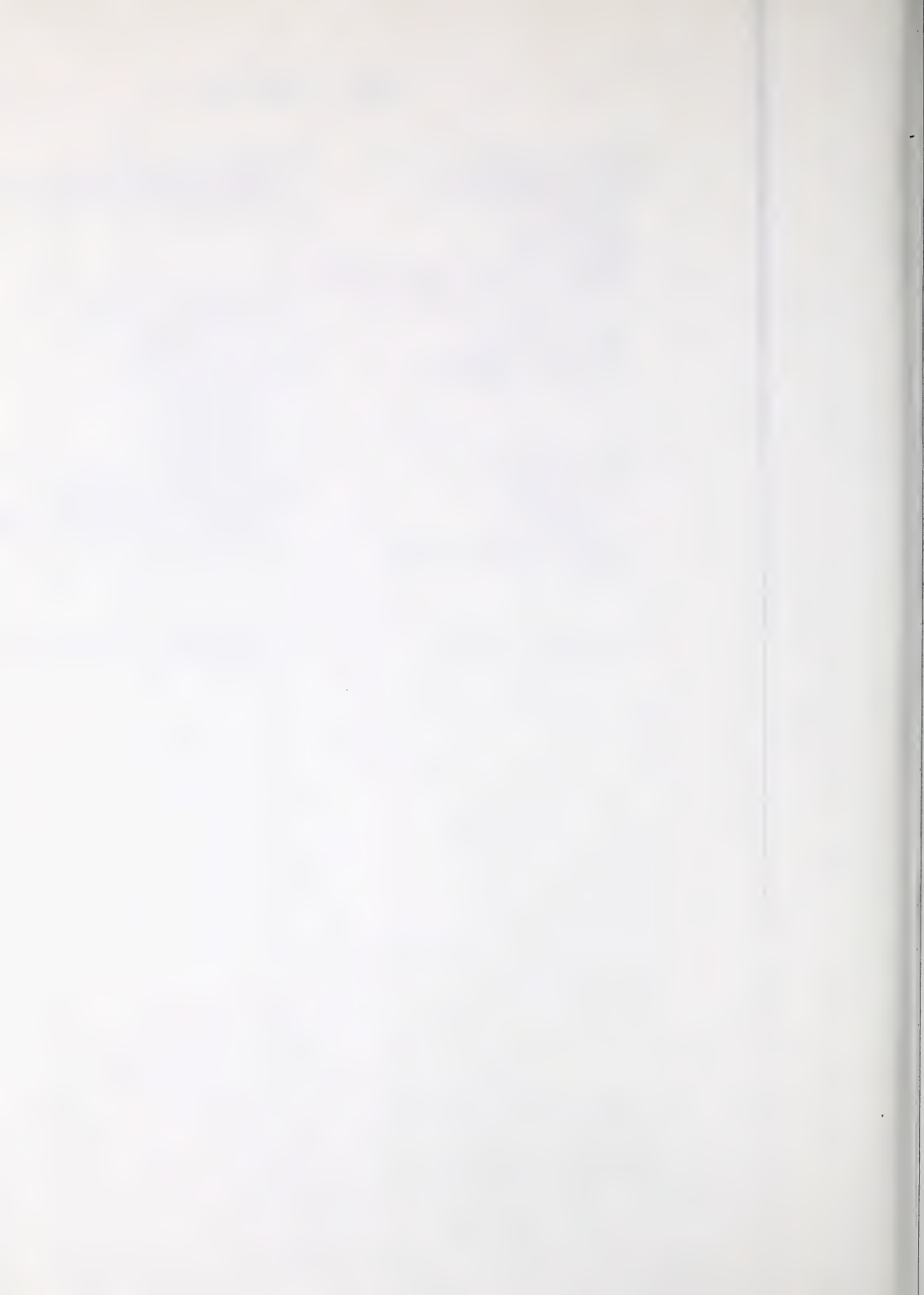
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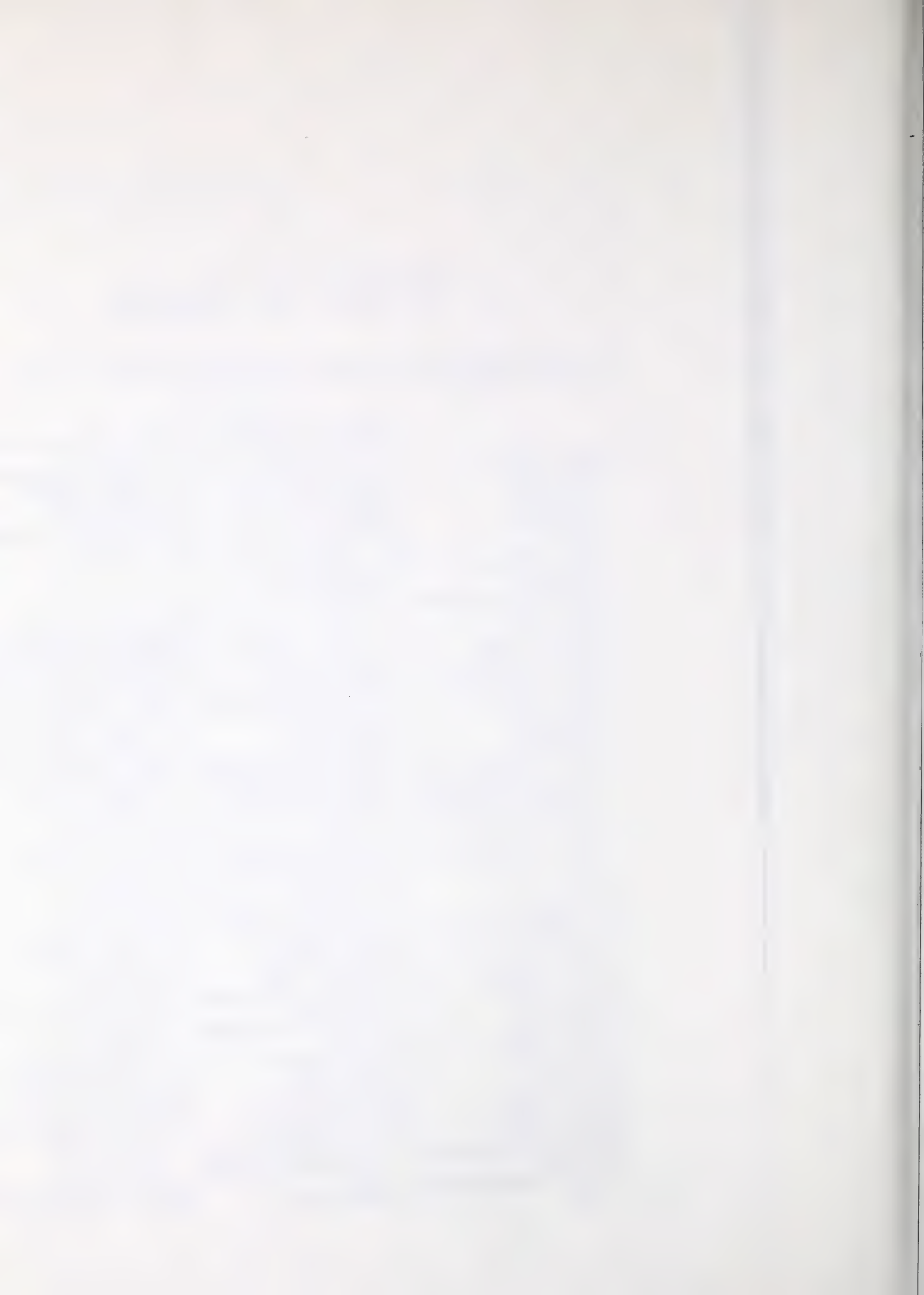




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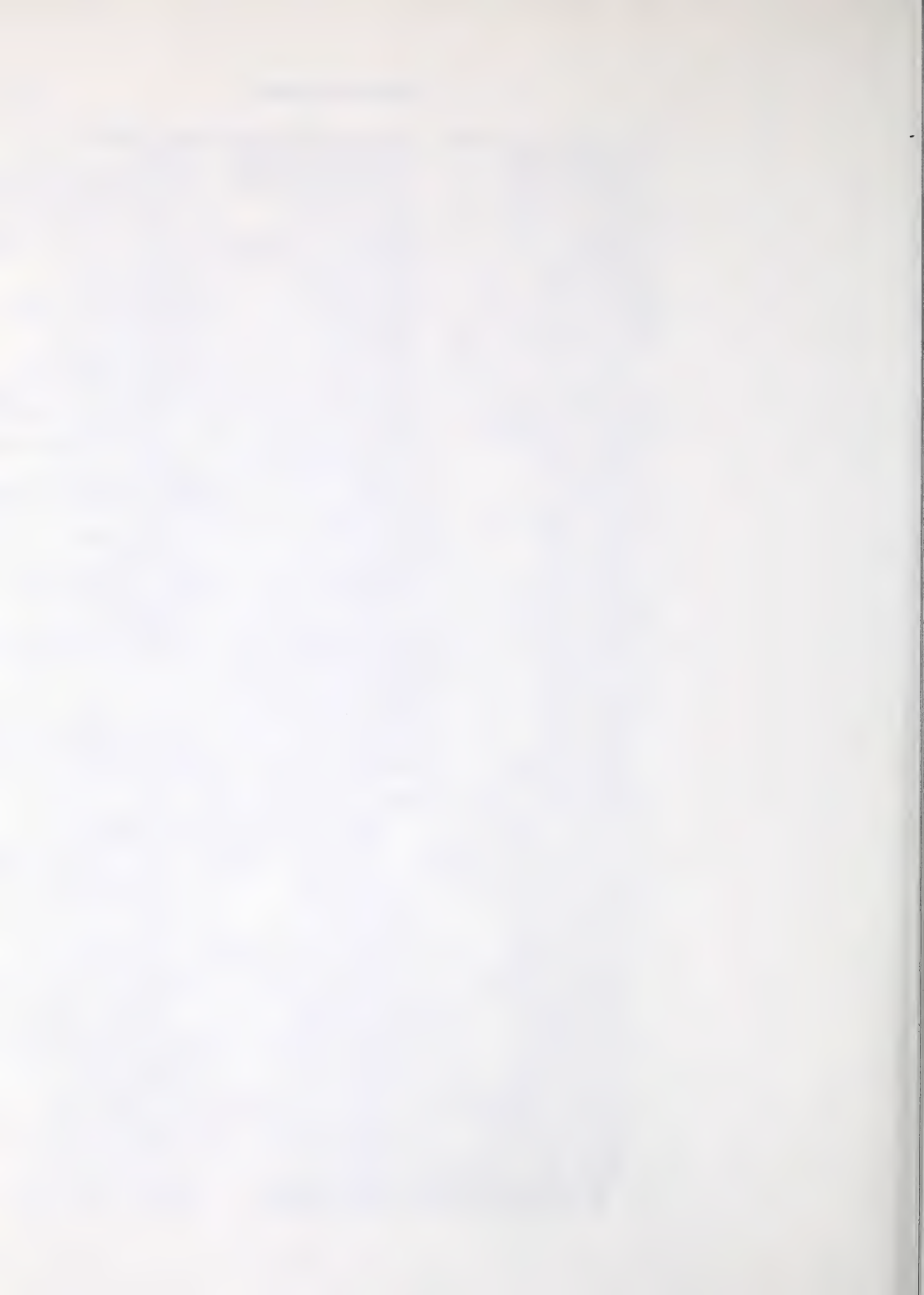


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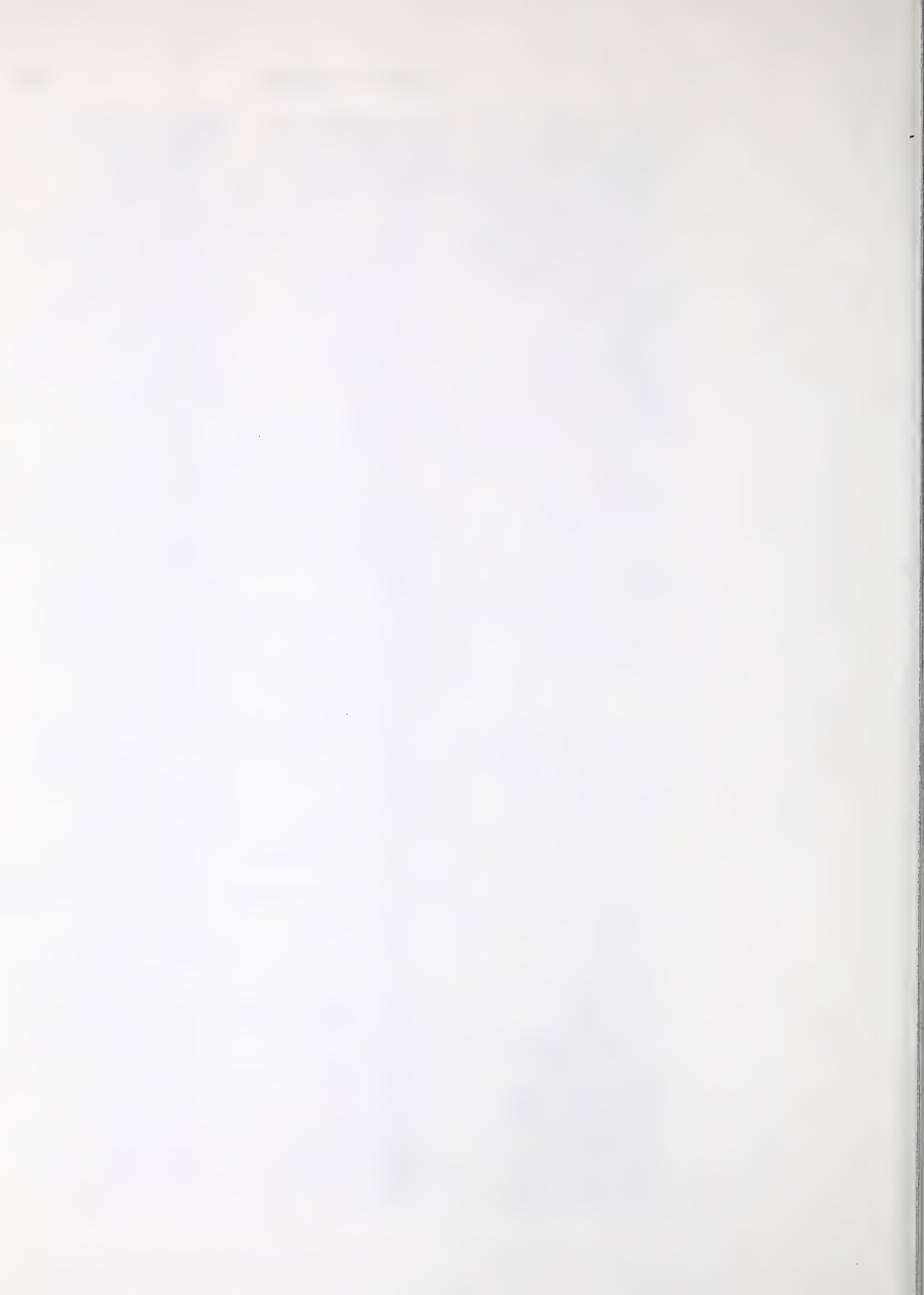
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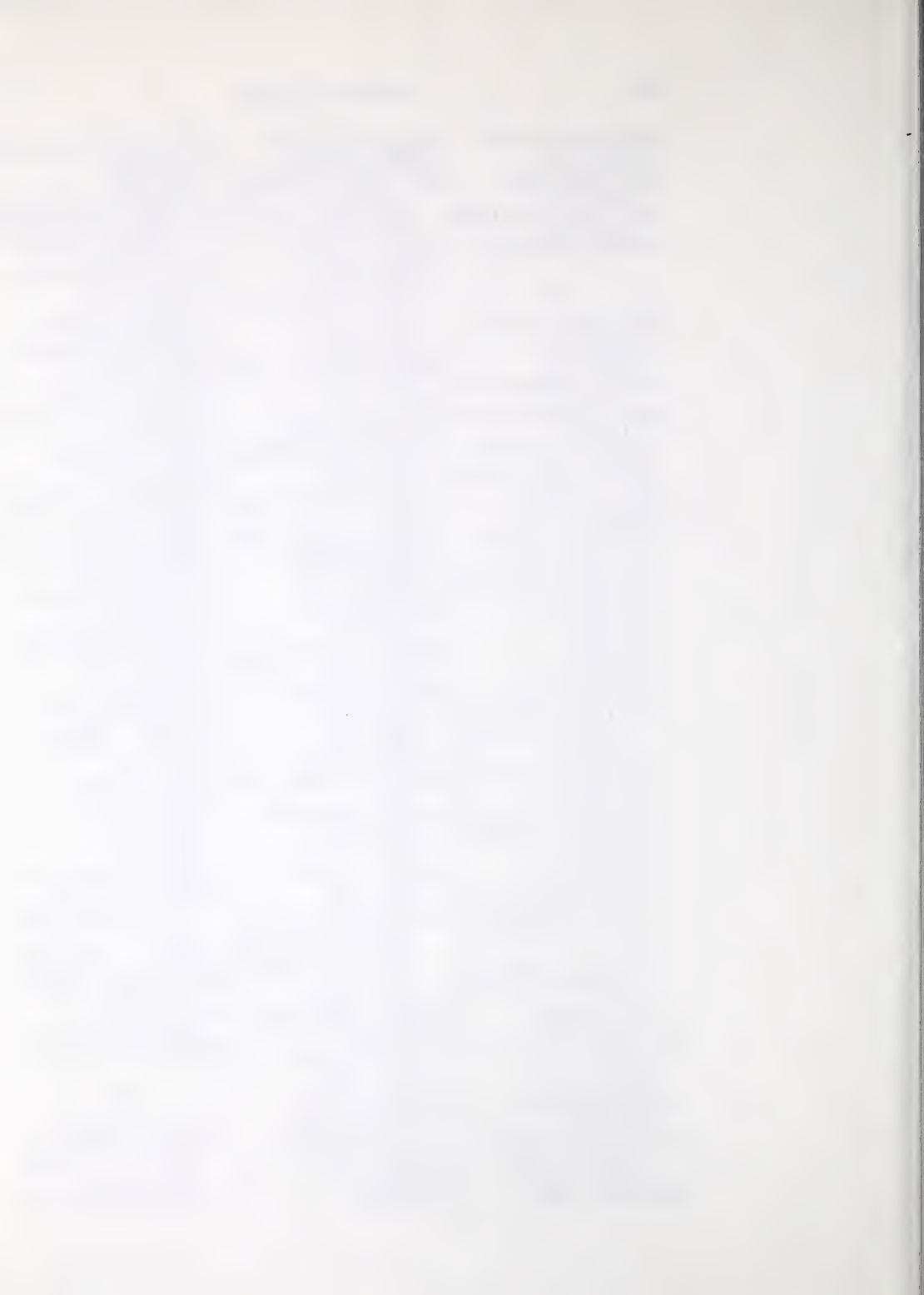
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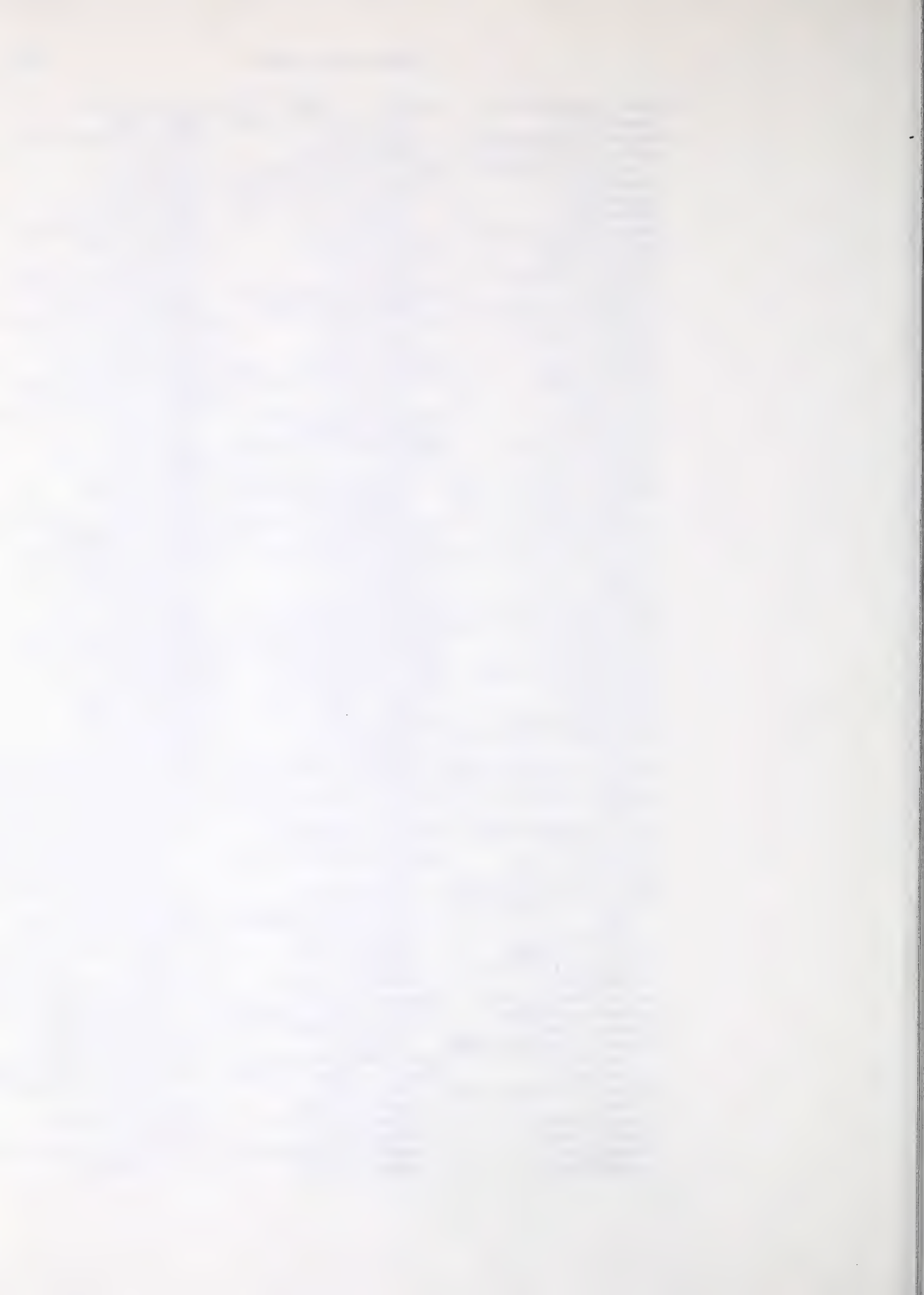
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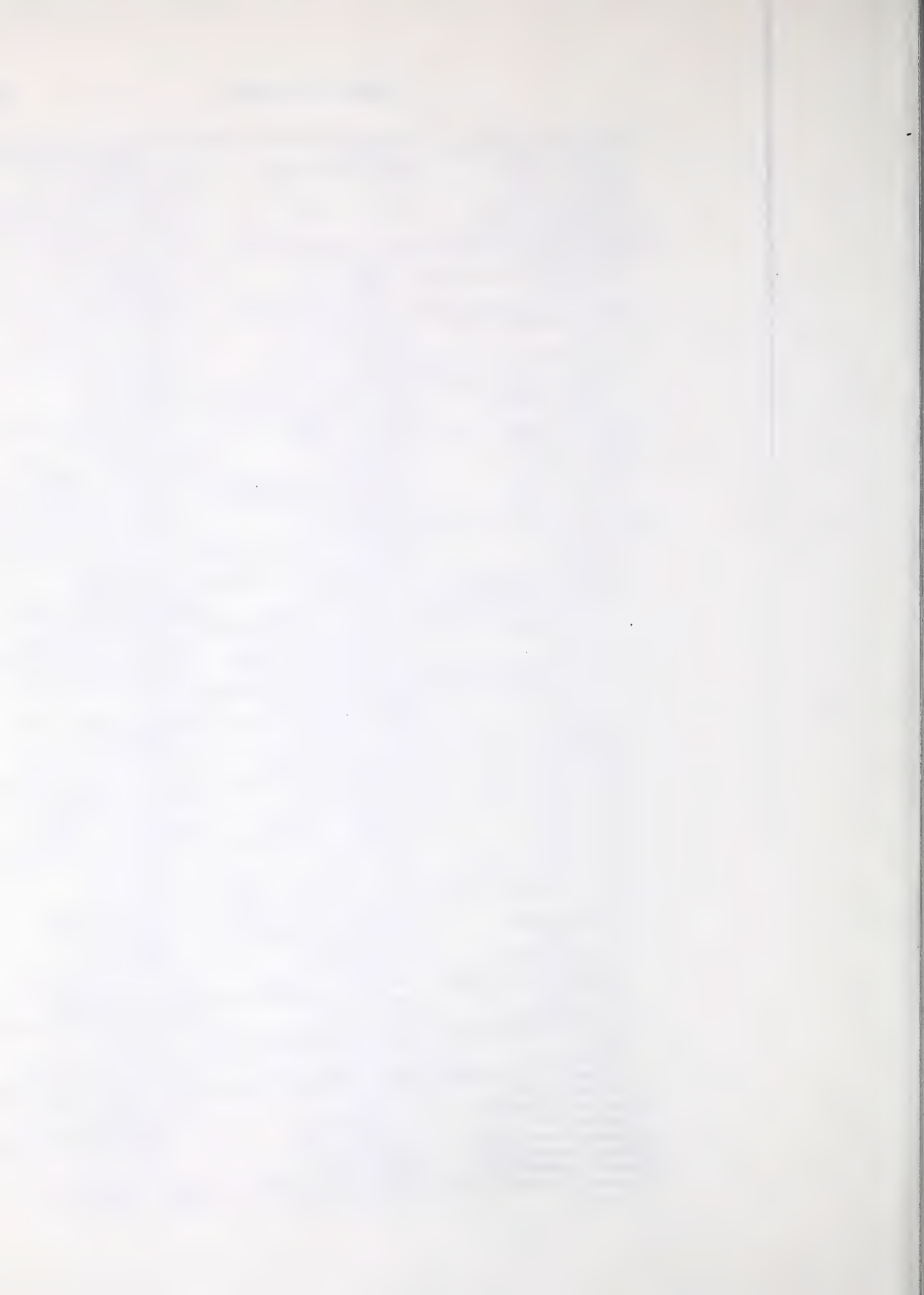
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